

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.
Financial Report and Independent Auditors'
Review Report
First Quarter of 2022 and 2021
(Stock Code: 5474)

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” For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors’ report and the accompanying individual financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors’ report and individual financial statements shall prevail.”

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Financial Report and Independent Auditors' Review Report for the First Quarter of 2022
and 2021

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Independent Auditors' Review Report

(2022) Cai-Shen-Bao-Zi No. 22000400

To YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.,

Introduction

The Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Comprehensive Income Statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement for the period from January 1 to March 31, 2022 and 2021, as well as the Notes to the Financial Statements (including a summary of major accounting policies) of YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd., have been reviewed by us. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope

We conducted our reviews in accordance with Statement of Auditing Standards 65 Review of Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity. A review of the financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily to persons responsible for financial and accounting affairs, and applying analytical and other review procedures. Since the scope of review is substantially less than that of audit, we might not be fully aware of all material matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusions

According to our review results, we have determined that the foregoing financial statements have been prepared in all material respects in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC), with a fair presentation of the financial position as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, the financial performance and the cash flows for the period from January 1 to March 31, 2022 and 2021 of YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

PwC Taiwan

Feng, Min-Chuan

CPA

Hsu, Yung-Chien

Securities and Futures Bureau, Financial Supervisory
Commission, R.O.C.

Approval Document No.: Jin-Guan-Zheng-Liu-Zi
No.0960038033

Securities and Exchange Commission of the Ministry of
Finance

Approval Document No.: (84) Taiwan-Finance-Securities-
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May 11, 2022

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Balance Sheet

March 31, 2022, December 31 and March 31, 2021

(Balance Sheet Dated on March 31, 2022 and 2021 have Only been Reviewed, Not Audited in Accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards)

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Assets	Note	March 31, 2022		December 31, 2021		March 31, 2021		
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Current assets								
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	VI(I)	\$ 389,610	18	\$ 278,223	14	\$ 517,395	23
1150	Net notes receivable	VI(II)	3,798	-	9,620	-	4,981	-
1170	Net accounts receivable	VI(II)(III)	2,311	-	31,869	2	15,828	1
130X	Inventories	VI(IV)	385,088	18	375,831	18	399,791	18
1470	Other current assets	VI(III)	232,201	11	178,728	9	167,484	7
11XX	Total current assets		<u>1,013,008</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>874,271</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>1,105,479</u>	<u>49</u>
Non-current assets								
1600	Property, plant and equipment	VI(V)	1,091,812	50	1,092,552	54	1,092,529	48
1755	Right-of-use assets	VI(VI)	13,882	1	17,086	1	19,965	1
1760	Net amount of investment properties	VI(VIII) & VIII	22,276	1	22,309	1	22,409	1
1780	Intangible assets		4,961	-	3,083	-	4,435	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets		27,880	1	29,412	1	27,445	1
1900	Other non-current assets	VI(IX)	3,964	-	3,963	-	5,569	-
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>1,164,775</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>1,168,405</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>1,172,352</u>	<u>51</u>
1XXX	Total assets		<u>\$ 2,177,783</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,042,676</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,277,831</u>	<u>100</u>

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YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Balance Sheet

March 31, 2022, December 31 and March 31, 2021

(Balance Sheet Dated on March 31, 2022 and 2021 have Only been Reviewed, Not Audited in Accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards)

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Liabilities and equity	Note	March 31, 2022		December 31, 2021		March 31, 2021		
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Liabilities								
Current liabilities								
2100	Short-term loans	VI(X)	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 30,000	1
2130	Contract liabilities - current	VI(XVII)	34,573	2	43,153	2	31,240	2
2150	Notes payable		69,437	3	53,596	3	118,517	5
2170	Accounts payable		143,928	7	74,330	4	165,850	7
2200	Other payables	VI(XI)	259,144	12	99,250	5	81,113	4
2230	Current tax liabilities		63,782	3	45,382	2	167,318	7
2250	Liability provision - current	VI(XIII)	23,609	1	23,110	1	21,460	1
2280	Lease liabilities - current		7,646	-	9,371	-	12,623	1
2300	Other current liabilities		4,347	-	3,583	-	3,837	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>606,466</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>351,775</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>631,958</u>	<u>28</u>
Non-current liabilities								
2550	Liability provision - non-current	VI(XIII)	44,175	2	43,161	2	39,811	2
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		3,972	-	5,462	1	1,747	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	VI(XII)	1,120	-	1,120	-	5,111	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>49,267</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>49,743</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>46,669</u>	<u>2</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>655,733</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>401,518</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>678,627</u>	<u>30</u>
Equity								
Share capital								
3110	Share capital of common stock	VI(XIV)	403,559	19	403,559	20	337,298	15
Capital reserve								
3200	Capital reserve	VI(XV)	793	-	793	-	793	-
Retained earnings								
3310	Legal capital reserve	VI(XVI)	244,090	11	244,090	12	182,484	8
3350	Unappropriated earnings		911,904	42	1,031,012	50	1,116,925	49
Other equity								
3500	Treasury shares	VI(XIV)	(38,296)	(2)	(38,296)	(2)	(38,296)	(2)
3XXX	Total equity		<u>1,522,050</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>1,641,158</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>1,599,204</u>	<u>70</u>
Material Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contractual Commitments								
Material Subsequent Events								
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 2,177,783</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,042,676</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,277,831</u>	<u>100</u>

The notes to the financial statements attached hereto are part of this financial report and shall be referred to accordingly.

Chairman: Chen, Li-Min

President: Lin, Hung-Pei

Accounting Manager: Lo, Chia-Ling

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Comprehensive Income Statement

From January 1 to March 31, 2022 and 2021

(Reviewed Only, Not Audited in Accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards)

Unit: NT\$ thousand

(Except for earnings per share in NT\$)

Item	Note	From January 1 to March 31, 2022		From January 1 to March 31, 2021	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000 Operating income	VI(XVII)	\$ 401,568	100	\$ 423,389	100
5000 Operating costs	VI(IV)	(235,267)	(59)	(236,870)	(56)
5900 Gross profit		<u>166,301</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>186,519</u>	<u>44</u>
Operating expenses	VI(XII) (XXI) (XXII)				
6100 Selling and marketing expenses		(12,397)	(3)	(13,373)	(3)
6200 Administrative expenses		(25,525)	(6)	(28,935)	(7)
6300 R&D expenses		(42,289)	(11)	(45,455)	(11)
6450 Expected credit impairment benefit	XII(II)	<u>2,522</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
6000 Total operating expenses		<u>(77,689)</u>	<u>(19)</u>	<u>(87,763)</u>	<u>(21)</u>
6900 Operating profit		<u>88,612</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>98,756</u>	<u>23</u>
Non-operating income and expenses					
7100 Interest income	VI(XVIII)	80	-	150	-
7010 Other income	VI(XIX)	2,451	1	2,136	1
7020 Other gains and losses	VI(XX)	8,546	2	(2,665)	(1)
7050 Finance costs		<u>(80)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(279)</u>	<u>-</u>
7000 Total non-operating income and expenses		<u>10,997</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>(658)</u>	<u>-</u>
7900 Net income before tax		<u>99,609</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>98,098</u>	<u>23</u>
7950 Income tax expenses	VI(XXIII)	<u>(19,932)</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(19,630)</u>	<u>(4)</u>
8200 Net profit in the current period		<u>\$ 79,677</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>\$ 78,468</u>	<u>19</u>
8500 Total comprehensive income for the period		<u>\$ 79,677</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>\$ 78,468</u>	<u>19</u>
Earnings per share	VI(XXIV)				
9750 Basic earnings per share		<u>\$ 2.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>\$ 1.97</u>	<u>1.97</u>
9850 Diluted earnings per share		<u>\$ 2.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>\$ 1.97</u>	<u>1.97</u>

The notes to the financial statements attached hereto are part of this financial report and shall be referred to accordingly.

Chairman: Chen, Li-Min

President: Lin, Hung-Pei

Accounting Manager: Lo, Chia-Ling

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.
Statement of Changes in Equity
From January 1 to March 31, 2022 and 2021
(Reviewed Only, Not Audited in Accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards)

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Note	Share capital of common stock	Capital reserve	Retained earnings		Treasury shares	Total equity
			Legal capital reserve	Unappropriated earnings		
<u>2021</u>						
Balance as of January 1, 2021	\$ 337,298	\$ 793	\$ 182,484	\$ 1,038,457	(\$ 38,296)	\$ 1,520,736
Net profit in the current period	-	-	-	78,468	-	78,468
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	78,468	-	78,468
Balance as of March 31, 2021	\$ 337,298	\$ 793	\$ 182,484	\$ 1,116,925	(\$ 38,296)	\$ 1,599,204
<u>2022</u>						
Balance as of January 1, 2022	\$ 403,559	\$ 793	\$ 244,090	\$ 1,031,012	(\$ 38,296)	\$ 1,641,158
Net profit in the current period	-	-	-	79,677	-	79,677
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	79,677	-	79,677
Appropriation and distribution of earnings of 2021: VI(XVI)						
Cash dividend declared	-	-	-	(198,785)	-	(198,785)
Balance as of March 31, 2022	\$ 403,559	\$ 793	\$ 244,090	\$ 911,904	(\$ 38,296)	\$ 1,522,050

The notes to the financial statements attached hereto are part of this financial report and shall be referred to accordingly.

