SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Sysgration Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sysgration Ltd. and subsidiaries (the "Group") as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of other auditors, as described in the Other matter section of our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China, and our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 in accordance with Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi Order No. 1090360805 as approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Group's 2020 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Group's 2020 consolidated financial statements are stated as follows:

Valuation of allowance for uncollectible accounts

Description

Refer to Note 4(10) for accounting policy on accounts receivable, Note 5(2) for accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty in relation to loss allowance for accounts receivable, and Note 6(5) for detailed information on accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2020, the balances of accounts receivable and loss for allowance were NT$ 364,502 thousand and NT$ 28,438 thousand, respectively.

The valuation of loss allowance for accounts receivable of the Group was in accordance with IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments', applying the modified approach to assess the expected credit loss. The management decides the customer's credit rating based on the customer's financial situation, credit rating and historical transaction records in order to assess the recoverability of each account and determine the corresponding provision ratio of loss allowance, which were included in the forecast information to build the expected loss rate. However, the effect on the risk assumption of customers were based on management's judgement resulting in an estimation uncertainty. Considered that the accounts receivable and loss allowance of the Group were material to the financial statements, we determined valuation of allowance for uncollectible accounts a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

As this key audit matter had covered different consolidated entities based on our audit, the key audit procedures performed in respect of the above included the following:

A. Obtained an understanding of management's procedures on assessing the recoverability of accounts receivable and selected samples to ensure whether the credit facility given to new significant customers or the credit adjustment of existing customers were assessed and approved in accordance with the Company's internal control procedures.

B. Referred to the historical loss rate of prior years' taking into consideration the future forecast ability to assess the adequateness of the allowance provision rate, and obtained and examined related data provided by management.
C. Tested the aging report which was used in calculating loss allowance for accounts receivable and recalculated the provision amount for loss allowance.
D. Obtained the information on collections of overdue accounts receivable after the balance sheet date in order to assess whether there is an indication that an additional loss allowance shall be provided.

Valuation of allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description

Please refer to Note 4(14) for accounting policies on inventory, Note 5(2) for the uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions in relation to inventory valuation, and Note 6(6) for allowance for inventory valuation losses. As at December 31, 2020, the Group's inventories and allowances for inventory valuation losses were NT$164,162 thousand and NT$21,433 thousand, respectively.

The Group is primarily engaged in the manufacture and sale of computer peripheral equipment, uninterruptible power supply equipment and electronic products for cars. Because of the rapid change in development of electronic products, there is a higher risk of incurring inventory valuation losses or having obsolete inventory.

The Group's inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value, and individually assessed for those inventories over a certain age in order to identify obsolete or slow-moving inventories. The material's net realisable value is calculated based on the latest purchase price, and the net realisable values of work in process and finished goods are measured at the last sales price as well as taken into consideration of the operating expense ratio.

The industry technology is rapidly changing, and the net realisable value of inventories involves subjective judgement resulting in an uncertainty when assessing the obsolete or slow-moving inventories. Considering that the inventory and allowance for inventory valuation losses were material to the financial statements, the assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses was identified as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter:

As this key audit matter had covered different consolidated entities based on our audit, the key audit procedures performed in respect of the above included the following:

A. Assessed the reasonableness of provision policies on allowance for inventory valuation losses based on our understanding of the Group's operations and the characteristics of the industry, including the classification of inventory for determining net realisable value and the reasonableness of determining the obsolescence of inventory.
B. Obtained an understanding of the Group's warehousing control procedures. Reviewed the annual physical inventory count plan and observed in the annual inventory count in order to assess the effectiveness of the classification of obsolete inventory and internal control over obsolete inventory.
C. Obtained an understanding of the policy on inventory aging report and the logic of inventory aging report program. Selected samples to verify the accuracy of inventory aging report.
D. Verified the reasonableness of inventory valuation basis, including test sampling the latest purchase price, purchase invoice, the latest sales price and sales invoices in order to verify that the inventory was measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Other matter –Reference to the audits of other auditors

For the year ended December 31, 2019, we did not audit the financial statements of certain subsidiaries which were audited by other auditors. Therefore, our opinion expressed herein, insofar as it relates to the amounts included in respect of these subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. Total assets of these subsidiaries amounted to NT$142,332 thousand, constituting 8.26% of the consolidated total assets as at December 31, 2019, and the operating revenue amounted to NT150,081 thousand, constituting 14.40% of the consolidated total operating revenue for the year then ended.

