Stock Code:3679

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.

Financial Statements

With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

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The independent auditors' report and the accompanying only 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 only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Nishoku Technology Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nishoku Technology Inc. ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company 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 financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Key audit matters for the Company's financial statements are stated as follows:

Investments accounted for using equity method

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

Description of key audit matter

The Company's investments accounted for using equity method are all subsidiaries of the Company. Based on the scope and nature of their businesses which may influence the outcome of their operations, the impairment assessment of accounts receivable, and net realizable value of inventories in certain subsidiaries required the Managements to make subjective judgments, which is the major source of estimation uncertainty. Therefore, the impairment assessment of accounts receivable, and valuation of inventories of the investments accounted for using equity method are the key audit matters for our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit :

Our principal audit procedures on the impairment assessment of accounts receivable of the investments accounted for using equity method included assessing whether the impairment of accounts receivable has been set aside in accordance with the Company' s policy, including inquiring from the Management if they had identified the debtors who have financial difficulties ; selecting a moderate number of samples from the account aging statements to ensure the accuracy of the statements, and understanding the reason on overdue accounts; assessing the uncollectable accounts receivable for the approriateness of impairment assessment of accounts receivable; assessing the appropriateness and adequacy for doubtful accounts made by the management based on the subsequent collection of accounts receivable. With respect to the evaluation of inventories, our principal audit procedures included: to understand whether the accounting policy for inventory evaluation is consistency with the Company; examine the accuracy of the aging of inventories by sampling and analyse the changes of the aging of inventories by comparison; retroactively inspecting the reasonability for allowance provided on inventory valuation in the past and compare it to the current year to ensure that the measurements and assumptions are reasonable; sampling the inventories sold in the subsequent period to assess whether the allowance for inventories are reasonable.

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

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 for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company' 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 Company 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 Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 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 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 Company'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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investment in other entities accounted for using the equity method to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the 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 financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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 Cheng-Chien Chen and Sheng-Ho Yu.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 12, 2020

Notes to Readers

The accompanying only financial statements are intended only to present the 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 only financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

The independent auditors' audit report and the accompanying only 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' audit report and only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Assets	December 31, 2019 Amount	%	December 31, 2018 Amount	%
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 816,639	12	200,125	3
1170	Notes and accounts receivables, net (notes 6(c) and 7)	66,264	1	120,065	2
130X	Inventories (note 6(d))	9,135	-	7,832	-
1470	Other current assets	5,958	-	6,685	-
1476	Other current financial assets (note 7)	4,727	-	4,124	-
		902,723	13	338,831	5
	Non-current assets:				
1551	Investments accounted for using equity method (notes 6(e) and 7)	5,366,167	81	5,706,952	89
1600	Property, plant and equipment (note 6(f))	307,741	5	322,537	5
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(g))	4,964	-	-	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets (note 6(m))	92,093	1	62,980	1
1990	Other non-current assets	4,474	-	5,141	-
		5,775,439	87	6,097,610	95
	Total assets	**$ 6,678,162**	**100**	**6,436,441**	**100**

	Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2019 Amount	%	December 31, 2018 Amount	%
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (note 6(h))	$ 510,000	8	560,000	9
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable (note 6(i))	149,994	2	99,985	2
2170	Accounts payable	9,566	-	15,980	-
2180	Accounts payable to related parties (note 7)	68,588	1	89,732	1
2280	Current lease liabilities (note 6(k))	3,446	-	-	-
2300	Other current liabilities	82,132	1	74,877	1
		823,726	12	840,574	13
	Non-Current liabilities:				
2540	Long-term borrowings (note 6(j))	1,000,000	15	900,000	14
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(m))	788,088	12	718,545	11
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note 6(k))	1,548	-	-	-
2650	Credit balance of investments accounted for using equity method (notes 6(e) and 7)	121,340	2	49,752	1
		1,910,976	29	1,668,297	26
	Total liabilities	2,734,702	41	2,508,871	39
	Equity attributable to owners (note 6(n)):				
3100	Ordinary shares	622,962	9	622,962	10
3200	Capital surplus	959,124	14	955,989	15
	Retained earnings:				
3310	Legal reserve	504,367	8	480,192	7
3320	Special reserve	199,839	3	181,708	3
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	1,994,985	30	1,886,558	29
		2,699,191	41	2,548,458	39
3400	Other equity interest	(337,817)	(5)	(199,839)	(3)
	Total equity	3,943,460	59	3,927,570	61
	Total liabilities and equity	**$ 6,678,162**	**100**	**6,436,441**	**100**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

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

		2019		2018	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4110	**Operating revenues (notes 6(q) and 7)**	$ 309,608	100	375,183	100
4170	Less: Sales returns and allowances	296	-	574	-
	Net Operating revenues	309,312	100	374,609	100
5000	**Operating costs** (notes 6(d), (g), (l), 7 and 12)	232,141	75	270,524	72
	Gross profit from operations	77,171	25	104,085	28
6000	**Operating expenses** (notes 6(c), (g), (l), (o) and 12)				
6100	Selling expenses	6,496	2	7,447	2
6200	Administrative expenses	99,630	32	104,538	28
6300	Research and development expenses	11,169	4	8,173	2
6450	Expected credit gain	(179)	-	(2,235)	(1)
		117,116	38	117,923	31
	Net operating loss	(39,945)	(13)	(13,838)	(3)
	Non-operating income and expenses:				
7010	Other income (note 6(s))	15,470	5	16,550	4
7020	Other gains and losses, net (note 6(t))	(25,482)	(8)	34,962	9
7050	Finance costs, net	(17,100)	(6)	(19,397)	(5)
7070	Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	481,764	156	391,626	105
	Total non-operating income and expenses	454,652	147	423,741	113
7900	**Profit before tax**	414,707	134	409,903	110
7950	Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(m))	77,085	25	168,151	45
	Profit	337,622	109	241,752	65
8300	**Other comprehensive income (loss):**				
8360	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(172,472)	(56)	(22,664)	(6)
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss (note 6(m))	(34,494)	(11)	(4,533)	(1)
8300	**Other comprehensive income (after tax)**	(137,978)	(45)	(18,131)	(5)
8500	**Total comprehensive income**	**$ 199,644**	**64**	**223,621**	**60**
	Basic earnings per share				
9750	Basic earnings per share (NT dollars) (note 6(p))	**$**	**5.42**		**3.35**
9850	Diluted earnings per share (NT dollars) (note 6(p))	**$**	**5.39**		**3.33**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share capital		Retained earnings			Other equity interest		
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Treasury shares	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 793,033	1,207,154	436,603	38,354	2,149,862	(181,708)	-	4,443,298
Profit for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	241,752	-	-	241,752
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	(18,131)	-	(18,131)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	241,752	(18,131)	-	223,621
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:								
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	43,589	-	(43,589)	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	143,354	(143,354)	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(237,910)	-	-	(237,910)
Capital surplus at cash dividends	-	(237,910)	-	-	-	-	-	(237,910)
Stock option compensation cost	-	4,228	-	-	-	-	-	4,228
Treasury stock acquired	-	-	-	-	-	-	(112,016)	(112,016)
Capital reduction by cash	(158,607)	-	-	-	-	-	2,866	(155,741)
Treasury stock retired	(11,464)	(17,483)	-	-	(80,203)	-	109,150	-
Balance at December 31, 2018	622,962	955,989	480,192	181,708	1,886,558	(199,839)	-	3,927,570
Profit for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	337,622	-	-	337,622
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	(137,978)	-	(137,978)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	337,622	(137,978)	-	199,644
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:								
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	24,175	-	(24,175)	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	18,131	(18,131)	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(186,889)	-	-	(186,889)
Stock option compensation cost	-	3,135	-	-	-	-	-	3,135
Balance at December 31, 2019	**$ 622,962**	**959,124**	**504,367**	**199,839**	**1,994,985**	**(337,817)**	**-**	**3,943,460**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2019	2018
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:			
Profit before tax	$	414,707	409,903
Adjustments:			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):			
Depreciation and amortization expense		17,414	15,298
Expected credit gain		(179)	(2,235)
Interest expense		17,100	19,397
Interest income		(11,025)	(12,750)
Stock option compensation cost		3,135	4,228
Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method		(481,764)	(391,626)
Divided income from subsidiaries		46,478	203,998
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		11	-
Reversal of inventory valuation and obsolescence		(121)	(284)
Others		(3,374)	-
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		(412,325)	(163,974)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Changes in operating assets:			
Notes and accounts receivables (including related parties)		53,980	16,439
Inventories		(1,182)	109
Other current assets and other financial assets		1,665	(1,261)
		54,463	15,287
Changes in operating liabilities:			
Notes and accounts payables (including related parties)		(27,558)	(5,614)
Other current liabilities		11,389	(374)
		(16,169)	(5,988)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities		38,294	9,299
Total adjustments		(374,031)	(154,675)
Cash inflow generated from operations		40,676	255,228
Interest received		9,133	12,750
Interest paid		(17,009)	(19,394)
Income taxes paid		(5,944)	(35,863)
Net cash flows from operating activities		26,856	212,721
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:			
Proceeds from capital reduction of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method		678,296	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(169)	(622)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		2,320	1,549
Increase (decrease) in other non-current assets		(413)	375
Net cash flows from investing activities		680,034	1,302
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:			
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings		(50,000)	360,000
Increase in short-term notes and bills payable		50,000	50,000
Proceeds from (repayments of) long-term borrowings		100,000	(500,000)
Payment of lease liabilities		(3,487)	-
Cash dividends paid		(186,889)	(475,820)
Treasury stock acquired		-	(112,016)
Capital reduction by cash		-	(155,741)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(90,376)	(833,577)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		616,514	(619,554)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		200,125	819,679
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$	**816,639**	**200,125**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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