Chairman: Chen, Li-Min

President: Lin, Hung-Pei

Accounting Manager: Lo, Chia-Ling

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Cash Flow Statement

From January 1 to March 31, 2022 and 2021

(Reviewed Only, Not Audited in Accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards)

Unit: NT\$ thousand

	<u>Note</u>	<u>From January 1 to March 31, 2022</u>	<u>From January 1 to March 31, 2021</u>
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Current net profit before tax		\$ 99,609	\$ 98,098
Adjustments			
Income and expenses			
Depreciation expenses	VI(V)(VI)(VIII) (XXI)	4,503	7,262
Amortization expenses	VI(XXI)	1,097	1,231
Expected credit reversal	XII(II)	(2,522)	-
Interest income	VI(XVIII)	(80)	(150)
Interest expense		81	279
Changes in assets/liabilities relating to operating activities			
Net changes in assets related to operating activities			
Decrease (increase) in notes receivable		5,822	(2,107)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable		32,080	(7,299)
Increase in inventory		(9,257)	(66,220)
Increase in other current assets		(53,473)	(18,074)
Net change in liabilities related to operating activities			
(Decrease) increase in contract liabilities - current		(8,580)	1,766
Increase (decrease) in notes payable		15,841	(80,821)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		69,598	(48,451)
Decrease in other payables		(38,891)	(42,769)
Increase in other current liabilities		764	667
Increase in liability provision		1,513	1,846
Cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities		<u>118,105</u>	<u>(154,742)</u>
Interest received		80	150
Interest paid		(81)	(279)
Income tax paid		<u>-</u>	<u>(8,249)</u>
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities		<u>118,104</u>	<u>(163,120)</u>
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	VI(V)	(526)	(302)
Purchase of intangible assets		(2,975)	(214)
Increase in refundable deposits		<u>(1)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash outflow from investment activities		<u>(3,502)</u>	<u>(516)</u>
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>			
Short-term loans		-	260,000
Repayment of short-term loans		-	(230,000)
Repayment of leasing principal	VI(XXV)	<u>(3,215)</u>	<u>(4,956)</u>
Net cash (outflow) inflow from financing activities		<u>(3,215)</u>	<u>25,044</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the current period		111,387	(138,592)
Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		<u>278,223</u>	<u>655,987</u>
Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		<u>\$ 389,610</u>	<u>\$ 517,395</u>

The notes to the financial statements attached hereto are part of this financial report and shall be referred to accordingly.

Chairman: Chen, Li-Min

President: Lin, Hung-Pei

Accounting Manager: Lo, Chia-Ling

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Report

First Quarter of 2022 and 2021

(Reviewed Only, Not Audited in Accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards)

Unit: NT\$ thousand
(unless otherwise specified)

I. Company History

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") was established in October, 1990 in the Republic of China, and is mainly engaged in the manufacturing, processing and trading of computer multimedia peripheral video converters and interface cards, electronic and computer parts, general import and export business of the aforementioned products, and the distribution and bidding business of the aforementioned products on behalf of domestic manufacturers.

II. Date and Procedures for Adoption of the Financial Report

This financial report was reported to and issued by the Board of Directors on May 11, 2022.

III. Application of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

(I) Effect of the application of new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC").

The following table lists the newly issued, amended and revised IFRSs and interpretations as endorsed by the FSC in 2022:

<u>Newly Issued, Amended, and Revised Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>The effective date published by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)</u>
Amendments to IFRS 3 - Reference to the Conceptual Framework	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37 - Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	January 1, 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020	January 1, 2022

The Company assessed the above standards and interpretations and there is no significant impact to the Company's financial position and financial performance.

(II) The impact of newly issued and amended IFRS endorsed by FSC but yet has not been adopted by the Company

none

(III) The impact of IFRS published by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following table lists the newly issued, amended and revised IFRSs and interpretations published by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC:

<u>Newly Issued, Amended, and Revised Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>The effective date published by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)</u>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be decided by IASB
IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 - Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 - Disclosure Initiative-Accounting Policies	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 - Definition of Accounting Estimates	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	January 1, 2023

The Company assessed the above standards and interpretations and there is no significant impact to the Company's financial position and financial performance.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The main accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are described below. Unless otherwise stated, these policies apply consistently throughout all reporting periods.

(I) Statement of Compliance

This financial report has been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as endorsed by the FSC.

(II) Basis of Preparation

1. Except for the following important items, this financial report is prepared at historical cost: A defined benefit liability is recognized as the net value of the pension fund assets minus the present value of the defined benefit obligation.
2. The preparation of financial report in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations (collectively referred to as "IFRSs") endorsed by the FSC requires the use of certain significant accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Please refer to Note V for items involving in a higher degree of judgment or complexity or items involving in significant assumptions and estimates to the financial report.

(III) Translation of foreign currency

The items presented in the financial report of the Company are measured at the currency (i.e., functional currency) of the main economic environment in which the Company operating. This financial report is presented in the functional currency of the Company, New Taiwan Dollar.

Transaction in foreign currencies and balances

1. Transaction in foreign currencies are translated into functional currencies at the spot exchange rate on the trading day or the measurement date, and the translation differences generated by such transactions are recognized as profit or loss for the current period.
2. The balance of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies shall be evaluated and adjusted according to the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date, and the translation differences generated by such adjustment shall be recognized as profit and loss for the current period.
3. If the balance of non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies is not measured at fair value, it shall be measured at the historical exchange rate of the initial trading day.
4. All other exchange gains and losses shall be presented under "Other gains and losses" in the Income Statement.

(IV) The classification criteria for assets and liabilities whether are current or non-current

1. An asset that meets any of the following conditions shall be classified as current asset:
 - (1) The asset is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
 - (2) The liability is held primarily for trading purposes;
 - (3) The asset is expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date; and
 - (4) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to pay off a liability at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.The Company classifies all assets that do not meet the foregoing conditions as non-current.
2. A liability that meets any of the following conditions shall be classified as current liability:
 - (1) The liability is expected to be paid off in the normal operating cycle;
 - (2) The liability is held primarily for trading purposes;
 - (3) The liability is expected to be paid off within 12 months after the balance sheet date; and
 - (4) The liability of which the settlement term cannot be deferred unconditionally to at least 12 months after the balance sheet date. However, the terms of a liability which may result in the settlement of an equity instrument at the option of the counterparty will not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all liabilities that do not meet the foregoing conditions as non-current.

(V) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term investments with highly liquidity that can be converted into quota cash at any time with little risk of change in value. Time deposits that meet the foregoing definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operation are classified as cash equivalents.

(VI) Accounts and notes receivable

1. Accounts and notes receivable refer to the accounts and notes which have the right to unconditionally receive the consideration for the transfer of goods or services in accordance with the contract.
2. The Company measures the short-term accounts and notes receivable without interest paid at the original invoice value, due to the little effect from discount.
3. The Company's expected factoring receivables are operated for the purpose of selling, and shall be measured at fair value subsequently, with changes recognized as profit and loss for the current period.

(VII) Impairments of financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company, taking into account all reasonable and verifiable information (including forward-looking information) regarding financial assets measured at amortized cost, and accounts receivable with material financial components, measures the loss allowance by the expected credit loss in 12 months for those without credit risk increased significantly since the initial recognition, and measures the loss allowance by the expected credit loss during the duration for those with credit risk increased significantly since the initial recognition. For accounts receivable that do not contain a material financial component, the Company measures the loss allowance by the expected credit loss during the duration.

(VIII) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company will derecognize a financial asset if:

1. The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire.
2. The Company transfers the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset and virtually has transferred all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial asset.
3. The Company transfers the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset without retaining control over the financial asset.

(IX) Lessor's lease transaction - operating lease

The deduction of any inducement given to the lessee from the lease income of an operating lease shall be recognized as the current profit or loss by the straight-line method during the lease term.