Other matter – Parent company only financial reports

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion, with an other matter paragraph, on the parent company only financial statements of Sysgration Ltd. as at and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our 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.

Chiu Chao-Hsien

Chiu, Chao-Hsien

Hsu, Ming-Chuan

Hsu, Ming-Chuan

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 18, 2021

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

SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2020 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2019 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 904,217	41	$ 458,644	27
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	46,020	2	146,370	8
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost	6(1)(4) and 8	-	-	20,536	1
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(5)	-	-	629	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(5) and 12(3)	336,064	15	269,333	16
1200	Other receivables		4,975	-	5,671	-
1220	Current income tax assets	6(29)	464	-	553	-
130X	Inventories	6(6)	142,729	7	130,245	8
1470	Other current assets	6(7)	54,653	3	60,732	3
11XX	**Current assets**		1,489,122	68	1,092,713	63
	Non-current assets					
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	48,626	2	44,660	3
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortised cost	6(1)(4) and 8	119,501	6	-	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(8) and 8	418,464	19	404,507	23
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(9)	38,798	2	95,919	6
1760	Investment property - net	6(10)	4,300	-	4,437	-
1780	Intangible assets	6(11)	12,698	1	13,931	1
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(29)	32,363	1	47,395	3
1900	Other non-current assets		15,529	1	19,786	1
15XX	**Non-current assets**		690,279	32	630,635	37
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 2,179,401	100	$ 1,723,348	100

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SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2020 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2019 AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(12) and 8	$ 19,697	1	$ 110,000	6
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(22)	3,811	-	2,893	-
2150	Notes payable		715	-	1,297	-
2170	Accounts payable		330,076	15	253,689	15
2200	Other payables	6(15)(31)	93,110	4	95,526	6
2220	Other payables - related parties	7	2,889	-	2,079	-
2280	Current lease liabilities		13,072	1	40,498	2
2300	Other current liabilities	6(14)	55,066	3	30,424	2
21XX	**Current liabilities**		518,436	24	536,406	31
	Non-current liabilities					
2530	Bonds payable	6(13)	487,660	22	-	-
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(14) and 8	80,711	4	-	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		25,982	1	75,821	5
25XX	**Non-current liabilities**		594,353	27	75,821	5
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		1,112,789	51	612,227	36
	Equity attributable to owners of parent					
	Share capital	6(18)				
3110	Ordinary share		1,524,847	70	1,511,547	88
3140	Advance receipts for share capital		15,958	1	-	-
	Capital surplus	6(19)				
3200	Capital surplus		135,896	6	96,653	5
	Retained earnings	6(20)				
3320	Special reserve		35,953	2	35,953	2
3350	Accumulated deficit		(550,117)	(25)	(449,902)	(26)
	Other equity interest	6(21)				
3400	Other equity interest		(95,925)	(5)	(99,691)	(6)
31XX	**Equity attributable to owners of the parent**		1,066,612	49	1,094,560	63
36XX	Non-controlling interest	4(3) and 6(21)	-	-	16,561	1
3XXX	**Total equity**		1,066,612	49	1,111,121	64
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 2,179,401	100	$ 1,723,348	100

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

SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except losses per share amount)