(1) Company history

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC. (the "Company") was incorporated in year 1980, as a company limited by shares and registered under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, ROC. The Company conducted an IPO on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) on October 5, 2011. The Company primarily is involved in the manufacture and sale of plastic injection mold, tooling manufacturing and general import and export Trade.

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

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the board of directors on March 12, 2020.

(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. ("FSC") which have already been adopted.

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments have been endorsed by the FSC and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date per IASB
IFRS 16 "Leases"	January 1, 2019
IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments"	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IFRS 9 "Prepayment features with negative compensation"	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 19 "Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement"	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 28 "Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures"	January 1, 2019
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle	January 1, 2019

Except for the following items, the Company believes that the adoption of the above IFRSs would not have any material impact on its financial statements. The extent and impact of signification changes are as follows:

(i) IFRS 16"Leases"

IFRS 16 replaces the existing leases guidance, including IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases – Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

The Company applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognized in retained earnings on January 1, 2019. The details of the changes in accounting policies are disclosed below,

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

1) Definition of a lease

Previously, the Company determined at contract inception whether an arrangement is or contains a lease under IFRIC 4. Under IFRS 16, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition of a lease, as explained in note 4(j).

On transition to IFRS 16, the Company elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. The Company applied IFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were not reassessed for whether there is a lease. Therefore, the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after January 1, 2019.

2) As a lessee

As a lessee, the Company previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Company. Under IFRS 16, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases – i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet.

The Company decided to apply recognition exemptions to short-term leases of machinery and leases of IT equipment.

● Leases classified as operating leases under IAS 17

At transition, lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate as at January 1, 2019. Right-of-use assets are measured at either:

— their carrying amount as if IFRS 16 had been applied since the commencement date, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application – the Company applied this approach to its largest property leases; or

— an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments – the Company applied this approach to all other lease.

In addition, the Company used the following practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases.

— Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

— Adjusted the right-of-use assets by the amount of IAS 37 onerous contract provision immediately before the date of initial application, as an alternative to an impairment review.

(Continued)

- Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term.
- Excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
- Used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

3) Impacts on financial statements

On transition to IFRS 16, the Company recognised additional $8,399 thousands of right-of-use assets and $0 thousands of lease liabilities, recognising the difference in retained earnings. When measuring lease liabilities, the Group discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at January 1, 2019. The weighted-average rate applied is 1.20%.

The explanation of differences between operating lease commitments disclosed at the end of the annual reporting period immediately preceding the date of initial application, and lease liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position at the date of initial application disclosed as follows:

	January 1, 2019
Operating lease commitment at December 31, 2018 as disclosed in the Company's financial statements	$ 8,375
Recognition exemption for:	
others	24
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at January 1, 2019	8,399
Finance lease liabilities recognized as at December 31, 2018	-
Lease liabilities recognized at January 1, 2019	$ 8,399

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

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments have been endorsed by the FSC and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020 in accordance with Ruling No. 1080323028 issued by the FSC on July 29, 2019:

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	**Effective date per IASB**
Amendments to IFRS 3 "Definition of a Business"	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS39 and IFRS7 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform"	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 "Definition of Material"	January 1, 2020

The Company assesses that the adoption of the abovementioned standards would not have any material impact on its financial statements.

(Continued)

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

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

As of the date, the following IFRSs that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"	Effective date to be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2022

The Company is evaluating the impact of its initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations on its financial position and financial performance. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Company completes its evaluation.

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies:

The accompanying 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 financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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

(a) Statement of compliance

These 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").

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for the financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, the financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The 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.

(c) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transaction

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

(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 Company's presentation currency at the average 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 Company 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 Company disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or a joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

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

(d) 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 (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(Continued)

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

(i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

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

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

(iv) The Company 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 issuing equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(e) 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.

(f) Financial instruments

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company 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 or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company 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 profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost described as above are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost, 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.

3) Impairment of financial assets

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

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss (ECL), 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 are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

Lifetime 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company'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 Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

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 Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Company 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 Company 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 Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

4) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company 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 Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company 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 Company 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 suplus is not sufficient to be written down).

4) Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost, which comprise loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss, and is included in financial costs under non-operating income or expenses. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

5) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligation are discharged or cancelled, or expired. The Company 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 Company 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.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments

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

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

(Continued)

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(g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the 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.

(h) Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method. There is no difference between net income and comprehensive income in the Company's financial statements and net income and comprehensive income attributable to stockholders of the parent. The equity in the Company's financial statements and the equity attributable to stockholders of the parent in the Company's consolidated financial statements are also the same.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(i) 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 accumulated impairment losses.

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

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

(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 Company.

(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.

(Continued)

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

1) Buildings: 50 years

2) Accessory equipment of buildings: 8~10 years

3) Machinery and equipment: 3~8 years

4) Office and other equipment: 3~8 years

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

(j) Lease

Applicable from January 1, 2019

(i) Identifying a lease

At inception of a contract, the Company 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

— the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified; and

— the customer has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

— the customer has the right to direct the use of the asset throughout the period of use only if either:

(1) the customer has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use; or

(2) the relevant decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined and:

— the customer has the right to operate the asset throughout the period of use, without the supplier having the right to change those operating instructions; or

— the customer designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used throughout the period of use.

(ii) As a leasee

The Company 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 Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company 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 Company'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.

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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 Company 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 Company 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.

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

Applicable before January 1, 2019

Leases are operating leases and are not recognized in the Company's balance sheets.

Payments made under operating leases (excluding insurance and maintenance expenses) are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

(k) Research and 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 Company 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.

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company 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.

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.

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.

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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 to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

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.