(X) Inventories

Inventory shall be measured at the lower of cost or net realized value, and the cost is determined by weighted average method. The costs of finished goods and work in process include raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and manufacturing overhead related to production, but does not include borrowing costs. The item by item comparison method is adopted for the lower of comparative cost and net realized value. The net realized value refers to the balance of the estimated selling price in the normal course of business minus the estimated cost to be invested until completion and estimated costs required to complete the sale.

(XI) Property, plant and equipment

1. Property, plant and equipment are accounted for on the basis of acquisition cost.
2. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replacement shall be derecognized. All other maintenance costs shall be recognized as current profit or loss when incurred.
3. Property, plant and equipment shall be subsequently measured by the cost model, and shall be depreciated by the straight-line method based on the estimated service life except for land. If each item of property, plant and equipment is material, it shall be depreciated separately.
4. The Company reviews each asset's residual values, service lives and depreciation methods at the end date of each fiscal year. If expected values of residual values and service lives differ from the previous estimates or there has been a material change in the expected consumption pattern of the future economic benefits contained in the asset, it shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of the IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors for changes in accounting estimates since the date of the change. The service life of each asset is as follows:

Machinery equipment	2 to 5 Years
Transportation equipment	5 Years
Office equipment	2 to 5 Years
Lease improvement	2 Years

(XII) Lessee's lease transaction - right-of-use assets/lease liabilities

1. The leased assets shall be recognized as the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the date when they are available to the Company. When the lease contract is a short-term lease or a lease of an underlying asset of low value, the lease payment shall be recognized as expense during the lease period by straight-line method.
2. The lease liabilities shall be recognized at the present value of the unpaid lease payments at the commencement date of lease discounted at the Company's interest rate on the increment loan. A lease payment is a fixed payment minus any lease inducement that may be received.

The lease liabilities shall be measured by the interest method and the amortized cost method subsequently, and the provision for interest expense shall be made during the lease term. When the lease term or lease payment changes not due to the contract modification, the lease liability will be reassessed and the remeasurement amount will be adjusted to the right-of-use asset.

3. The right-of-use assets shall be recognized at cost on the commencement date of lease, and the cost shall include:
 - (1) The initial measurement amount of the lease liability;
 - (2) Any lease payment paid on or before the commencement date.

The right-of-use assets shall be measured by the cost model subsequently, and the provision for depreciation expense shall be made on the earlier of the expiry date of the asset's service life or the expiry date of the lease term. When the lease liability is reassessed, the right-of-use assets will be adjusted to any remeasurement of the lease liability.

4. For a lease modification that reduces the scope of the lease, lessee will reduce the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize the difference between the carrying amount and the remeasurement amount of the lease liability in the profit and loss.

(XIII) Investment properties

Investment properties shall be recognized at acquisition cost, and measured by the cost model subsequently. Except for land, investment property shall be depreciated by the straight-line method according to the estimated service life, which is 10-20 years.

(XIV) Intangible assets

Computer software

Computer software shall be recognized at acquisition cost, and amortized over an estimated service life of 1 - 5 years by the straight-line method.

(XV) Impairment of non-financial assets

On the balance sheet date, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the assets with an indication of impairment, and recognizes the impairment loss when the recoverable amount is lower than the book value. The recoverable amount refers to the fair value of an asset minus the cost of disposal or its use value, whichever is higher. When the impairment of an asset recognized in previous years does not exist or decreases, the impairment loss shall be reversed, provided that the increase in the carrying amount of the asset resulting from the reversal of the impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount of the asset after deducting depreciation or amortization if the impairment loss is not recognized.

(XVI) Loans

It refers to a short-term loan from a bank. At the time of initial recognition, the Company shall measure the loans by deducting transaction costs from their fair value, and shall subsequently recognize the interest expense in profit and loss during the current period according to the amortization procedure using the effective interest method for any difference between the price after deducting transaction costs and the redemption value in profit and loss.

(XVII) Accounts and notes payable

1. Accounts and notes payable are debts incurred for the purchase of raw materials, goods or services on credit and notes payable incurred either arising from business or not arising from business.
2. The Company measures the short-term accounts and notes payable without interest paid at the original invoice value, due to the little effect from discount.

(XVIII) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when its contractual obligations specified have been performed, canceled or due.

(XIX) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

The Company may offset the financial assets and financial liabilities against each other and present them net in the balance sheet only when it has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amount of financial assets and liabilities, and intends to close on a net basis or realize assets and pay off liabilities at the same time.

(XX) Liability provision

Provision for liabilities (including warranties and provisions for liabilities arising from litigation) shall be recognized when the Company has a current legal or constructive obligation arising from a past event, and it is likely that the Company will have to discharge resources with economic benefit in the future to fulfill the obligation, the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated. The provision for liabilities shall be measured by the best estimated present value of the expenditure required to fulfill the obligation at the balance sheet date, with a pre-tax discount rate which reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the specific risk of the liability. The amortization of the discount shall be recognized as interest expense. No provision for liabilities shall be recognized for future operating losses.

(XXI) Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits shall be measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid and shall be recognized as expenses when the services are provided.

2. Pension

(1) Defined contribution plans

For a defined contribution plan, the amount of the pension fund to be contributed shall be recognized as the current pension cost on an accrual basis. Contributions paid in advance shall be recognized as assets to the extent refundable cash or reduced future payments.

(2) Defined benefit plans

- A. Net obligations under defined benefit plans shall be calculated by discounting the amount of future benefits earned by the employee from the current or past services, and by present value of defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets at the balance sheet date. Net obligations under defined benefit plan shall be calculated on an annually basis by actuaries using the projected unit benefit method. The discount rate adopted shall be the market yield (at the balance sheet date) of government bonds in the same currency and period as the defined benefit plan at the balance sheet date.
- B. The remeasurement amount generated by the defined benefit plan shall be recognized in other comprehensive income for the period in which it is incurred and expressed in retained earnings.
- C. The pension cost for the interim period shall be calculated on the basis of

actuarial pension cost rates as at the end date of the preceding fiscal year from the beginning to the end of the year. If there are material market changes and material reductions, liquidations or other material one-off events after such end date, the pension cost shall be adjusted and disclosed in accordance with the foregoing policy.

3. Employees compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors

Employees compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors shall be recognized as expenses and liabilities where there are legal or constructive obligations and the amounts can be reasonably estimated. If there is a difference between the actual amount distributed and the accrued amount resolved subsequently, it shall be treated as a change in accounting estimate. In addition, if employees compensation is issued in stock, the number of shares shall be calculated based on the closing price of the day prior to the resolution of the board of directors.

(XXII) Income tax

1. Income tax expense includes current and deferred income taxes. Income tax shall be recognized in profit and loss, except that income tax related to items included in other comprehensive income or directly included in equity shall be separately included in other comprehensive income or directly included in equity.
2. The Company shall calculate the current income tax on the basis of the tax rates that are legislated or substantially legislated at the balance sheet date by the country in which the Company operates and generates its taxable income. Management shall evaluate on a regularly basis the status of income tax returns in respect of applicable income tax regulations and, where applicable, estimate income tax liabilities based on the taxes expected to be paid to tax authorities. The expense of income tax imposed on undistributed earnings under the Income Tax Act shall not be recognized according to the actual distribution of undistributed earnings until the next year of the year in which the surplus is generated after the earnings distribution plan is approved by the shareholders' meeting.
3. Deferred income tax shall be recognized on the basis of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts on the balance sheet, using the balance sheet method. Deferred tax is subject to the tax rate (and tax law) that is legislated or substantially legislated at the balance sheet date and is expected to apply at the time of realization of the relevant deferred tax asset or settlement of the deferred tax liability.
4. Deferred income tax assets shall be recognized to the extent that temporary differences are likely to be used to offset future taxable income, and the unrecognized

and recognized deferred income tax assets shall be reassessed on each balance sheet date.

5. The Company shall offset the current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities against each other only when it has the legal enforcement power to offset the recognized current income tax assets and liabilities against each other and intends to repay them on a net basis or realize assets and pay off liabilities at the same time. The Company shall offset the deferred income tax assets and liabilities against each other only when it has the legal enforcement power to offset the current income tax assets and the current income tax liabilities against each other, and the deferred income tax assets and liabilities are generated by the same taxpayer, or by different taxpayers, levied by the same tax authority, provided that each taxpayer intends to repay them on a net basis or realize assets and pay off liabilities at the same time.
6. Unused income tax credits transferred in later period arising from research and development expenditure shall be recognized as income tax assets to the extent that future tax income is likely to be available for the use of the unused income tax credit.
7. Income tax expense for the interim period shall be calculated by the profit and loss before tax for the interim period applying the estimated annual average effective tax rate and shall be disclosed in accordance with the foregoing policy.