	Items	Notes	2020 AMOUNT	2020 %	2019 AMOUNT	2019 %
4000	Operating revenue	6(22)	$ 1,326,691	100	$ 1,042,284	100
5000	Operating costs	6(6)(16)(17)(27)(28) and 7	(1,063,992)	(80)	(947,916)	(91)
5900	Gross profit from operations		262,699	20	94,368	9
	Operating expenses	6(16)(17)(27)(28)				
6100	Selling expenses		(61,536)	(5)	(102,404)	(10)
6200	Administrative expenses		(149,637)	(11)	(192,219)	(18)
6300	Research and development expenses		(160,627)	(12)	(155,444)	(15)
6450	Impairment loss (impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	12(3)	7,257	1	(883)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(364,543)	(27)	(450,950)	(43)
6900	Operating loss		(101,844)	(7)	(356,582)	(34)
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(4)(23)	1,296	-	5,750	-
7010	Other income	6(10)(24)	14,817	1	38,052	4
7020	Other gains and losses	6(2)(25) and 12(3)	(11,151)	(1)	(33,914)	(3)
7050	Finance costs	6(9)(12)(13)(14)(26)	(3,201)	-	(7,602)	(1)
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		1,761	-	2,286	-
7900	**Loss before income tax**		(100,083)	(7)	(354,296)	(34)
7950	Income tax expense	6(29)	-	-	(3,483)	-
8200	**Loss for the year**		($ 100,083)	(7)	($ 357,779)	(34)

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SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except losses per share amount)

	Items	Notes	2020 AMOUNT	2020 %	2019 AMOUNT	2019 %
	Other comprehensive income					
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(3)(21)(29)				
8316	Unrealised gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		$ 3,966	-	($ 6,505)	(1)
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(1,173)	-	(1,946)	-
8310	Total other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax		2,793	-	(8,451)	(1)
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(21)(29)				
8361	Exchange differences on translation		(1,159)	-	(11,128)	(1)
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		232	-	2,179	-
8360	Total other comprehensive loss that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax		(927)	-	(8,949)	(1)
8300	**Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax**		$ 1,866	-	($ 17,400)	(2)
8500	**Total comprehensive loss for the year**		($ 98,217)	(7)	($ 375,179)	(36)
	Loss, attributable to:					
8610	Owners of the parent		($ 98,315)	(7)	($ 284,759)	(27)
8620	Non-controlling interest		(1,768)	-	(73,020)	(7)
			($ 100,083)	(7)	($ 357,779)	(34)
	Comprehensive loss attributable to:					
8710	Owners of the parent		($ 96,449)	(7)	($ 301,928)	(29)
8720	Non-controlling interest		(1,768)	-	(73,251)	(7)
			($ 98,217)	(7)	($ 375,179)	(36)
	Basic loss per share	6(30)				
9750	Basic loss per share		($ 0.64)		($ 1.88)	
	Diluted loss per share	6(30)				
9850	Diluted loss per share		($ 0.64)		($ 1.88)	

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

SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent									
		Capital			Retained Earnings		Other equity interest				
	Notes	Ordinary share	Advance receipts for share capital	Total capital surplus, additional paid-in capital	Special reserve	Accumulated deficit	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Total Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
2019											
Balance at January 1, 2019		$1,511,547	$ -	$ 92,411	$ 35,953	($ 148,907)	($ 51,380)	($ 47,378)	$1,392,246	$ 89,812	$1,482,058
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(284,759)	-	-	(284,759)	(73,020)	(357,779)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	6(21)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,718)	(8,451)	(17,169)	(231)	(17,400)
Total comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	(284,759)	(8,718)	(8,451)	(301,928)	(73,251)	(375,179)
Share-based compensation cost	6(17)(19)	-	-	4,242	-	-	-	-	4,242	-	4,242
Proceeds from disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)(21)	-	-	-	-	(16,236)	-	16,236	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2019		$1,511,547	$ -	$ 96,653	$ 35,953	($ 449,902)	($ 60,098)	($ 39,593)	$1,094,560	$ 16,561	$1,111,121
2020											
Balance at January 1, 2020		$1,511,547	$ -	$ 96,653	$ 35,953	($ 449,902)	($ 60,098)	($ 39,593)	$1,094,560	$ 16,561	$1,111,121
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(98,315)	-	-	(98,315)	(1,768)	(100,083)
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year	6(21)	-	-	-	-	-	(927)	2,793	1,866	-	1,866
Total comprehensive (loss) income		-	-	-	-	(98,315)	(927)	2,793	(96,449)	(1,768)	(98,217)
Share-based compensation cost	6(17)(19)	-	-	7,049	-	-	-	-	7,049	-	7,049
Proceeds from disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)(21)	-	-	-	-	(1,900)	-	1,900	-	-	-
Recognition of share option in issuance of convertible bond	6(19)	-	-	11,131	-	-	-	-	11,131	-	11,131
Change in non-controlling interest	6(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,793)	(14,793)
Exercise of employee stock options	6(18)(19)	13,300	15,958	21,063	-	-	-	-	50,321	-	50,321
Balance at December 31, 2020		$1,524,847	$ 15,958	$ 135,896	$ 35,953	($ 550,117)	($ 61,025)	($ 34,900)	$1,066,612	$ -	$1,066,612