(m) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

(i) Sale of goods

The Company manufactures and sells plastic goods and molds. The Company recognizes revenue when control of the products has transferred, a point in time 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 Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered, since this is the point in time when the Company has a right to receive an amount of consideration unconditionally.

(ii) Financing components

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

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

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

(ii) Short-term employee benefits

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

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(o) Share-based payment

The grant-date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements granted to employees is generally recognized as employee expenses, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

Grant date of a share-based payment award is the date which the board of directors authorized the price and number of a new award.

(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 shall be 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 the 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 Company 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.

(Continued)

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

(i) the Company 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 asset 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 Company discloses the basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. The calculation of basic earnings per share is the profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding. The calculation of diluted earnings per share is the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company dividend by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(r) Operating segments

Please refer to Company's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, for further details.

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

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

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

There are no critical judgment made in applying the accounting policies that have significant effects on amounts recognized in financial statements.

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

(a) The loss allowance of accounts receivable of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method

The Group has estimated the loss allowance of trade receivable that is based on the risk of a default occurring and the rate of expected credit loss. The Group has considered historical experience, current economic conditions and forward-looking information at the reporting date to determine the assumptions to be used in calculating the impairments and the selected inputs.

(b) Valuation of inventories of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method

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 changes in the net realizable value of inventories.

The Company’s accounting policies include measuring financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company’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 Company 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 (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. 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(u) for assumptions used in measuring fair value.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash Equivalents

		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash and demand deposits	$	94,589	36,550
Time deposits		107,440	92,145
Bond acquired under repurchase agreement		614,610	71,430
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**$**	**816,639**	**200,125**

(Continued)

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

Please refer to note 6(u) for the interest rate risk and sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company.

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

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge the certain foreign exchange risk, which arose from its operating activities. As of December 31, 2018, there is no balance on the derivative financial instruments. The gain or loss arising from transaction of derivative financial instruments please refer to note 6(u).

(c) Notes and accounts receivable (including related parties)

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Notes receivable	$ 74	90
Accounts receivable	66,268	122,906
Less：Loss allowance	(78)	(2,931)
	$ 66,264	**120,065**

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

	December 31, 2019		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted-average loss rate**	**Loss allowance provision**
Current	$ 63,062	-%	-
0 to 120 days past due	3,206	0%~1%	78
Total	**$ 66,268**		**78**

	December 31, 2018		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted-average loss rate**	**Loss allowance provision**
Current	$ 107,150	-%	-
0 to 120 days past due	13,092	0%~1%	267
More than 1 year past due	2,664	100%	2,664
Total	**$ 122,906**		**2,931**

(Continued)

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Notes to the Financial Statements

The movement in the allowance for notes and accounts receivables were as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Blance at January 1	$ 2,931	10,805
Impairment losses recognized (reversed)	(179)	(2,235)
Amounts written off	(2,674)	(5,639)
Balance at December 31	**$ 78**	**2,931**

(d) Inventories

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Raw materials	$ 2,583	2,908
Work in process	984	857
Finished goods	5,568	4,067
	$ 9,135	**7,832**

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, raw material, consumables, and changes in the finished goods and work in progress recognized as cost of sale amounted to $232,141 thousand and $270,524 thousand, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recognized the reversal gains on inventory valuation and obsolescence as cost of goods sold amounting to $121 thousand and $284 thousand, respectively.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company did not provide any inventories as collateral for its loans.

(e) Investments accounted for using equity method and credit balance of investments accounted for using equity method

A summary of the Company's financial information for investments accounted for using the equity method at the reporting date is as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries	**$ 5,366,167**	**5,706,952**
Subsidiaries-credit balance of investments accounted for using equity method	**$ (121,340)**	**(49,752)**

(i) Please refer to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019, for details of subsidiaries.

(ii) As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company did not provide any investments accounted for using the equity method as collateral for its loans.

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(f) Property, plant and equipment

The cost, depreciation and impairment loss of the property, plant and equipment of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

		Land	Building	Machinery and equipment	Office and other equipment	Total
Cost or deemed cost:						
Balance on January 1, 2019	$	179,672	218,832	17,954	3,600	420,058
Additions		-	-	86	83	169
Disposals		-	-	(2,790)	-	(2,790)
Balance on December 31, 2019	$	**179,672**	**218,832**	**15,250**	**3,683**	**417,437**
Balance on January 1, 2018	$	179,672	218,832	21,831	3,147	423,482
Additions		-	-	169	453	622
Disposals		-	-	(4,046)	-	(4,046)
Balance on December 31, 2018	$	**179,672**	**218,832**	**17,954**	**3,600**	**420,058**
Depreciation and impairments loss:						
Balance on January 1, 2019	$	-	83,787	11,384	2,350	97,521
Depreciation		-	11,068	1,279	552	12,899
Disposals		-	-	(724)	-	(724)
Balance on December 31, 2019	$	**-**	**94,855**	**11,939**	**2,902**	**109,696**
Balance on January 1, 2018	$	-	72,719	13,052	1,739	87,510
Depreciation		-	11,068	2,152	611	13,831
Disposals		-	-	(3,820)	-	(3,820)
Balance on December 31, 2018	$	**-**	**83,787**	**11,384**	**2,350**	**97,521**
Carrying amounts:						
Balance on December 31, 2019	$	**179,672**	**123,977**	**3,311**	**781**	**307,741**
Balance on December 31, 2018	$	**179,672**	**135,045**	**6,570**	**1,250**	**322,537**

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the property, plant and equipment of the Company had not been pledged as collateral.

(g) Right-of-use assets

The Company leases vehicles. Information about leases for which the Company as a lessee was presented below:

		Vehicles
Cost:		
Balance at January 1, 2019	$	8,399
Additions		-
Balance at December 31, 2019	$	**8,399**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:		
Balance at January 1, 2019	$	-
Depreciation for the year		3,435
Balance at December 31, 2019	$	**3,435**
Carrying amount:		
Balance at December 31, 2019		**4,964**

(Continued)

(h) Short-term borrowings

The Short-term borrowings were summarizes as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Credit loans, no pledge	$ **510,000**	**560,000**
Interest rate range	**0.90%~0.96%**	**0.90%~1.00%**

(i) Short-term notes and bills payable

The short-term notes and bills payable were summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2019		
	Guarantee or acceptance institution	**Range of interest rates (%)**	**Amount**
Commercial paper payable	Mega Bills	0.732%	$ 150,000
Less: Discount on short-term notes and bills payable			(6)
Total			$ **149,994**

	December 31, 2018		
	Guarantee or acceptance institution	**Range of interest rates (%)**	**Amount**
Commercial paper payable	Mega Bills	0.682%	$ 100,000
Less: Discount on short-term notes and bills payable			(15)
Total			$ **99,985**

(j) Long-term borrowings

The detail were as follows:

	December 31, 2019			
	Currency	**Interest rate range**	**Maturity year**	**Amount**
Unsecured bank loans	NTD	1.0%~1.19%	2021	$ **1,000,000**

	December 31, 2018			
	Currency	**Interest rate range**	**Maturity year**	**Amount**
Unsecured bank loans	NTD	1.19%~1.20%	2020	$ **900,000**

Please refer to note 6(u) for the exchange rate risk, the interest rate risk, and the sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company.

(Continued)

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(k) Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2019
Current	$ 3,446
Non-current financial assets	$ 1,548

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

The amounts recognized in profit or loss was as follows:

	For the years ended December 31, 2019
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	$ 82

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

	For the years ended December 31, 2019
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 3,487

(l) Employee benefits

The Company 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 these defined contribution plans, the Company allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligation.