(XXIII) Share capital

1. Common stock is classified as equity, and the incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares or stock options shall be included as price deduction in equity with the net amount after deduction of income tax.
2. When the Company repurchases its outstanding shares, it recognizes the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs, as a reduction of shareholders' equity on a net after-tax basis. When the repurchased shares are subsequently re-issued, the difference between the book value and the consideration received after deducting any directly attributable increment costs and income tax effects of the repurchased shares shall be recognized as an adjustment of shareholders' equity.

(XXIV) Dividend distribution

Cash dividends distributed to the Company's shareholders shall be recognized in the financial report when the dividends distribution are approved by resolution of the shareholders' meeting or by special resolution of the Board of Directors. Cash dividends distribution shall be recognized as liabilities, while stock dividends distributed to the shareholders of the Company shall be recognized as stock dividends to be distributed

when the distribution is resolved at the Company's stockholders' meeting, and recognized as ordinary shares on the base date of issue of new shares.

(XXV) Recognition of revenue

1. Merchandise sales

- (1) The Company develops, manufactures and sells computer multimedia peripheral video converters, interface cards and other related products, and recognizes the sales revenue when the control of the products is transferred to the customer, that is, when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has the discretion over the distribution and price of the products, and the Company has no outstanding performance obligations that may affect the customer's acceptance of the products. The delivery of products shall be deemed to have occurred only when the products are shipped to the designated location, the risk of obsolescence and loss has been transferred to the customer and the customer has accepted the products pursuant to the sales contract or there is objective evidence that all acceptance criteria have been met.
- (2) The sales revenue of computer multimedia peripheral video converters, interface cards and other related products shall be recognized according to the quantity of goods purchased by the customer and the price of item agreed upon. The terms of collection of sales transactions are agreed upon in accordance with the general commercial transaction model and the market practice, therefore, it is concluded that there is no material financial component to the contract.
- (3) Sales allowances granted to customers are generally calculated on a 12-month cumulative sales basis. The Company estimates sales allowances using the expected value approach based on historical experience. Revenue recognized is limited to the portion of the sales that is highly likely not to be materially reversed in the future and shall be updated on each balance sheet date. Estimated sales allowance payable to customer in relation to sales as at the balance sheet date shall be recognized as a refund liability. Payment terms for sales transactions are usually 30 to 60 days due from the date of shipment. The Company will not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of currency if the time interval between the transfer of the promised goods to the customer and the payment by the customer has not exceeded one year.
- (4) The Company provides standard warranty for the products sold, shall be obligated to refund for product defects, and shall recognize liability provisions at the time of sales.
- (5) Accounts receivable shall be recognized when the goods are delivered to the customer, since the Company has an unconditional right to the contract price from that point on and can collect consideration from the customer only after the lapse of time.

2. Acquisition costs of customer contracts

The incremental costs incurred by the Company in obtaining the customer contracts are expected to be recoverable. However, as the contract period is less than one year, such costs shall be recognized as expenses when incurred.

(XXVI) Operating segments

Information about the Company's operating segments is reported in a manner consistent with internal management reports provided to principal operating decision maker. The principal operating decision maker is responsible for allocating resources to the operating segments and evaluating their performance. The principal operating decision maker of the Company is identified as the Board of Directors.

V. Major sources of uncertainty in major accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

At the time of the preparation of this financial report, management has used its judgment in determining the accounting policies to be adopted and has made accounting estimates and assumptions based on reasonable expectations concerning future events according to the current conditions as at the balance sheet date. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions made that may differ from actual results will be continuously evaluated and adjusted taking into account historical experience and other factors. Such estimates and assumptions are subject to the risk of a material adjustment of the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the following fiscal year. The Company has taken into account the economic impact of the COVID-19 outbreak in its significant accounting judgments and will continue to evaluate the impact on its financial position and financial performance. Please refer to the following descriptions of the uncertainties in significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions:

(I) Significant judgments adopted for accounting policies

None.

(II) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

Valuation of inventory

Since inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realized value, the Company must use judgment and estimation to determine the net realized value of inventories at the balance sheet date. Due to rapid changing technology, the Company evaluates the amount of inventory for normal wear and tear, obsolescence, or without market value at the balance sheet date and offsets the cost of inventory to net realized value. This inventory valuation is based primarily on product demand estimates for specific periods in the future and may be subject to material change.

As of March 31, 2022, the carrying amount of the Company's inventory is NT\$385,088.

VI. Description of Material Accounting Items

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>March 31, 2022</u>		<u>December 31, 2021</u>		<u>March 31, 2021</u>
Cash on hand and working capital	\$ 764	\$	753	\$	775
Check deposits and current deposits	313,946		202,570		381,720
Time deposits	74,900		74,900		134,900
	<u>\$ 389,610</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>278,223</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>517,395</u>

1. The Company transacts with financial institutions of high credit quality, and transacts with a variety of financial institutions to diversify credit risk; therefore, the probability of counterparty's default is remote.
2. The Company has not pledged any cash and cash equivalents.

(II) Notes and accounts receivable

	<u>March 31, 2022</u>		<u>December 31, 2021</u>		<u>March 31, 2021</u>
Notes receivable	\$ 3,798	\$	9,620	\$	4,981
Less: allowance for loss	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 3,798</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>9,620</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>4,981</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 2,989	\$	35,069	\$	16,528
Less: allowance for loss	<u>(678)</u>		<u>(3,200)</u>		<u>(700)</u>
	<u>\$ 2,311</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>31,869</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>15,828</u>

1. The aging analysis of accounts receivable and notes receivable is as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2022</u>		<u>December 31, 2021</u>		<u>March 31, 2021</u>	
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Notes receivable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Notes receivable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Notes receivable</u>
Not overdue	\$ 2,106	\$ 3,798	\$ 34,382	\$ 9,620	\$ 13,480	\$ 4,981
Within 30 days	205	-	2	-	2,477	-
31-90 days	-	-	7	-	-	-
91-180 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 181 days	<u>678</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>678</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 2,989</u>	<u>\$ 3,798</u>	<u>\$ 35,069</u>	<u>\$ 9,620</u>	<u>\$ 16,528</u>	<u>\$ 4,981</u>

The above aging analysis is based on the number of days overdue.

2. Balances of accounts receivable and notes receivable as of March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021 were generated by contracts with customer, and the balance of accounts receivable under contracts with customer as of January 1, 2021 was NT\$12,103.
3. Without regard to collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure amount representing most the credit risk of the Company's notes receivable and accounts receivable as of March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021 is NT\$3,798, NT\$9,620 and NT\$4,981, NT\$2,311, NT\$31,869 NT\$15,828 as of March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021 respectively.
4. Please refer to Note XII (II) for information on the credit risks.

(III) Transfer of financial assets

Transferred financial assets derecognized as a whole

The Company entered into an account receivable factoring agreement with Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., CTBC Bank Co., Ltd., EnTie Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd. On November 9, 2021, December 17, 2021, July 17, 2020, and November 9, 2021 respectively. The Company is contractually free from the risk of non-collection of such transferred receivables and is only liable for losses arising from commercial disputes, and the Company has no ongoing involvement in such transferred receivables. Therefore, the Company derecognizes such factoring accounts receivable. The relevant information regarding those outstanding accounts receivable is as follows:

	<u>Amount of factoring accounts receivable</u>	<u>Derecognition amount</u>	<u>Unused amount</u>
March 31, 2022	\$ 197,138	\$ 197,138	\$ 366,152
December 31, 2021	152,356	152,356	355,913
March 31, 2021	145,022	145,022	300,023

The foregoing derecognition amounts are unadvanced and presented as "other current assets". The Company transacts its factoring accounts receivable with financial institutions of high credit quality, and transacts with a variety of financial institutions to diversify credit risk; therefore, the probability of counterparty's default is remote.