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

SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before tax		($ 100,083)	($ 354,296)
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Net gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(25)	(3,702)	(2,795)
Expected credit impairment (profit)loss	12(3)	(7,257)	883
Depreciation	6(8)(9)(10)(27)	76,939	98,179
Amortization	6(11)(27)	8,459	8,753
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(25)	347	3,475
Interest expense	6(9)(12)(13)(14)(26)	3,201	7,602
Interest income	6(23)	(1,296)	(5,750)
Dividend income	6(24)	(842)	(1,293)
Share-based payments	6(17)(19)(28)	7,049	4,242
Impairment loss on intangible assets	6(11)(25)	-	11,423
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	6(25)	-	16,595
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		631	5,114
Accounts receivable		(59,476)	(83,725)
Other receivables		696	22,939
Inventories		(12,484)	68,106
Other current assets		6,079	7,758
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities		918	(29,377)
Notes payable		(582)	(703)
Accounts payable		76,387	85,795
Other payables		(536)	21,520
Other payables - related parties		810	2,079
Other current liabilities		242	12,733
Cash outflow generated from operations		(4,500)	(100,743)
Interest received		1,296	5,750
Interest paid		(1,424)	(1,526)
Income tax paid		(65)	(1,221)
Income tax refund		154	23,678
Dividend received		842	1,293
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(3,697)	(72,769)

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SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12(4)	($ 921,359)	($ 743,245)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12(4)	-	(15,560)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12(4)	1,026,407	639,925
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries	6(31)	(7,057)	-
Increased in financial assets at amortised cost		(98,965)	(2,721)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(31)	(70,096)	(85,445)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,369	5,588
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(11)	(7,223)	(3,018)
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits		(1,938)	8,844
Decrease (increase) in prepayments for business facilities		5,974	(9,022)
Decrease in other current assets		217	13,045
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(72,671)	(191,609)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
(Decrease) increase in short-term borrowings	6(32)	(90,303)	10,000
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	6(32)	110,000	-
Repayment of long-term borrowings	6(32)	(4,889)	-
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	6(13)	495,680	-
Exercise of employee share options	6(18)	50,321	-
Payments of lease liabilities	6(9)(31)	(23,325)	(48,366)
Change in non-controlling interest	6(21)	(14,793)	-
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		522,691	(38,366)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(750)	(1,496)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		445,573	(304,240)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		458,644	762,884
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		$ 904,217	$ 458,644

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

SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

SYSGRATION LTD. (the 'Company') was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) on October 14, 1977, and the Company's shares have been approved by Securities and Futures Commission, Ministry of Finance to be officially traded on Taipei Exchange from December 1995. The Company and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') are primarily engaged in the manufacture and sale of automobile electronics products and power management products.

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

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 18, 2021.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8, 'Disclosure initiative-definition of material'	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Definition of a business'	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 ,'Interest rate benchmark reform'	January 1, 2020
Amendment to IFRS 16, 'Covid-19-related rent concessions'	June 1, 2020 (Note)

Note：Earlier application from January 1, 2020 is allowed by FSC.

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

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2021 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 4, 'Extension of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9'	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, ' Interest Rate Benchmark Reform— Phase 2'	January 1, 2021

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Reference to the conceptual framework'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Disclosure of accounting policies'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8, 'Definition of accounting estimates'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment:proceeds before intended use'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, 'Onerous contracts—cost of fulfilling a contract'	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	January 1, 2022

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) <u>Compliance statement</u>

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

(2) <u>Basis of preparation</u>

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

(a) Financial assets (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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

(3) <u>Basis of consolidation</u>

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:

(a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.