The pension costs incurred from the contributions to the Labor Insurance amounted to $2,303 thousand and $2,686 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(m) Income taxes

(i) The components of income tax in the years 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Current tax expense	$ 2,161	43,114
Deferred tax expense	74,924	30,614
Adjustment in tax rate	-	94,423
	$ 77,085	168,151

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(ii) The amounts of income tax profit recognized in other comprehensive income or loss for 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	2019	2018
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	$ (34,494)	(4,533)

(iii) Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax for 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	2019	2018
Profit excluding income tax	$ 414,707	409,903
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	82,941	81,981
Adjustment in tax rate	-	94,423
Undistributed earnings additional tax	628	1,104
Prior year's income tax adjustment and others	(6,484)	(9,357)
	$ 77,085	168,151

(iv) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Recognized deferred tax liabilities

There were no unrecognized deferred tax assets and liabilities of the Company, and the changes in the amounts of deferred tax liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, were as of follows:

	Investment income recognized under the equity method	Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	Others	Total
Deferred tax liabilities				
Balance on January 1, 2019	$ 765,537	(46,992)	-	718,545
Recognized in profit or loss	104,720	-	8	104,728
Recognized in other comprehensive income or loss	-	(35,185)	-	(35,185)
Balance on December 31, 2019	$ 870,257	(82,177)	8	788,088
Balance on January 1, 2018	$ 605,477	-	-	605,477
Recognized in profit or loss	160,060	(42,442)	-	117,618
Recognized in other comprehensive income or loss	-	(4,550)	-	(4,550)
Balance on December 31, 2018	$ 765,537	(46,992)	-	718,545

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2) Recognized deferred tax assets

Changes in the amounts of deferred tax assets for 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

		Investment income recognized under the equity method	Loss on inventory valuation	Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	Unused tax losses carry forwards	Bad debts in excess of tax limit and others	Total
Deferred tax assets							
Balance on January 1, 2019	$	(60,532)	(471)	(1,011)	-	(966)	(62,980)
Recognized in profit or loss		(15,008)	24	-	(12,540)	(2,280)	(29,804)
Recognized in other comprehensive income or loss		-	-	691	-	-	691
Balance on December 31, 2019	**$**	**(75,540)**	**(447)**	**(320)**	**(12,540)**	**(3,246)**	**(92,093)**
Balance on January 1, 2018	$	(29,917)	(449)	(36,950)	-	(3,100)	(70,416)
Recognized in profit or loss		(30,615)	(22)	35,922	-	2,134	7,419
Recognized in other comprehensive income or loss		-	-	17	-	-	17
Balance on December 31, 2018	**$**	**(60,532)**	**(471)**	**(1,011)**	**-**	**(966)**	**(62,980)**

(v) The Company income tax returns have been examined by the tax authority through the years up to 2016.

(n) Capital and other equity

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the total value of authorized ordinary shares were amounted to $1,500,000 thousand, of which $20,000 thousand were reserved for the exercising of employee stock options, with par value of $10 per share represents 150,000 thousands of ordinary shares. As of that date, both 62,296 thousands of shares were issued. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

(i) Ordinary shares

Reconciliation of shares outstanding for 2019 and 2018, was as follows (in thousands of shares):

	Ordinary shares	
	2019	**2018**
Balance on January 1	62,296	79,303
Capital reduction by cash	-	(15,861)
Treasury stock retired	-	(1,146)
Balance on December 31	**62,296**	**62,296**

A resolution was passed during the general meeting of shareholders held on 14 June 2018 for the reduction of ordinary shares by cash in order to adjust the capital structure and to increase the rate of return on equity, with the number of shares issued of 20%, and the reduction amount is amounted to $158,607 thousand. The Company has received approval from the Financial Supervisory Commission for this capital reduction on 3 August 2018, with 6 August 2018 as the date of capital reduction. The relevant statutory registration procedures have been completed on 16 August 2018. The Company had canceled treasury stock $11,464 thousand (1,146 thousand shares) in November, 2018. The related registration procedure were also completed.

(ii) Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Share capital	$	949,944	949,944
Employee share options		9,180	6,045
	$	**959,124**	**955,989**

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.

The Company' s appropriations of capital surplus had been approved by the shareholders' meeting held on June 14, 2018. The appropriations were $3 per share, amounted to $237,910 thousand.

(iii) Retained earnings

The Company's article of incorporation stipulate that, when allocating the profit for each fiscal year, the Company shall first offset its losses in previous years. Of the remaining profit, 10% is to be appropriated as legal reserve, until the accumulated legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. Aside from the aforesaid legal reserve, the Company shall appropriate or reverse another sum as special earnings reserve in accordance with relevant laws or regulations or requested by the authorities in charge. The 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.

According to the amendment of the of Article 240 and Article 241 of the ROC Company Act, the Company authorized the distributable dividends and bonuses in whole or in part may be paid in cash after a resolution has been adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

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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. The dividend to be distributed shall be no less than 10% of the current-year retained earnings available for distribution only if the current-year retained earnings available for distribution does not reach $0.5 per share, the Company may decide not to distribute dividend. The dividend to be distributed may be in the form of cash and stock.

1) Legal reserve

According to the amendment of the ROC Company Act in January 2012, the Company must retain 10% of its after-tax annual earnings as legal reserve until such retention equals the amount of total capital. When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

2) Special reserve

In accordance with Ruling No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC on April 6, 2012, a portion of current-period earnings and undistributed prior-period earnings shall be set aside as special earnings reserve during earnings distribution. The amount to be set aside should equal the current-period total net reduction of other shareholders' equity. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be set aside as special earnings reserve (and can not be distributed) 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, 2019, special earnings reserve amounted to $199,839 thousand.

3) Earnings distribution

Earnings distribution for 2018 and 2017 were decided via the general meeting of shareholders held on June 18, 2019, and June 14, 2018, respectively. The relevant dividend distributions to shareholders were as follow:

	2018		2017	
	Payout per share	**Amount**	**Payout per share**	**Amount**
Dividend to shareholders				
Cash	$ 3.0	186,889	3.0	237,910

(Continued)

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(i) Treasury shares

In 2018, in accordance with the requirements under section 28(2) of the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company repurchased 1,433 thousand shares, with a total value of $112,016 thousand as treasury shares in order to protect the Company's integrity and shareholders' equity. In addition, a resolution was passed during the general meeting of shareholders held on 14 June 2018 for the reduction of ordinary shares by cash, with the number of shares issued of 20%, and the reduction amount is amounted to $2,866 thousand. A resolution was also passed during the general meeting of shareholders held on November 1, 2018 for the cancellation of 1,146 thousand shares of treasury shares, with November 5, 2018 as the date of cancellation.

In accordance with Securities and Exchange Act requirements as stated above, the number of shares repurchased should not exceed 10 percent of all shares outstanding. Also, the value of the repurchased shares should not exceed the sum of the Company's retained earnings, share premium, and realized capital reserves.

In accordance with the requirements of Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares held by the Company should not be pledged, and do not hold any shareholder rights before their transfer.

(o) Share-based payment

(i) The Company issued 600 units of employee stock options, at 1,000 shares per unit, to its employees and its subsidiaries' who met certain requirements on July 28, 2017. The duration of the employee stock options is five year. 50%, 75%, and 100% of the stock options are exercisable 2 years, 3 years, and 4 years, respectively, after the grant date. Those qualified employees are entitled to purchase the shares at the closing price of ordinary shares of the Company on the same day. After the grant of the stock options, any changes in the ordinary shares of the Company, the exercise price of the share options will be adjusted according to the prescribed formula.

(ii) Details of the employee stock options were as follows:

	2019		**2018**	
	Weighted average exercise price	**Number of options**	**Weighted average exercise price**	**Number of options**
Outstanding at January 1	$ 75.40 (note)	560	81.80	600
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	(120)	-	(40)
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at December 31	70.80 (note)	**440**	75.40 (note)	**560**
Exercisable at December 31		**-**		**-**
The weighted average price of the stock options		**$ 18.15**		**18.15**

(Continued)

(Note) The Company adjusted the exercise price of stock options according to its requirements for issuance stock options.