(IV) Inventories

	<u>March 31, 2022</u>		<u>Loss allowance for falling price</u>		<u>Carrying amount</u>
	<u>Costs</u>		<u>price</u>		
Raw material	\$	384,988	(\$	26,811)	\$ 358,177
Work in process		40,936	(	15,680)	25,256
Finished products		<u>1,952</u>	(	<u>297</u>)	<u>1,655</u>
Total	\$	<u>427,876</u>	(\$	<u>42,788</u>)	\$ <u>385,088</u>

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>		<u>Loss allowance for falling price</u>		<u>Carrying amount</u>
	<u>Costs</u>		<u>price</u>		
Raw material	\$	380,625	(\$	26,577)	\$ 354,048
Work in process		33,884	(	15,026)	18,858
Finished products		<u>3,301</u>	(	<u>376</u>)	<u>2,925</u>
Total	\$	<u>417,810</u>	(\$	<u>41,979</u>)	\$ <u>375,831</u>

	<u>March 31, 2021</u>		<u>Loss allowance for falling price</u>		<u>Carrying amount</u>
	<u>Costs</u>		<u>price</u>		
Raw material	\$	406,704	(\$	27,171)	\$ 379,533
Work in process		30,506	(	11,263)	19,243
Finished products		<u>1,257</u>	(	<u>242</u>)	<u>1,015</u>
Total	\$	<u>438,467</u>	(\$	<u>38,676</u>)	\$ <u>399,791</u>

Inventory cost recognized as expense and loss in the current period:

	<u>From January 1 to March 31, 2022</u>		<u>From January 1 to March 31, 2021</u>	
Cost of inventory sold	\$	232,987	\$	236,870
Loss from falling price		809		-
Loss from scrap		<u>1,471</u>		<u>-</u>
	\$	<u>235,267</u>	\$	<u>236,870</u>

(V) Property, plant and equipment

2021

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Machinery equipment</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Lease improvement</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1						
Costs	\$ 1,078,743	\$ 6,471	\$ 3,960	\$ 11,340	\$ 1,765	\$ 1,102,279
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,954)	(2,489)	(2,688)	(1,765)	(8,896)
	<u>\$ 1,078,743</u>	<u>\$ 4,517</u>	<u>\$ 1,471</u>	<u>\$ 8,652</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,093,383</u>
January 1	\$ 1,078,743	\$ 4,517				\$ 1,093,383
Additions	-	302	-	-	-	302
Disposal cost	-	-	-	-	(1,765)	(1,765)
Accumulated depreciation disposed of	-	-	-	-	1,765	1,765
Depreciation expenses	-	(353)	(177)	(626)	-	(1,156)
March 31	<u>\$ 1,078,743</u>	<u>\$ 4,466</u>	<u>\$ 1,294</u>	<u>\$ 8,026</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,092,529</u>
March 31						
Costs	\$ 1,078,743	\$ 6,773	\$ 3,960	\$ 11,340	\$ -	\$ 1,100,816
Accumulated depreciation	-	(2,307)	(2,666)	(3,314)	-	(8,287)
	<u>\$ 1,078,743</u>	<u>\$ 4,466</u>	<u>\$ 1,294</u>	<u>\$ 8,026</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,092,529</u>

2022

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Land improvement</u>	<u>Machinery equipment</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1						
Costs	\$ 1,078,743	\$ 114	\$ 6,584	\$ 5,706	\$ 12,161	\$ 1,103,308
Accumulated depreciation	-	(3)	(2,588)	(3,224)	(4,941)	(10,756)
	<u>\$ 1,078,743</u>	<u>\$ 111</u>	<u>\$ 3,996</u>	<u>\$ 2,482</u>	<u>\$ 7,220</u>	<u>\$ 1,092,552</u>
January 1	\$ 1,078,743	\$ 111	\$ 3,996	\$ 2,482	\$ 7,220	\$ 1,092,552
Additions	-	-	287	-	239	526
Disposal cost	-	-	(85)	-	(279)	(364)
Accumulated depreciation disposed of	-	-	85	-	279	364
Depreciation expenses	-	(10)	(348)	(264)	(644)	(1,266)
March 31	<u>\$ 1,078,743</u>	<u>\$ 101</u>	<u>\$ 3,935</u>	<u>\$ 2,218</u>	<u>\$ 6,815</u>	<u>\$ 1,091,812</u>
March 31						
Costs	\$ 1,078,743	\$ 114	\$ 6,786	\$ 5,706	\$ 12,121	\$ 1,103,470
Accumulated depreciation	-	(13)	(2,851)	(3,488)	(5,306)	(11,658)
	<u>\$ 1,078,743</u>	<u>\$ 101</u>	<u>\$ 3,935</u>	<u>\$ 2,218</u>	<u>\$ 6,815</u>	<u>\$ 1,091,812</u>

The real property, plant and equipment of the Company have not been provided as guarantee.

(VI) Leasing transaction - lessee

1. The underlying assets leased by the Company are buildings, with a general lease term between 1 and 2 years. The lease agreements are negotiated individually and contain a variety of terms and conditions. There are no restrictions other than that the leased assets may not be used as guaranteed for loan.
2. The Company shall lease the parking space for a period not exceeding 12 months.
3. Information on the book value and recognized depreciation expenses of the right-of-use assets is as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Buildings	\$ <u>13,882</u>	\$ <u>17,086</u>	\$ <u>19,965</u>

	<u>From January 1 to March 31, 2022</u>	<u>From January 1 to March 31, 2021</u>
	<u>Depreciation expenses</u>	<u>Depreciation expenses</u>
Buildings	\$ <u>3,204</u>	\$ <u>6,073</u>

4. There is no new right-of-use asset of the Company during the period from January 1 to March 31, 2022 and 2021.
5. Information on the profit and loss relating to the lease contract is as follows:

	<u>From January 1 to March 31, 2022</u>	<u>From January 1 to March 31, 2021</u>
<u>Items affecting current profit and loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 80	\$ 140
Expenses attributable to short-term lease contract	357	77

6. The total lease cash outflow of the Company for the period from January 1 to March 31, 2022 and 2021 is NT\$3,652 and NT\$5,173, respectively.

(VII) Lease transactions - lessor

1. The underlying assets rented out by the Company include land and buildings, with a general lease term of 1 year. Lease agreements are negotiated individually and contain a variety of terms and conditions. In order to preserve the use of the leased assets, the lessee

- is usually required not to use the leased assets as guarantee for loan or to provide salvage value guarantee.
2. For the rental income recognized by the Company under operating lease agreement for the period from January 1 to March 31, 2022 and 2021, please refer to Note VI.(VIII), on which there is no variable lease payment.
 3. The maturity date analysis of the lease payment made by the Company under operating lease is as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
2021	-	-	1,120
2022	<u>377</u>	<u>753</u>	<u>753</u>
	<u>\$ 377</u>	<u>\$ 753</u>	<u>\$ 1,873</u>

(VIII) Investment properties

	<u>2022</u>		
	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1			
Costs	\$ 21,520	\$ 23,538	\$ 45,058
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>(22,749)</u>	<u>(22,749)</u>
	<u>\$ 21,520</u>	<u>\$ 789</u>	<u>\$ 22,309</u>
January 1			
Depreciation expenses	\$ 21,520	\$ 789	\$ 22,309
March 31	<u>-</u>	<u>(33)</u>	<u>(33)</u>
	<u>\$ 21,520</u>	<u>\$ 756</u>	<u>\$ 22,276</u>
March 31			
Costs	\$ 21,520	\$ 23,538	\$ 45,058
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>(22,782)</u>	<u>(22,782)</u>
	<u>\$ 21,520</u>	<u>\$ 756</u>	<u>\$ 22,276</u>

	<u>2021</u>		
	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1			
Costs	\$ 21,520	\$ 23,538	\$ 45,058

Accumulated depreciation	-	(22,616)	(22,616)
	<u>\$ 21,520</u>	<u>\$ 922</u>	<u>\$ 22,442</u>
January 1	\$ 21,520	\$ 922	\$ 22,442
Depreciation expenses	-	(33)	(33)
March 31	<u>\$ 21,520</u>	<u>\$ 889</u>	<u>\$ 22,409</u>
March 31			
Costs	\$ 21,520	\$ 23,538	\$ 45,058
Accumulated depreciation	-	(22,649)	(22,649)
	<u>\$ 21,520</u>	<u>\$ 889</u>	<u>\$ 22,409</u>

1. Rental income and direct operating expenses of investment properties:

	<u>From January 1 to March 31, 2022</u>	<u>From January 1 to March 31, 2021</u>
Rental income from investment properties (Note)	<u>\$ 377</u>	<u>\$ 368</u>
Direct operating expenses incurred in investment properties with rental income in the current period	<u>\$ 41</u>	<u>\$ 41</u>

Note: Accounted for "Other income".

2. The fair value of the investment properties held by the Company as of March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021 is NT\$50,511, NT\$50,102, and NT\$56,697, respectively. The fair value is based on the evaluation of the transaction prices of similar properties in the vicinity of the related assets and belongs to the third level fair value.

3. Please refer to Note VIII for details of the investment properties provided as guarantee.

(IX) Other non-current assets

	<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
Refundable deposits	<u>\$ 3,964</u>	<u>\$ 3,963</u>	<u>\$ 5,569</u>

(X) Short-term borrowings (March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021: N/A.)

Borrowing nature	March 31, 2021	Range of interest rate	Collateral
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Bank loans			
Credit loans	<u>\$</u>	<u>30,000</u>	1.10%
			N/A

The interest expense recognized in profit and loss for the period from January 1 to March 31, 2022 and 2021 are NT\$0 and NT\$139, respectively.