(b) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(c) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

(d) When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the Group remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Group loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership(%) December 31, 2020	Ownership(%) December 31, 2019	Description
SYSGRATION LTD.	SYSGRATION USA INC.	Sale of electronic products	100	100	
SYSGRATION LTD.	SYSGRATION (SAMOA) LTD.	Investment holding of overseas	100	100	
SYSGRATION LTD.	SYSGRATION TECHNOLOGY (SAMOA) LTD.	Investment holding of overseas	100	100	
SYSGRATION LTD.	LEADMAN ELECTRONICS USA, INC.	Manufacturing and sale of electronic products	-	51	Note 1 Note 2
SYSGRATION TECHNOLOGY (SAMOA) LTD.	SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD.	Manufacturing and sale of electronic products	100	100	
SYSGRATION (SAMOA) LTD.	SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	Manufacturing and sale of electronic products	100	100	

Note 1: The subsidiary, Leadman Electronics USA, Inc., has been incurring continuous deficits and there is no indication that its operation will improve in the future. On January 30, 2020, to enhance the competitiveness of the Company's long-term operating development, the Board of Directors of the Company approved to dispose all of its shares of Leadman Electronics USA, Inc. of 1,314,181 shares (representing 51%) amounting to US$510 thousand on January 30, 2020. The loss on disposal was $8,463 and an impairment loss was recognised in the amount of $8,463 for the year ended December 31, 2019. Aforementioned proceeds from disposal have been collected in February 2020.

Note 2: Of all subsidiaries which were included in the consolidated financial statements, only the financial statements of Leadman Electronics USA, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2019 were audited by other independent auditors which were appointed by the subsidiary. Total assets of the subsidiary amounted to NT$142,332 thousand, constituting 8.26% of consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2019, and operating income was NT$150,081 thousand, constituting 14.40% of consolidated total operating income for the year then ended.

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

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

E. Significant restrictions: None.

F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interest that are material to the Group:

As of December 31, 2019, the non-controlling interest amounted to $16,561. The information of non-controlling interest and respective subsidiaries is as follows:

		Non-controlling interest	
		December 31, 2019	
Name of subsidiary	Principal place of business	Amount	Ownership (%)
LEADMAN ELECTRONICS USA, INC.	American	$ 16,561	49%

Summarised financial information of the subsidiaries:

Balance sheets

	LEADMAN ELECTRONICS USA, INC.
	December 31, 2019
Current assets	$ 59,003
Non-current assets	83,329
Current liabilities	(41,092)
Non-current liabilities	(67,442)
Total net assets	$ 33,798

Statements of comprehensive income

	LEADMAN ELECTRONICS USA, INC.	
	Year ended January 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Revenue	$ 11,194	$ 150,081
Loss before income tax	(3,608)	(148,996)
Income tax expense	-	(24)
Loss for the year	(3,608)	(149,020)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	-	(472)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	($ 3,608)	($ 149,492)
Comprehensive loss attributable to non-controlling interest	($ 1,768)	($ 73,251)

Statements of cash flows

	LEADMAN ELECTRONICS USA, INC.
	Year ended December 31, 2019
Net cash used in operating activities	($ 44,004)
Net cash used in investing activities	(771)
Net cash used in financing activities	(26,361)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(269)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(71,405)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	100,393
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 28,988

(4) Foreign currency translation

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

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(d) All foreign exchange gains and losses based on the nature of those transactions are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial position of all the group entities and associates that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

(b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

(c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

(a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

(c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

(a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

(c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(6) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

D. The Group recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

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

A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments which meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Group’s business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

(b) The assets’ contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:

(a) The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(b) Except for the recognition of impairment loss, interest income and gain or loss on foreign exchange which are recognised in profit or loss, the changes in fair value of debt instruments are taken through other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

(9) <u>Financial assets at amortised cost</u>

A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Group’s business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

(b) The assets’ contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

D. The Group’s time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(10) <u>Accounts and notes receivable</u>

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Group a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(11) <u>Impairment of financial assets</u>

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

(12) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(13) Leasing arrangements (lessor)－operating leases

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(14) Inventories

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

(15) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	2～55	years
Machinery	2～20	years
Maintenance equipment and tools	2～5	years
Office equipment	2～30	years
Transportation equipment	5～7	years
Leasehold improvements	3～5	years or lease period (whichever is shorter)
Others	2～3	years

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

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

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

Lease payments are comprised of the following:

(a) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;

(b) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

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

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

(a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;

(b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;

(c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and

(d) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset’s useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

D. For lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognise the difference between remeasured lease liability in profit or loss.