The details of the stock options of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Weighted average of remaining contractual period (years)	2.57	3.57

(iii) The Company used the Black-Scholes pricing model in measuring the fair value of the share-based payment at the grant date. The measurement inputs were as follows:

	2017 employee stock option
Exercise price (NT dollars)	81.80
Share price at grant date (NT dollars)	81.80
Expected dividend	- %
Expected volatility (%)	26.78%~27.89%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	0.67%~0.73%
Expected life (years)	5

(iv) For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the expenses attributable to share based payment amounted to $3,135 thousand and $4,228 thousand, respectively.

(p) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company and the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding, calculated as follows:

	2019	2018
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	$ 337,622	241,752
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (thousand shares)	62,296	72,194
Basic earnings per share (NT dollars)	$ 5.42	3.35

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(ii) Diluted earnings per share

The calculation of diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, were based on the profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company and the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, calculated as follows:

		2019	2018
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (diluted)	$	**337,622**	**241,752**

Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (diluted) (thousand shares)

	2019	2018
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (basic)	62,296	72,194
Effect of employee stock bonus	373	356
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (diluted)	**62,669**	**72,550**
Diluted earnings per share	**5.39**	**3.33**

(q) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Details of revenue

		2019	2018
Primary geographical markets			
North America	$	187,678	266,709
Asia		66,100	59,799
Europe		55,534	48,101
	$	**309,312**	**374,609**
Major products			
Plastic injection	$	162,935	230,881
Mold		144,931	143,424
Others		1,446	304
	$	**309,312**	**374,609**

(ii) Contract balances

For details on accounts receivable, please refer to note 6 (c).

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(r) Employee, board of directors', and supervisors' compensation

In accordance with the Articles of incorporation the Company should contribute no less than 1% of the profit as employee compensation and not exceed 5% as directors' and supervisors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. The amount of remuneration of each director and supervisor and of compensation for employees entitled to receive the abovementioned employee compensation is approved by the board of directors. The recipients of shares and cash may include the employees of the Company's affiliated companies who meet certain conditions.

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company estimated its employee remuneration amounting to $22,100 thousand and $17,513 thousand, and directors' and supervisors' remuneration amounting to $7,925 thousand and $6,140 thousand, respectively. 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 2019 and 2018. If the Board of Directors decide to distribute compensation for employees by shares, the numbers of shares to be distributed would be calculated based on the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares one day before the date of the meeting of Board of Directors. The amounts, as stated in the financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2019 and 2018.

(s) Other revenue

		2019	2018
Interest income	$	11,025	12,750
Others		4,445	3,800
	$	**15,470**	**16,550**

(t) Other gains and losses

The other gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

		2019	2018
Foreign exchange gains (losses), net	$	(25,471)	18,854
Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	16,108
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net		(11)	-
	$	**(25,482)**	**34,962**

(u) Financial Instruments

(i) Credit risk

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

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1) Accounts receivable and others receivables

For credit risk exposure of note and accounts receivables, please refer to note 6(c).

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, when available, and in some cases bank references. These criterias are reviewed periodically.

2) Investment

The credit risk exposure in bank deposits, fixed-income investment, and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Company's finance department. As the Company 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 their counterparts do not have significant default risk, therefore, the credit risk is insignificant.

3) Credit risk exposure

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk was mainly from the carrying amount of financial assets recognized in the statements of financial position and amounted to $887,630 thousand and $324,314 thousand, respectively. The Company had deposited these bank deposits in different financial institutions, and the Company believes that there is no significant credit risk from the above mentioned financial institutions.

4) Concentration of credit risk

The credit risk exposure of the Company comes from the credit of individual customers, and the industry of the customer also have effect on credit risk. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, sales to the individual customers whose revenue constituting over 10% of net revenue are 48% and 64% of total revenues respectively. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, 46% and 77%, of accounts receivable were for those customers, respectively,.

(ii) Liquidity risk

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

(Continued)

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	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	within 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years
December 31, 2019					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	$ 510,000	510,347	510,347	-	-
Short-term notes and bills payable	149,994	150,000	150,000	-	-
Long-term borrowings	1,000,000	1,018,915	10,730	1,008,185	-
Notes and accounts payables (including related parties)	78,154	78,154	78,154	-	-
Lease liabilities	4,994	4,994	3,446	1,548	-
Other financial liabilities	9,627	9,627	9,627	-	-
	$ 1,752,769	1,772,037	762,304	1,009,733	-
December 31, 2018					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	$ 560,000	560,262	560,262	-	-
Short-term notes and bills payable	99,985	100,000	100,000	-	-
Long-term borrowings	900,000	920,860	10,755	910,105	-
Notes and accounts payables (including related parties)	105,712	105,712	105,712	-	-
Other financial liabilities	10,825	10,825	10,825	-	-
	$ 1,676,522	1,697,659	787,554	910,105	-

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

(iii) Market risk

1) Exchange rate risk

The Company's significant exposure to foreign currency risk on financial assets and liabilities was as follows:

	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets						
Monetary Items						
USD	$ 27,234	29.980	816,470	9,634	30.715	295,901
CNY	51	4.305	218	50	4.472	225
Financial liabilities						
Monetary Items						
USD	2,314	29.980	69,380	2,926	30.715	89,885

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The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency.

A weakening (strengthening) of 1% of the NTD against the USD and CNY at December 31, 2019 and 2018, would have increased or decreased the net profit before tax by $7,473 thousand and $2,062 thousand, respectively. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant and ignores any impact of forecasted sales and purchases. The analysis is performed on the same basis for both periods.

Since the Company has many kinds of functional currency, the information on foreign exchange gain (loss) on monetary items is disclosed by total amount. For years 2019 and 2018, foreign exchange gain (including realized and unrealized portions) amounted to $(25,471) thousand and $18,854 thousand, respectively.

2) Interest rate analysis

The details of financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk were as follows:

	Carrying amount		
	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018
Fixed-rate instruments:			
Financial assets	$	722,050	163,575
Financial liabilities		(659,994)	(659,985)
	$	**62,056**	**(496,410)**
Variable-rate instruments:			
Financial assets	$	94,489	36,450
Financial liabilities		(1,000,000)	(900,000)
	$	**(905,511)**	**(863,550)**

The sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to the interest rate risk of nonderivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding liabilities with variable interest rates, the analysis is based on the assumption that the amount of liabilities outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increases or decreases 1 basis points when reporting to management internally, which also represents the Company management's assessment of the reasonably possible interest rate change.

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If the interest rate had increased / decreased by 1 basis points, the Company's net income would have decreased / increased by $2,264 thousand and $2,159 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, with all other variable factors remaining constant. This is mainly due to the Company's borrowing at variable rates and bank deposits in variable-rate bills.

(iv) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is measured on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Company's financial assets, 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, 2019				
		Fair Value			
	Carrying amounts	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 816,639				
Notes and accounts receivable, net	66,264				
Other financial assets-current	4,727				
Refundable deposits	3,830				
	$ 891,460				
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Long and short term borrowings	$ 1,510,000				
Short-term notes and bills payable	149,994				
Notes and accounts payables (including related parties)	78,154				
Lease liabilities	4,994				
Other payables	9,627				
	$ 1,752,769				

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	December 31, 2018				
		Fair Value			
	Carrying amounts	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 200,215				
Notes and accounts receivable, net	120,065				
Other financial assets-current	4,124				
Refundable deposits	3,830				
	$ 328,234				
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Long and short term borrowings	$ 1,460,000				
Short-term notes and bills payable	99,985				
Notes and accounts payables (including related parties)	105,712				
Other payables	10,825				
	$ 1,676,522				

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

A financial instrument is regarded as being quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm' s-length basis. Whether transactions are taking place 'regularly' is a matter of judgment and depends on the facts and circumstances of the market for the instrument.