(XI) Other payables

	<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
Dividends payable	\$ 198,785	\$ -	\$ -
Wages payable	31,988	75,977	38,734
Remuneration payable to directors and supervisors	12,166	10,091	18,183
Remuneration payable to employees	12,166	10,091	18,183
Commission payable	877	814	2,607
Other expense payables	3,162	2,277	3,406
	<u>\$ 259,144</u>	<u>\$ 99,250</u>	<u>\$ 81,113</u>

(XII) Pension

1.

- (1) In accordance with the provisions of the Labor Standards Act, the Company has formulated a retirement plan with defined benefits, which applies to the seniority of all regular employees prior to the implementation of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005, and to the subsequent seniority of employees who choose to continue to apply the Labor standards Act after the implementation of the Labor Pension Act. If an employee is eligible for retirement, the pension payment shall be based on his/her seniority and the average salary of the six months prior to his/her retirement. Two bases will be given for each year of service up to 15 years (inclusive), and one base will be given for each year of service exceeding 15 years, subject to a maximum of 45 accumulated bases. The Company allocates 2% of the total salary per month to the retirement fund, which is deposited in a special account at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the Supervisory Committee of Labor Retirement Reserve. In addition, before the end of each fiscal year, the Company shall estimate the balance of the special account for the retirement reserve fund for the employees referred to in the preceding paragraph. If the balance is insufficient to cover the estimated pension amount of the employees eligible for retirement in the following year, the Company will allocate the balance in a lump sum

before the end of March next year.

- (2) The pension costs recognized by the Company under the foregoing pension plan for the period from January 1 to March 31, 2022 and 2021 are NT\$750 and NT\$750 respectively.
- (3) The Company's projected contribution to retirement plan for 2023 is NT\$3,000.

2.

- (1) Since July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution retirement plan for employees of Taiwan nationality in accordance with the Labor Pension Act. The Company contributes 6% of the monthly salary as labor pension funds to individual labor pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance, Ministry of Labor for employees every month in respect of the employee's choice to apply the labor pension system stipulated in the Labor Pension Act. The employee's pension shall be paid by monthly or in a lump sum based on his/her special pension account and accumulated income.
- (2) The pension costs recognized by the Company under the foregoing pension plan for the period from January 1 to March 31, 2022 and 2021 are NT\$1,598 and NT\$1,561 respectively.

(XIII) Liability provision

	<u>Repair and warranty</u>		<u>Litigation compensation</u>		<u>Total</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2022	\$ 64,419		\$ 1,852		\$ 66,271
Increase in provision for liabilities during the current period		<u>1,513-</u>			<u>1,513</u>
Balance as of March 31, 2022	<u>\$ 65,932</u>		<u>\$ 1,852</u>		<u>\$ 67,784</u>

	<u>Repair and warranty</u>		<u>Litigation compensation</u>		<u>Total</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2021	\$ 57,573		\$ 1,852		\$ 59,425
Increase in provision for liabilities during the current period		<u>1,846-</u>			<u>1,846</u>
Balance as of March 31, 2021	<u>\$ 59,419</u>		<u>\$ 1,852</u>		<u>\$ 61,271</u>

The analysis of liability provision is as follows:

March 31, 2022 December 31, 2021 March 31, 2021

Current	<u>\$ 23,609</u>	<u>\$ 23,110</u>	<u>\$ 21,460</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 44,175</u>	<u>\$ 43,161</u>	<u>\$ 39,811</u>

1.Repair and warranty

The provision for liabilities of repair and warranty of the Company's are mainly related to the sales of computer multimedia peripheral video converters and interface cards, etc., and are estimated based on the historical repair and warranty information of such products. The Company expects that such liability provision will occur over the next three years.

2.Litigation compensation

In a patent infringement dispute with Societa Italiana per lo Sviluppo Dell 'Elettronica S.P.A, the German court ruled on January 9, 2013 that the Company had infringed the German Patent No. EP402973 of Sisvel, and the Company shall: (1) bear the court fees of the second instance; (2) bear the reasonable legal fees of Sisvel; (3) indemnify Sisvel for any loss incurred as a result of the infringement. The calculation of actual damages shall be based on royalty, and the actual sales figures of the Company shall be used as the basis for royalty calculation. Since the whole case has been concluded, the Company has made a liability provision of NT\$1,852 according to the judgment.

(XIV) Share capital

1. The authorized capital of the Company is NT\$800,000, which is divided into 80,000 shares with a face value of NT\$10 per share. As of March 31, 2022, the paid-in capital is NT\$403,559. The payments of all shares issued by the Company have been received.
2. A reconciliation of the number of outstanding shares of the Company's common stock at the beginning and end of the period is as follows (Unit: thousand shares)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
January 1 (i.e. March 31)	<u>39,757</u>	<u>33,131</u>

3. Treasury shares

- (1) The reasons for the recovery of shares and the number:

<u>Name of the holding company</u>	<u>Reasons for recovery</u>	<u>March 31, 2022</u> <u>Number of</u> <u>shares</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
The Company	Shares transferred to employees	599,000	\$ 38,296

<u>Name of the holding company</u>	<u>Reasons for recovery</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u> <u>Number of</u> <u>shares</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
The Company	Shares transferred to employees	599,000	\$ 38,296

<u>Name of the holding company</u>	<u>Reasons for recovery</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u> <u>Number of</u> <u>shares</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
The Company	Shares transferred to employees	599,000	\$ 38,296

- (2) It is stipulated by the Securities and Exchange Act that the proportion of the number of shares repurchased by a company shall not exceed 10% of the total number of shares issued by such company, and the total amount of shares repurchased shall not exceed the retained earnings plus the premium of issued shares and the realized capital reserve.
- (3) The treasury shares held by the Company shall not be pledged in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, and no shareholders are entitled to their rights until the shares have been transferred.
- (4) In accordance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act, shares repurchased for the purpose of transferring shares to employees shall be transferred within five years from the date of repurchase. If the shares are not transferred within the time limit, the Company shall be deemed to have not issued shares, and shall go through the alteration registration to cancel the shares. For the purpose of maintaining the Company's credit and shareholders' equity, the Company shall go through the alteration registration and cancellation of shares within six months from the date of repurchase.

(XV) Capital reserve

In accordance with the Company Act, the surplus from the issuance of shares in excess of par value and the capital reserves from the receipt of donations shall be used to cover losses, and shall be distributed as new shares or distributed in cash to shareholders according to their original shareholding ratio when the Company has no accumulated losses. In addition, in

accordance with the relevant provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act, when the foregoing capital reserve is appropriated to capital, the total amount shall not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. The Company shall not appropriate capital reserve to capital if the loss is still not covered after appropriating capital surplus to capital deficiency.

(XVI) Retained earnings

1. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, if there is earnings in the annual total account, in addition to paying all taxes in accordance with the law, the earnings shall be used to make up the loss of the previous year first, and 10% shall be set aside as the legal surplus reserve. If there is surplus, it shall be retained or distributed according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting. When the surplus is distributed by cash dividends, the Company shall authorize the Board of Directors to adopt a special resolution and report to the shareholders' meeting in accordance with laws and regulations. The amendment to the Articles of Incorporation was completed on July 20, 2021.
2. The Company's dividend policy is as follows: At the end of each fiscal year, the Company's Board of Directors shall make a proposal for the earnings distribution or loss recovery plan, and dividends shall be distributed in the form of cash dividends in part or in whole, of which stock dividends shall not exceed 90% of the dividends distributed for the current fiscal year.
3. The legal surplus reserve shall be exclusively used to cover accumulated deficit, to issue new shares or distribute cash to shareholders in proportion to their original shareholding ratio, provided that legal surplus reserve used for the issue of new shares or cash distributed to shareholders shall be limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the paid-in capital.
4. When distributing the earnings, in accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special surplus reserve from the debit balance of other equity items at the balance sheet date in the current year. When the debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.
5. The resolution on earnings distribution for 2021 resolved by the Board of Directors on March 21, 2022 and the resolution on earnings distribution for 2020 resolved by at shareholders' meeting on July 20, 2021 are as follows:

	<u>2021</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Dividends Per Share (NT\$)</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>Amount</u>
Legal capital reserve	\$ 38,547		\$ 61,606
Cash dividends	<u>198,785</u>	\$ 5	265,046
	<u>\$ 237,332</u>		<u>66,261</u>
			<u>\$ 392,913</u>

(XVII) Operating income

	<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
Income from contracts with customers	\$ 401,568	\$ 423,389