(17) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Except for land, investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 50 years.

(18) Intangible assets

Intangible assets, mainly computer software and patent rights, are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 1 ~ 10 years.

(19) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(20) Borrowings

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

(21) Notes and accounts payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.

B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(22) Convertible bonds payable

Convertible bonds issued by the Group contain conversion options (that is, the bondholders have the right to convert the bonds into the Group's common shares by exchanging a fixed amount of cash for a fixed number of common shares), call options and put options. The Group classifies the bonds payable upon issuance as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the contract terms. They are accounted for as follows:

A. The embedded call options and put options are recognised initially at net fair value as 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'. They are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value on each balance sheet date; the gain or loss is recognised as 'gain or loss on valuation of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'.

B. The host contracts of bonds or are initially recognised at fair value. Any difference between the initial recognition and the redemption value is accounted for as the premium or discount on bonds payable or and subsequently is amortised in profit or loss as an adjustment to 'finance costs' over the period of circulation using the effective interest method.

C. The embedded conversion options which meet the definition of an equity instrument are initially recognised in 'capital surplus—share options' at the residual amount of total issue price less the amount of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and bonds payable or as stated above. Conversion options are not subsequently remeasured.

D. Any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance are allocated to each liability or equity component in proportion to the initial carrying amount of each abovementioned item.

E. When bondholders exercise conversion options, the liability component of the bonds (including bonds payable and 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss') shall be remeasured on the conversion date. The issuance cost of converted common shares is the total book value of the abovementioned liability component and 'capital surplus—share options'.

(23) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(24) Non-hedging and embedded derivatives

Non-hedging derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and recorded as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and the gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(25) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

Defined contribution plans

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

(26) Employee share-based payment

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

(27) Income tax

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

(28) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

(29) Revenue recognition

Sales of goods

A. The Group manufactures and sells automobile electronics products and power management products. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

B. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

(30) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with any conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

(31) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Group's chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

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

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

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

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A. Valuation of allowance for uncollectible accounts

The Group assesses the provision of allowance for uncollectible accounts by considering accounts receivable that contain a significant financing components, the Group recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs. The valuation of provision is a reasonable prediction of future events at the balance sheet date. Significant changes may occur when there are differences between actual results and estimation.

B. Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Group must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Group evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash on hand	$ 827	$ 670
Checking accounts and demand deposits	548,390	363,714
Time deposits	355,000	94,260
	$ 904,217	$ 458,644

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

B. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, cash and cash equivalents amounting to $119,501 and $20,536, respectively, as short-term and long-term borrowings were pledged to others as collateral and were classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

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

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Debt instruments(Capital-guaranteed income-based wealth management products)	$ 43,770	$ 146,370
Derivatives	2,250	-
	$ 46,020	$ 146,370

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

	2020	2019
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Debt instruments	$ 3,452	$ 2,622
Derivatives	250	173
	$ 3,702	$ 2,795

B. The Group had no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others as collateral.

C. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(3).

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

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Listed stocks	$ 14,160	$ 14,160
Unlisted stocks	83,173	85,073
	97,333	99,233
Valuation adjustment	(48,707)	(54,573)
	$ 48,626	$ 44,660

A. The Group has elected to classify equity investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to $48,626 and $44,660 as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

B. In the third quarter of 2020 and the first quarter of 2019, the Company had incurred an accumulated impairment loss in the amounts of $1,900 and $16,236 because an investee has been dissolved and liquidated. Realised loss has been transferred to retained earnings from other equity.