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.

b) Derivative financial instruments

Measurement of the fair value of derivative instruments is based on the valuation techniques generally accepted by market participants. Fair value of forward currency is usually determined by the forward currency exchange rate.

(Continued)

3) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

The following table shows a reconciliation of the beginning balances to the ending balances for the fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	Derivative mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss
January 1, 2018	$ -
In profit or loss	16,108
Purchased	-
Derecognized or repaid	(16,108)
December 31, 2018	**$ -**

The aforementioned total gains and losses were recognized in other gains and losses. There were no transfers from all Levels for the years ended December 31, 2018.

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

The Company's financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value are derivative financial assets. The financial assets' fair value are using third-party pricing information. The unobservable inputs are not set up as the Company measures fair value, therefore, the quantified information of significant unobservable inputs are not disclosed.

(v) Financial risk management

(i) Structure of risk management

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, 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 any changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, 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 board of directors monitors the management to ensure compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The 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 board of directors.

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.
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(ii) The Company have exposed to the following risks from its financial instruments:

1) Credit risk

2) Liquidity risk

3) Market risk

For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risks exposures and the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the above mentioned risks, please refer to note 6(u).

(w) Capital management

The Company manages capital to safeguard the capacity to continue to operate and to safeguard the certainly and stability of its financial resources. The management uses the asset-liability ratio to manage capital. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's asset-liability ratios were 59% and 61%, respectively. In addition, a resolution was passed during the general meeting of shareholders held on 14 June 2018 for the reduction of ordinary shares by cash in order to adjust the capital structure and to increase the rate of return on equity, except for above mentioned, there were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management as of December 31, 2019.

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

The Company's investing and financing activities which did not affect the current cash flow in the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

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

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

		January 1,2019	Cash flows	Foreign exchange movement and others	December 31, 2019
Short-term borrowings	$	560,000	(50,000)	-	510,000
Short-term notes and bills payable		99,985	50,000	9	149,994
Long-term borrowings		900,000	100,000	-	1,000,000
Lease liabilities		8,399	(3,487)	82	4,994
Total liabilities from financing activities	$	**1,568,384**	**96,513**	**91**	**1,664,988**

		January 1,2018	Cash flows	Foreign exchange movement and others	December 31, 2018
Short-term borrowings	$	200,000	360,000	-	560,000
Short-term notes and bills payable		49,982	50,000	3	99,985
Long-term borrowings		1,200,000	(300,000)	-	900,000
Current portion of long-term borrowings		200,000	(200,000)	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	$	**1,649,982**	**(90,000)**	**3**	**1,559,985**

(Continued)

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Names and relationship with related parties

The following are entities that have had transaction with related party during the periods covered in the financial statements.

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
NISHOKU BOUEKI CO., LTD.	The Company's subsidiaries
NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY VIETNAM CO.,LTD.	The Company's subsidiaries
SUN NICE LIMITED (SAMOA)	The Company's subsidiaries
SAME START LIMITED (Anguilla)	The Company's subsidiaries
NISHOKU HONG KONG HOLDING LTD.	The Company's subsidiaries
SUN NICE LIMITED (BVI)	The Company's subsidiaries
NISHOKU PLASTIC MOLD (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD.	The Company's subsidiaries
KUNSHAN NISHOKU PLASTIC ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.	The Company's subsidiaries

(b) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) The amounts of sales by the Company to related parties and the outstanding balance were as follows:

	Sales		Accounts receivable-related parties	
	2019	**2018**	**December 31, 2019**	**December 31, 2018**
SAME START (Anguilla)	$ 12	-	12	-

The credit terms were 90 days for related parties. The general credit terms were 45 to 120 days for non-related parties. The product sale to related parties was different from other clients, therefore, the sales prices cannot be compared to other clients.

(ii) The amounts of purchase by the Company to related parties and the outstanding balance were as follows:

	Purchases		Accounts payable- related parties	
	2019	**2018**	**December 31, 2019**	**December 31, 2018**
Same Start (Anguilla)	$ 169,220	197,797	68,588	89,732
NISHOKU VIETNAM	300	-	-	-
	$ 169,520	**197,797**	**68,588**	**89,732**

The payment terms were 90 days for related parties. The general credit terms for vendors other than related parties are 60 to 120 days. The Company do not purchase the same product from other vendors, therefore, the purchase prices cannot be compared to other vendors.

(Continued)

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(iii) Guarantees and endorsements

The amounts of guarantees notes issued as collateral for bank loans were as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Guarantees notes issued	$ 1,628,960	2,342,910
Actual usage amount	$ 314,790	245,720

(iv) Other

1) The Company paid for operating expenses on behalf of Same Start (Anguilla) amounted to $33,517 thousand and $33,178 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively; besides that, there are some receivables not recovery (under other current financial assets) as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
SAME START (Anguilla)	$ 2,835	2,925

2) The Company sold machinery and controlled items to NISHOKU VIETNAM and NISHOKU KUNSHAN PLASTIC during 2019 and 2018, and the unrealized gains incurred from these transactions are recorded as the deduction of the investments accounted for using equity method, and gains from disposal are recognized by years according to the period of expected use. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the balance of the deduction of the investments accounted for using equity method was $4,338 thousand and $7,447 thousand, respectively.

(c) Transaction of key management personnel

(i) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprise:

	2019	2018
Short-term employee benefits	$ 33,859	27,069
Post-employment benefits	216	216
Termination benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-
	$ 34,075	27,285

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(8) Pledged assets:None

(9) Significant Commitments and Contingencies:

Please refer note 7 for guarantees to subsidiaries.

(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	2019 Operating cost	2019 Operating expenses	2019 Total	2018 Operating cost	2018 Operating expenses	2018 Total
Employee benefit expenses						
Salary	13,317	66,638	79,955	14,875	70,754	85,629
Labor and health insurance	1,555	3,197	4,752	1,558	3,366	4,924
Pension	775	1,528	2,303	1,100	1,586	2,686
Remuneration of directors	-	7,735	7,735	-	4,880	4,880
Others	942	1,615	2,557	1,010	1,740	2,750
Depreciation	8,281	8,053	16,334	9,208	4,623	13,831
Amortization	78	1,002	1,080	153	1,314	1,467

The number of the Company's employees and the additional information of employee benefits were as follows:

	2019	2018
The number of employees	73	72
The number of directors who are not adjuncted	5	4
Average of employee benefit expenses	$ 1,317	1,412
Average of employee salary expenses	$ 1,176	1,259
Adjustment of employee salary expenses	(6.59)%	

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(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 Company:

(i) Loans to other parties:

No.	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	Highest balance of financing to other parties during the period	Ending balance (Note 2)	Actual usage amount during the period	Interest rate	Nature of financing	Transaction amounts	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral		Financing limit for each borrowing company	Maximum financing limit for the lender
													Item	Value		
1	SAME START (Anguilla)	NISHOKU VIETNAM	Other accounts receivable	Yes	252,800	239,840	239,840	2.15%~2.96%	Necessary to loan other parties	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	1,486,008 (Note 1)	1,486,008 (Note 1)

Note 1: The individual amount and the total amount for lending to a company shall not exceed 10% and 40% of the lending company's net worth in the latest financial statement, respectively. The Company for lending to the Company directly or indirectly holds 100% of their shares, with the loan amount not limited and the total amounts not exceeding the lending company's net worth in the last financial statement.

Note 2: Amount actually draw in foreign currencies were translated based on the exchange rate at the reporting date.