1. Disaggregation of income from contracts with customers

The income of the Company is derived from the rendering of goods that are transferred at a certain point and can be broken down by the following main product lines:

	<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
Sales income		
Computer multimedia peripheral video Converters and interface cards, etc.	\$ 401,056	\$ 422,872
Others	512	517
Total	\$ 401,568	\$ 423,389

2. Contract liabilities

	<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>	<u>January 1, 2021</u>
Contract liabilities:				
Contract liabilities				
- advances on sales	\$ 34,573	\$ 43,153	\$ 31,240	\$ 29,474

3. Contract liabilities at the beginning of period recognized as income in the current period

	<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
The beginning balance of contract liabilities is recognized as income in the current period		
Advances on sales	\$ 21,872	\$ 14,790

(XVIII) Interest income

	<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
Interest on bank deposits	\$ 80	\$ 150

(XIX) Other income

	<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
Rental income	\$ 377	\$ 368
Other income - others	2,074	1,768
	<u>\$ 2,451</u>	<u>\$ 2,136</u>

(XX) Other gains and losses

	<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
Miscellaneous disbursements	(2)	-
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	8,578	(2,665)
Other losses	(30)	-
	<u>\$ 8,546</u>	<u>(\$ 2,665)</u>

(XXI) Additional information on the nature of expense

	<u>From January 1 to March</u> <u>31, 2022</u>	<u>From January 1 to March</u> <u>31, 2021</u>
Employee benefit expenses	\$ 62,628	\$ 68,025
Depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets	3,204	6,073
Depreciation expenses of real property, plant and equipment	1,266	1,156
Depreciation expenses of investment properties - buildings and structures	33	33
Amortization expense of intangible assets	<u>1,097</u>	<u>1,231</u>
	<u>\$ 68,228</u>	<u>\$ 76,518</u>

(XXII) Employee benefit expenses

	<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
Salary expenses	\$ 54,590	\$ 60,962
Labor and health insurance expenses	2,901	2,766
Pension expenses	2,348	2,311
Other employment costs	2,789	1,986
	<u>\$ 62,628</u>	<u>\$ 68,025</u>

1. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall, after deducting the accumulated losses based on the current year's profits, if there is still earnings, allocate no less than 2% as employee compensation and no more than 2% as remuneration to directors and supervisors.
2. For the period from January 1 to March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company estimated the employee compensation as NT\$2,075 and NT\$2,044 respectively, estimated the remuneration to directors and supervisors as NT\$2,075 and NT\$2,044 respectively, and presented the said amounts in the salaries expense account.

The amounts are estimated at 2% based on the profits for the period from January 1 to March 31, 2022.

The compensation for employees and remuneration to directors and supervisors resolved by the Board of Directors for 2021 are consistent with the amounts recognized in the financial report of 2021.

Information on remuneration for employees, directors and supervisors approved by the Board of directors of the Company is available at the Market Observation Post System.

(XXIII) Income tax

1. Income tax expenses

Components of income tax expense

	<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
Current tax:		
Income tax incurred in current period	\$ 18,399	\$ 21,099
Total income tax in the period	<u>18,399</u>	<u>21,099</u>
Deferred income tax:		
Initial generation and reversal of temporary differences	1,533	(1,469)
Total deferred income tax	<u>1,533</u>	<u>(1,469)</u>
Income tax expenses	<u>\$ 19,932</u>	<u>\$ 19,630</u>

2. The Company's profit-seeking enterprise income tax has been approved by the tax collection authority to the year 2020.

(XXIV) Earnings per share

	<u>From January 1 to March 31, 2022</u>		
	<u>After-tax amount</u>	<u>Number of weighted outstanding shares retroactively adjusted (thousand shares)</u>	<u>Earnings per share (NT\$)</u>
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Net profit attributable to common shareholders in the current period	\$ 79,677	39,757	\$ 2.00
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Net profit attributable to common shareholders in the current period	79,677	39,757	
Effect of potentially dilutive common shares			
Employee compensation	-	110	
Impact of net current profit attributable to common shareholders plus potential common stocks	\$ 79,677	39,867	\$ 2.00

	<u>From January 1 to March 31, 2021</u>		
	<u>After-tax amount</u>	<u>Number of weighted outstanding shares retroactively adjusted (thousand shares)</u>	<u>Earnings per share (NT\$)</u>
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Net profit attributable to common shareholders in the current period	\$ 78,468	39,757	\$ 1.97
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Net profit attributable to common shareholders in the current period	78,468	39,757	
Effect of potentially dilutive common shares			
Employee compensation	-	79	
Impact of net current profit attributable to common shareholders plus potential common stocks	\$ 78,468	39,836	\$ 1.97

(XXV) Changes in liabilities generated from financing activities

	<u>2022</u>		<u>Lease liabilities</u>	
	<u>Short-term loans</u>			
January 1	\$	-	\$	14,833
Changes in cash flow from financing		-	(	3,215)
March 31	<u>\$</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>11,618</u>

	<u>2021</u>		<u>Lease liabilities</u>	
	<u>Short-term loans</u>			
January 1	\$	-	\$	19,326
Changes in cash flow from financing		30,000	(	4,956)
March 31	<u>\$</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>14,370</u>

VII. Related Party Transactions

- (I) Parent company and ultimate controller: None.
(II) Information of remuneration to the main management

	<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u>		<u>From January 1 to March 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>	
Short-term employee benefits	\$	9,754	\$	10,596
Post-employment benefits		750		750
Total	<u>\$</u>	<u>10,504</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>11,346</u>

VIII. Pledged Assets

The Company's assets provided as guarantee are as follows:

<u>Asset item</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>			<u>Guarantee purpose</u>
	<u>March 31,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>March 31,</u>	
Investment properties - land	\$	\$	\$	Guarantee of
	21,520	21,520	21,520	borrowing limit
Investment properties - buildings and structures	<u>756</u>	<u>789</u>	<u>889</u>	Guarantee of
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	borrowing limit
	<u>22,276</u>	<u>22,309</u>	<u>22,409</u>	

IX. Material Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contractual Commitments

None.

X. Losses due to Major Disasters

None.

XI. Material Subsequent Events

In order to enhance the efficiency and revitalize the assets, on April 14, 2022, the Company leased all the land (recognized as property, plant and equipment) in Neihu to Gramus International Co., Ltd. for a term of nine years at a monthly rent of NT\$1,000. Starting from the sixth year, the rent shall be adjusted according to the annual rate of increase of the Consumer Price Index in Taiwan announced by the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan. The contract was signed and submitted to the Board of Directors on April 20, 2022.

XII. Others

(I) Capital management

The capital management the Company aims to ensure the Company's ability as a going concern, so as to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, and provide returns to shareholders. In order to maintain or restructure its capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company uses a debt-to-capital ratio to monitor its capital, which is calculated by dividing the total liabilities of the balance sheet by the total liabilities and equity.

The Company's strategy in 2021 remains the same as that in 2020, with a commitment to maintain a debt ratio below 40%-45%. The debt-to-capital ratio of the Company as of March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, is 30%, 20% and 30%, respectively.

(II) Financial instruments

1. Categories of financial instruments

As of March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, the carrying amounts of financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, other financial assets of factoring accounts receivable, and refundable deposits) classified as measured at amortized cost under IFRS 9 by the Company are NT\$609,094, NT\$478,887, and NT\$558,258 respectively, the carrying amounts of financial liabilities (including notes payable, accounts payable and other payables) classified as measured at amortized cost are NT\$472,509, NT\$227,176 and NT\$395,480 respectively, and the carrying amounts of lease liabilities are NT\$11,618, NT\$14,833 and NT\$14,370 on March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021,

respectively.

2. Risk Management Policy

- (1) The Company's daily operations are subject to a number of financial risks, including market risks (including exchange rate risks and interest rate risks), credit risks and liquidity risks. The Company adopts a comprehensive risk management and control system to clearly identify, measure and control the risks described, seeking to mitigate the potential adverse impact on the Company's financial position and performance.
- (2) Risk management shall be carried out by the Finance and Accounting Department of the Company in accordance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Finance and Accounting Department of the Company is responsible for identifying, assessing and mitigating financial risks through close cooperation with the Company's internal operating units. The Board of Directors has established written principles for overall risk management and written policies on specific areas and issues, such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of surplus working capital.