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

	2020	2019
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	$ 3,966	($ 6,505)
Cumulative gains reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	$ 1,900	$ 16,236
Dividend income recognised in profit or loss		
Held at end of period	$ 842	$ 1,293

D. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Group was $48,626 and $44,660, respectively.

E. The Group had no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others as collateral.

F. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is provided in Note 12(3).

(4) Financial assets at amortised cost

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current items:		
pledged time deposits	$ -	$ 20,536
Non-current items:		
pledged time deposits	$ 119,501	$ -

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

	2020	2019
Interest income	$ 55	$ 302

B. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at amortised cost held by the Group was $119,501 and $20,536, respectively.

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

(5) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Notes receivable	$ -	$ 631
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	-	(2)
	$ -	$ 629
Accounts receivable	$ 364,502	$ 304,695
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(28,438)	(35,362)
	$ 336,064	$ 269,333

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

	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not past due	$ 310,032	$ -	$ 221,170	$ 629
Up to 30 days	18,662	-	33,808	-
31 to 120 days	2,867	-	10,247	-
121 to 180 days	-	-	-	-
Over 180 days	4,503	-	4,108	-
	$ 336,064	$ -	$ 269,333	$ 629

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, accounts receivable and notes receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2020, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to $192,248.

C. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Group's notes and accounts receivable was $336,064 and $269,962, respectively.

D. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable and notes receivable is provided in Note 12(3).

(6) Inventories

	December 31, 2020		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 77,736	($ 18,113)	$ 59,623
Work in progress	21,680	-	21,680
Finished goods	64,746	(3,320)	61,426
	$ 164,162	($ 21,433)	$ 142,729

	December 31, 2019		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 88,915	($ 49,530)	$ 39,385
Work in progress	23,218	-	23,218
Finished goods	51,106	(6,172)	44,934
Inventory in transit	22,708	-	22,708
	$ 185,947	($ 55,702)	$ 130,245

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year:

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Cost of goods sold	$ 1,066,785	$ 945,387
Loss on decline in market value	-	2,529
Gain on reversal of decline in market value	(2,793)	-
	$ 1,063,992	$ 947,916

A. The Group reversed from a previous inventory write-down and accounted for as reduction of cost of goods sold because of inventory clearance.

B. The Group had no inventories pledged to others as collateral.

(7) Other current assets

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Tax credit	$ 41,990	$ 37,593
Advance payment	5,673	16,337
Other prepayments	5,205	4,932
Others	1,785	1,870
	$ 54,653	$ 60,732

(8) Property, plant and equipment

	2020								
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery	Maintenance equipment and tools	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Leasehold improvements	Others	Total
At January 1									
Cost	$ 18,807	$ 355,836	$ 257,378	$ 28,007	$ 104,857	$ 9,304	$ 72,744	$ 10,893	$ 857,826
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(165,384)	(102,206)	(17,587)	(85,188)	(6,793)	(68,833)	(7,328)	(453,319)
	$ 18,807	$ 190,452	$ 155,172	$ 10,420	$ 19,669	$ 2,511	$ 3,911	$ 3,565	$ 404,507
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 18,807	$ 190,452	$ 155,172	$ 10,420	$ 19,669	$ 2,511	$ 3,911	$ 3,565	$ 404,507
Additions	-	640	47,447	3,365	8,524	1,352	2,834	4,054	68,216
Disposals	-	-	(777)	(357)	(582)	-	-	-	(1,716)
Depreciation charge	-	(6,502)	(25,944)	(5,702)	(9,029)	(755)	(3,512)	(2,610)	(54,054)
Net exchange differences	-	-	1,335	37	118	33	(12)	-	1,511
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 18,807	$ 184,590	$ 177,233	$ 7,763	$ 18,700	$ 3,141	$ 3,221	$ 5,009	$ 418,464
At December 31									
Cost	$ 18,807	$ 307,249	$ 304,486	$ 25,350	$ 84,735	$ 7,874	$ 20,507	$ 14,748	$ 783,756
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(122,659)	(127,253)	(17,587)	(66,035)	(4,733)	(17,286)	(9,739)	(365,292)
	$ 18,807	$ 184,590	$ 177,233	$ 7,763	$ 18,700	$ 3,141	$ 3,221	$ 5,009	$ 418,464