(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 (note 1)	Highest balance for guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date (Note 3)	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 (Note 2)										
0	The Company	SAME START (Anguilla)	3	1,183,038	537,200	509,660	-	-	12.92 %	3,943,460	Y	N	N
〃	〃	NISHOKU VIETNAM	2	1,183,038	1,042,800	989,340	314,790	-	25.09 %	3,943,460	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	NISHOKU BOUEKI	2	1,183,038	133,200	129,960	-	-	3.30 %	3,943,460	〃	〃	〃
1	NISHOKU KUNSHAN PLASTIC	SAME START (Anguilla)	1	760,361	15,800	14,990	14,990	-	0.59 %	2,534,538	N	〃	〃

Note 1: The amount and the total amount of the guarantee to a company shall not exceed 30% and 100%, respectively, of the Company net worth in the latest financial statements. The total amount of the guarantee that the Company and its subsidiaries to a company shall not exceed 100%, of the Company's net worth in the latest financial statement. The Company directly or indirectly holds 100% of their shares, the guarantee amounts not limited by the Company's net worth in the latest financial statement.

Note 2: The relationship of guarantor and endorsements to related parties were as follows:

1) Business relationship between the Company

2) The Company directly or indirectly holds over 50% of subsidiaries' shares;

3) The parent company and its subsidiaries holds over 50% of investees' shares

4) A subsidiary jointed owned over 50% by the Company and the Company's directly-owned subsidiary.

Note 3: Amount actually draw in foreign currencies were translated based on the exchange rate at the reporting date.

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2019 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

Name of holder	Nature and name of securities	Relationship with the securitiesissuer	Account name	Ending balance				Note
				Shares/Units (thousands)	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	
SAME START (Anguilla)	Bond of oversea	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	-	6,250	- %	6,250	
〃	PineBridge preferred securities income fund	〃	〃	-	12,666	- %	12,666	
NISHOKU SHENZHEN	Principal guaranteed financial instruments	〃	〃	-	129,154	- %	129,154	
NISHOKU KUNSHAN PLASTIC	〃	〃	〃	-	301,359	- %	301,359	

(iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Category and name of security	Account name	Name of counter-party	Relationship with the company	Beginning Balance		Purchases		Sales				Ending Balance	
					Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Price	Cost	Gain (loss) on disposal	Shares	Amount
NISHOKU KUNSHAN PLASTIC	Principal guaranteed financial instruments	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current	Agricltural Bank of China	None	-	89,442	-	344,410	-	349,618	347,749	1,869	-	86,103
〃	〃	〃	Wells Fargo Asset Managemen t (Shanghai)	〃	-	-	-	645,769	-	444,321	430,513	13,808	-	215,256
NISHOKU SHENZHEN	Principal guaranteed financial instruments	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current	Wells Fargo Asset Managemen t (Shanghai)	〃	-	134,163	-	559,667	-	581,920	564,676	17,244	-	129,154

(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

(Continued)

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/Accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/sales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
The Company	SAME START (Anguilla)	The Company indirectly invest through SUN NICE (SAMOA)	Purchase	169,220	87 %	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	(68,588)	(88)%	Note 2
SAME START (Anguilla)	The Company	〃	Sale	(169,220)	(16) %	Net 90 days	〃	〃	68,588	18%	〃
〃	NISHOKU KUNSHAN PLASTIC	Associate	Purchase	176,243	28 %	〃	〃	〃	(77,024)	(40)%	〃
〃	〃	〃	Sale	(759,949)	(71) %	〃	〃	〃	246,963	67%	〃
〃	NISHOKU BOUEKI	〃	Purchase	119,058	19 %	〃	〃	〃	(43,907)	(23)%	〃
NISHOKU KUNSHAN PLASTIC	SAME START (Anguilla)	〃	Purchase	759,949	51 %	〃	〃	〃	(246,963)	(37)%	〃
〃	〃	〃	Sale	(176,243)	(6) %	〃	〃	〃	77,024	9%	〃
NISHOKU BOUEKI	SAME START (Anguilla)	〃	Sale	(119,058)	(83) %	〃	〃	〃	43,907	100%	〃

Note 1: Payment term given to related parties and third parties were 90 days and 60 to 120 days, respectively. In addition, the Company did not buy same product from third part, so the purchase price cannot be compared.

Note 2: The subsidiaries did not purchase or sale same product from third parties, so the purchase (sale) price cannot be compared. In addition, the receipt terms of related parties were not significant different to third parties.

(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		Amounts received in subsequent period	Allowance for bad debts
					Amount	Action taken		
SAME START (Anguilla)	NISHOKU KUNSHAN PLASTIC	Associate	246,963	3.25	-		163,139	-

Note 1: Until February 25, 2020.

(ix) Trading in derivative instruments:Please refer to notes 6(u).

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the years ended December 31, 2019 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount December 31, 2019	Original investment amount December 31, 2018	Balance as of December 31, 2019 Shares (thousands)	Balance as of December 31, 2019 Percentage of ownership	Balance as of December 31, 2019 Carrying value	Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
The Company	SUN NICE (SAMOA)	SAMOA	Holding	1,096,194	1,774,490	34,468	100.00 %	5,237,959	523,601	523,601	
〃	NISHOKU BOUEKI	Taiwan	Purchase and sales of plastic raws and parts	1,000	1,000	6,300	100.00 %	132,546	31,673	33,203	
〃	NISHOKU VIETNAM	Vietnam	Manufacture and sale of tooling and plastic products	267,314 (USD 8,500 thousand)	267,314 (USD 8,500 thousand)	-	100.00 %	(121,340)	(75,040)	(75,040)	
SUN NICE (SAMOA)	SAME START (Anguilla)	Anguilla	Purchase and sale of mold and plastic products	-	634,278	-	100.00 %	1,486,008	428,486	428,486	
〃	NISHOKU HK	HK	Holding	1,800,361 (USD 57,915 thousand)	1,800,361 (USD 57,915 thousand)	62,298	100.00 %	3,023,354	71,349	71,349	
〃	SUN NICE (BVI)	BVI	〃	585,292 (USD 17,948 thousand)	585,292 (USD 17,948 thousand)	15,697	100.00 %	725,314	23,034	23,034	

(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, 2018	Investment flows Outflow	Investment flows Inflow	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2019	Net income (losses) of the investee	Percentage of ownership	Investment income (losses) (Note 1)	Book value (Note 1)	Accumu-lated remittance of earnings in current period
NISHOKU SHENZHEN	Manufacture and sale of mold and plastic products	USD23,288 thousands	Indirect investment through third area	703,870 (USD22,939 thousand)	-	-	703,870 (USD22,939 thousand)	11,918	100.00%	11,918	1,182,603	475,841
NISHOKU KUNSHAN PLASTIC	Manufacture and sale of mold and plastic products	USD53,310 thousands	〃	1,674,270 (USD52,524 thousand)	-	-	1,674,270 (USD52,524 thousand)	80,954	100.00%	80,954	2,534,538	473,544

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
2,378,140	2,378,140	(Note 2)

Note 1: The above investment income (loss) in mainland China were based on financial statements audited by the Company's auditors.

Note 2: The Company has received the certificate issue by the Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs when investing abroad, allowing it to start operating of its headquarters. As a result, there is no limitation on investment to Mainland China for the Company.

(Continued)

(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".

(14) Segment information:

Please refer to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, for details.

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.