3. The nature and extent of the material financial risk

(1) Market risks

Exchange rate risk

- A. The Company is engaged in the business involved in several non-functional currencies (the functional currency of the Company is new Taiwan dollar), which are subject to exchange rate fluctuations. Information on assets and liabilities in foreign currency that are significantly affected by exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2022</u>		Carrying amount
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	<u>Foreign currency (NT\$ thousand)</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>(NT\$)</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	<u>\$ 11,863</u>	28.63	<u>\$ 339,638</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	<u>\$ 3,591</u>	28.63	<u>\$ 102,810</u>

<u>December 31, 2021</u>			
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	<u>Foreign currency (NT\$ thousand)</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>Carrying amount (NT\$)</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	<u>\$ 12,037</u>	27.68	<u>\$ 333,184</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	<u>\$ 1,921</u>	27.68	<u>\$ 53,173</u>

<u>March 31, 2021</u>			
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	<u>Foreign currency (NT\$ thousand)</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>Carrying amount (NT\$)</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	<u>\$ 10,390</u>	28.54	<u>\$ 296,531</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	<u>\$ 4,550</u>	28.54	<u>\$ 129,857</u>

B. The aggregate amount of total conversion (losses) benefits (realized and unrealized) recognized by the Company for the period from January 1 to March 31, 2022 and 2021 for the monetary items, which have been materially affected by exchange rate fluctuations, is NT\$8,578 and (NT\$2,665), respectively.

C. The impacts on foreign currency market risks of the Company due to material exchange rate fluctuations are analyzed as follows:

From January 1 to March 31, 2022

(Foreign currency: functional currency)	<u>Sensitivity analysis</u>		
	<u>Range of changes</u>	<u>Impacts on profit and loss</u>	<u>Impacts on other comprehensive income</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 2,717	\$ -
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 822	\$ -

From January 1 to March 31, 2021

(Foreign currency: functional currency)	<u>Sensitivity analysis</u>		
	<u>Range of changes</u>	<u>Impacts on profit and loss</u>	<u>Impacts on other comprehensive income</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 2,372	\$ -
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 1,039	\$ -

Cash flow and interest rate risks with fair value

- A. The main interest-bearing assets of the Company are cash (presented as "cash and cash equivalents"). As all the maturity dates are less than 12 months, there is no material risk of interest rate changes affecting the cash flow.
 - B. The Company does not use any financial instruments to hedge its interest rate risk.
- (2) Credit risk
- A. The credit risk of the Company is the risk of financial loss of the Company due to the failure of a customer or a counterparty of a financial instrument to fulfill its contractual obligations, which is mainly caused by the inability of the counterparty to repay the cash flow of accounts receivable payable on the terms of collection.
 - B. The Company establishes credit risk management from a corporate perspective. In accordance with the stated internal credit policy, each of the Company's operating units shall carry out the management and credit risk analysis of each new customer before establishing the payment and delivery terms and conditions with such customer. Internal risk control is to assess the credit quality of customers by taking into account their financial position, historical

experience, and other factors.

- C. The Company adopts IFRS 9 to provide the following assumptions as a basis for judging whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial recognition:

When the contract payment is overdue for more than 30 days according to the agreed terms, it is deemed that the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since the initial recognition.

- D. The Company adopts IFRS 9 to provide assumptions that if the contract payment is overdue for more than 90 days according to the agreed terms, it is deemed to have breached the contract.
- E. The Company groups the accounts receivable from customers according to the characteristics of customer ratings and customer types and adopts a simplified approach to estimate the expected credit losses based on a provision matrix.
- F. The Company adjusts the loss rate based on historical and current information for a specific period by taking into account the forward-looking considerations for the future to estimate the allowance for losses on accounts receivable. The reserve matrices as of March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

	<u>Not overdue</u>	<u>1 - 90 days overdue</u>		
<u>March 31, 2022</u>				
Expected loss rate	0.03%	0.03%		
Total book value	\$ 5,904	\$ 205		
Allowance for loss	-	-		
	<u>91 - 180 days overdue</u>	<u>More than 181 days overdue</u>	<u>Total</u>	
<u>March 31, 2022</u>				
Expected loss rate	0.03%	100%		
Total book value	\$ -	\$ 678	\$ 6,787	
Allowance for loss	-	678	678	
	<u>Not overdue</u>	<u>1 - 90 days overdue</u>		
<u>December 31, 2021</u>				
Expected loss rate	5.73%	5.75%		
Total book value	\$ 44,002	\$ 9		
Allowance for loss	2,521	1		
	<u>91 - 180 days overdue</u>	<u>More than 181 days overdue</u>	<u>Total</u>	
<u>December 31, 2021</u>				
Expected loss rate	5.75%	100.00%		
Total book value	\$ -	\$ 678	\$ 44,689	
Allowance for loss	-	678	3,200	

	<u>Not overdue</u>	<u>1 - 90 days overdue</u>		
<u>March 31, 2021</u>				
Expected loss rate	0.04%	0.04%		
Total book value	\$ 18,461	\$ 2,477		
Allowance for loss	129	-		
	<u>91 - 180 days overdue</u>	<u>More than 181 days overdue</u>	<u>Total</u>	
<u>March 31, 2021</u>				
Expected loss rate	0.04%	100.00%		
Total book value	\$ -	\$ 571	\$ 21,509	
Allowance for loss	-	571	700	

- G. The statement of changes in allowance loss of the Company's accounts receivable adopting simplified approach is as follows:

	<u>2022</u>
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>
January 1	\$ 3,200
Reversal of impairment loss	(2,522)
March 31	<u>\$ 678</u>

	<u>2021</u>
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>
January 1 (i.e. March 31)	<u>\$ 700</u>

(3) Liquidity risk

- A. The Company's Finance Department monitors the Company's working capital requirements to ensure that adequate funds are available to meet operational requirements.
- B. The Company invests the remaining funds in interest-bearing demand deposits and time deposits (presented as "cash and contractual cash"). The instrument chosen by the Company has an appropriate maturity date or sufficient liquidity. The Company held the monetary market positions of NT\$388,846, NT\$277,470 and NT\$516,620 as of March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively, which are expected to generate immediate cash flows to manage liquidity risk.

C. The following table shows the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities grouped according to their respective maturity dates, which are analyzed based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contract maturity date.. The amount of contract cash flow disclosed in the following table is the amount undiscounted.

March 31, 2022	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1 to 2 years</u>	<u>2 to 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>				
Lease liabilities	\$ 7,832	\$ 4,033	\$ -	\$ -

December 31, 2021	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1 to 2 years</u>	<u>2 to 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>				
Lease liabilities	\$ 9,614	\$ 5,545	\$ -	\$ -

March 31, 2021	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1 to 2 years</u>	<u>2 to 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>				
Lease liabilities	\$ 12,909	\$ 1,782	\$ -	\$ -

(III) Information on fair value

1. Please refer to Note VI.(VIII) for the details of fair value of investment properties measured at costs.
2. The carrying amounts of financial instruments not measured at fair value, including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, notes payable, accounts payable and other payables, are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

(IV) Other Matters

Due to the COVID-19 epidemic and the government's measures to prevent COVID-19, the Company has implemented relevant measures and continues to manage related matters, which have had no material impact on the Company's operations and business from January 1 to March 31, 2022.

XIII. Separately Disclosed Items

(I) Information on significant transactions

1. Lending of funds to others: None.
2. Endorsement/guarantee provided for others: None.
3. Marketable securities held at the end of year (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures): None.
4. Accumulated purchase or disposal of individual marketable securities in excess of NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
5. Acquisition of real estate at cost in excess of NT\$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital: None.
6. Disposal of real estate at price in excess of NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
7. Purchases or sales to related parties of at least NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital: None.
8. Accounts receivable from related parties equal to or in excess of NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital: None.
9. Engaged in derivatives trading: None.
10. The business relationship between the parent company and subsidiaries, and between subsidiaries, and significant transactions and amounts: None.

(II) Information on investees

None.

(III) Information on investments in mainland China

None.

(IV) Information on substantial shareholders

Information of major shareholders: Please refer to Schedule 1.

XIV. Segment Information

(I) General information

The Company operates in a single industry and has been identified as a single reporting segment by the operating decision maker, the Board of Directors, who evaluates performance of and allocates resources to the Company as a whole.

(II) Segment Information

1. The Company's operating segment profit and loss is measured at the pre-tax operating profit and loss and is used as a basis for performance evaluation. The accounting policies and estimates of the operating segment is the same as the summary of significant accounting policies and significant accounting estimates and assumptions set forth in Note IV and Note V.
2. The financial information presented to key operating decision makers is the same as and with the same measurement method as that in the consolidated income statement.

(Blank below)

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Information on substantial shareholders

March 31, 2022

Schedule 1

<u>Name of substantial shareholders</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
Wei Sheng Investment Co., Ltd.	9,511,321	23.56%
Li, Shih-Chang	3,919,005	9.71%
Li, Shih-Kuei	3,174,000	7.86%
Xiang Li Investment Co., Ltd.	2,814,705	6.97%