Statement of cash and cash equivalents

December 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Cash on hand		$ 100
Cash in bank		
Demand deposit		11,279
Foreign currency demand deposits	USD2,661 thousands; Exchange rate 29.980	79,771
	HKD62 thousands; Exchange rate 3.849	240
	CNY51 thousands; Exchange rate 4.305	218
	EUR89 thousands; Exchange rate 33.590	2,981
Time deposits	NTD	17,500
	USD3,000 thousands; Exchange rate 29.980	89,940
Bond acquired under repurchase agreement	NTD	30,000
	USD19,500 thousands; Exchange rate 29.980	584,610
Total		**$ 816,639**

Statement of notes and accounts receivable
(including related parties)

Item	Description	Amount
Client A	Operating revenue	$ 18,830
Client B	〃	11,614
Client C	〃	9,547
Client D	〃	6,269
Client E	〃	5,333
Client F	〃	3,644
Other (individual amount not exceeding 5%)	〃	11,105
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts		(78)
Net accounts receivable		**$ 66,264**

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.

Statement of inventories

December 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount: Cost	Amount: Net realizable value
Raw materials	$ 4,021	3,999
Work in process	1,045	1,454
Finished goods	6,306	7,971
	11,372	**13,424**
Less: Provision for inventories	(2,237)	
	$ 9,135	

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.

Statement of changes in investments accounted for using the equity method

For the year ended December 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Beginning Balance		Additions		Reduce		Other adjustments		Ending Balance				
Name of investee	**Number of shares**	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Percentage of holding shares**	**Amount**	**Market value or book value**	**Pledged or guaranteed**
SUN NICE LIMITED (SAMOA)	56,282	$ 5,568,578	-	-	(21,814)	(678,296)(Note 1)	-	347,677 (Note 2)	34,468	100.00 %	5,237,959	5,237,959	None
NISHOKU BOUEKI	6,300	145,821	-	-	-	(46,478)(Note 3)	-	33,203 (Note 4)	6,300	100.00 %	132,546	137,223	〃
		5,714,399		-		(724,774)		380,880			5,370,505		
Less: Unrealized gross profit of subsidiaries		(7,447)		(265)		-		3,374			(4,338)		
Total		**$ 5,706,952**		**(265)**		**(724,774)**		**384,254**			**5,366,167**		
NISHOKU VIETNAM	(Note 6)	**$ (49,752)**	-	-	-	-	-	**(71,588)**(Note 5)	(Note 6)	100.00 %	**(121,340)**	(121,340)	〃

(Note 1): Reduced this period was capital reduction by cash.
(Note 2): Other adjustments are share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method $523,601 thousand, exchange difference on translation $(175,924) thousand.
(Note 3): Reduced this period was gained cash dividend (under the investments accounted for using equity method minus item).
(Note 4): Other adjustments are share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method $33,203 thousand.
(Note 5): Other adjustments are share of loss of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method $(75,040) thousand, and exchange difference on translation $3,452 thousand.
(Note 6): No issue stock.

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.

Statement of changes in property, plant and equipment

For the year ended December 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Beginning balance	Additions	Reduce	Reclassifications	Ending balance	Pledged or guaranteed
Cost:						
Land	$ 179,672	-	-	-	179,672	None
Building	218,832	-	-	-	218,832	〃
Machinery and equipment	17,954	86	2,790	-	15,250	〃
Office and other equipment	3,600	83	-	-	3,683	〃
	420,058	169	2,790	-	417,437	
Depreciation:						
Building	83,787	11,068	-	-	94,855	
Machinery and equipment	11,384	1,279	724	-	11,939	
Office and other equipment	218,832	552	-	-	2,902	
	97,521	12,899	724	-	109,696	
Net value	**$ 322,537**	**(12,730)**	**2,066**	**-**	**307,741**	

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.

Statement of changes in right-of-use assets

December 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Beginning balance	Additions	Reduce	Ending balance	Pledged or guaranteed
Cost:					
Vehicle	$ 8,399	-	-	8,399	None
	8,399	-	-	8,399	
Depreciation:					
Vehicle	-	3,435	-	3,435	
	-	3,435	-	3,435	
Net value	**$ 8,399**	**(3,435)**	**-**	**4,964**	

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.

Statement of short-term borrowings

December 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Creditor	Description	Amount	Term of contract	Interest rate	Credit lines	Pledged or guaranteed
Citi Bank	Unsecured loan	$ 180,000	within one year	0.96%	434,710	None
First Bank	〃	150,000	-	0.95%	200,000	〃
Fubon Bank	〃	180,000	-	0.90%	200,000	〃
		$ 510,000			**834,710**	

Statement of short-term bills payable

Items	Grantee insitution	Terms of contracts	Interest rate	Amount: Total amount	Amount: Unamortized premiums (Discounts)	Amount: Carrying value	Pledged on guaranteed
Commercial Paper Payable	Mega Bills	2019.12.06~2020.01.03	0.732%	**$ 150,000**	**(6)**	**149,994**	None

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.

Statement of notes payable

December 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Supplier A	Operating cost	$ 1,882
Supplier B	〃	1,797
Supplier C	〃	1,026
Supplier D	〃	768
Supplier E	〃	722
Other (individual amount not exceeding 5%)		3,371
Total		**$ 9,566**

Statement of other current liabilities

Item	Amount
Salary payable	$ 33,051
Employee and director remuneration	30,025
Other expense payable	9,532
Advance sales receipts	5,445
Other (individual amount not exceeding 5%)	4,079
Total	**$ 82,132**

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.

Statement of long-term borrowings

December 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Creditor	Nature	Amount	Term of contract	Interest rate	Pledged on guaranteed
Mega International commercial Bank	Unsecured Loans	$ 500,000	Paid the principal at 2021.11.19	1.00%	None
CTBC Bank	〃	300,000	Paid the principal at 2021.06.25	1.18%	〃
〃	〃	100,000	Paid the principal at 2021.11.19	1.18%	〃
First Bank	〃	100,000	Paid the principal at 2021.12.19	1.19%	〃
Total		**$ 1,000,000**			

Statement of operating revenue

Item	Quantity	Amount
Sale of plastic injection	Note 1	$ 162,935
Sale of mold	Note 1	144,931
Other (Note 2)		1,446
Net operating revenue		**$ 309,312**

Note 1: The product item are diversify, in order not to let the information users misunderstanding, the Company decided not to disclose.

Note 2: Individual amount not exceeding 5%.

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.

Statement of operating costs

For the year ended December 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Cost of self-produced goods	
Raw material on January 1, 2019	$ 4,649
Add: Purchases	17,945
Less: Raw material on December 31, 2019	(4,021)
Sale of raw material	(798)
Internal use and others	(1,430)
Raw material used	16,345
Direct labor	6,959
Manufacturing overhead	34,307
Manufacturing cost	57,611
Add: Work-in-Precess on January 1, 2019	859
Purchases	5
Less: Work-in-Process on December 31, 2019	(1,045)
Internal use and others	(2)
Cost of Finished goods	57,428
Add: Finished goods on January 1, 2019	4,682
Purchases	7,183
Less: Finished goods on December 31, 2019	(6,306)
Internal use and others	(329)
Cost of finish goods	62,658
Cost of Raw materials sold	798
Less: Gain on inventory valuation	(121)
Revenue from sale of scraps and others	(414)
Subtotal	62,921
Cost of purchases	169,220
Operating Cost	**$ 232,141**

NISHOKU TECHNOLOGY INC.

Statement of selling expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item		Selling expenses	Administration expenses	Research and development expenses
Salaries	$	3,512	60,560	2,566
Depreciation expense		497	6,975	581
Research and development consumptive material		-	-	1,407
Service expense		-	5,059	91
Miscellaneous purchases		55	174	1,029
Miscellaneous fees		144	13,456	4,540
Freight		508	52	18
Insurance expense		385	2,977	291
Import and export expense		673	-	-
Other expense (note)		722	10,377	646
Total	**$**	**6,496**	**99,630**	**11,169**

Note: Individual amount not exceeding 5%