	2019								
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery	Maintenance equipment and tools	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Leasehold improvements	Others	Total
At January 1									
Cost	$ 18,807	$ 354,692	$ 203,462	$ 39,295	$ 97,493	$ 10,283	$ 143,179	$ 9,081	$ 876,292
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(157,743)	(90,075)	(27,817)	(76,773)	(6,173)	(131,650)	(5,794)	(496,025)
	$ 18,807	$ 196,949	$ 113,387	$ 11,478	$ 20,720	$ 4,110	$ 11,529	$ 3,287	$ 380,267
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 18,807	$ 196,949	$ 113,387	$ 11,478	$ 20,720	$ 4,110	$ 11,529	$ 3,287	$ 380,267
Additions	-	1,168	70,207	4,462	12,014	134	101	1,909	89,995
Disposals	-	-	(5,054)	-	(3,701)	(308)	-	-	(9,063)
Depreciation charge	-	(7,665)	(19,545)	(5,215)	(8,766)	(1,411)	(7,602)	(1,631)	(51,835)
Net exchange differences	-	-	(3,823)	(305)	(598)	(14)	(117)	-	(4,857)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 18,807	$ 190,452	$ 155,172	$ 10,420	$ 19,669	$ 2,511	$ 3,911	$ 3,565	$ 404,507
At December 31									
Cost	$ 18,807	$ 355,836	$ 257,378	$ 28,007	$ 104,857	$ 9,304	$ 72,744	$ 10,893	$ 857,826
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(165,384)	(102,206)	(17,587)	(85,188)	(6,793)	(68,833)	(7,328)	(453,319)
	$ 18,807	$ 190,452	$ 155,172	$ 10,420	$ 19,669	$ 2,511	$ 3,911	$ 3,565	$ 404,507

A. The significant components of buildings and structures include main plants and structure improvements, which are depreciated over 55 and 2~45 years, respectively.

B. Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.

C. The Group’s property, plant and equipment were for self-use.

(9) Leasing arrangements－lessee

A. The Group leases various assets including buildings and transportation equipment. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 3 to 5 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes and sublet without agreement.

B. Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less comprise offices. On December 31, 2020 and 2019, payments of lease commitments for short-term leases amounted to $4,873 and $3,375, respectively.

C. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2019
	Carrying amount	Depreciation charge	Carrying amount	Depreciation charge
Buildings	$ 30,690	$ 21,134	$ 91,140	$ 43,570
Transportation equipment	8,108	1,614	4,414	2,581
Office equipment	-	-	365	56
	$ 38,798	$ 22,748	$ 95,919	$ 46,207

D. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the additions to right-of-use assets were $43,515 and $20,051, respectively.

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

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 666	$ 6,076
Expense on short-term lease contracts	4,873	3,375
	$ 5,539	$ 9,451

F. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's total cash outflow for leases were $23,325 and $48,366, respectively.

(10) Investment property

	2020 Buildings		2019 Buildings
At January 1		At January 1	
Cost	$ 7,000	Cost	$ 7,000
Accumulated	(2,563)	Accumulated	(2,426)
	$ 4,437		$ 4,574
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 4,437	Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 4,574
Depreciation charge	(137)	Depreciation charge	(137)
Closing net book amount as at December	$ 4,300	Closing net book amount as at December	$ 4,437
At December 31		At December 31	
Cost	$ 7,000	Cost	$ 7,000
Accumulated depreciation and	(2,700)	Accumulated depreciation and	(2,563)
	$ 4,300		$ 4,437

A. Rental income from investment property and direct operating expenses arising from investment property are shown below:

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Rental income from investment property	$ 288	$ 288
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income during the year	$ 137	$ 137

B. The fair value of the investment property held by the Group as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was both $7,000, which was based on the trading prices of similar prices in the neighboring areas.

C. The Group had no investment property pledged to others as collateral.

(11) Intangible assets

	2020			
	Patent right	Software	Special technique	Total
At January 1				
Cost	$ 17,889	$ 24,694	$120,260	$162,843
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(9,191)	(19,461)	(120,260)	(148,912)
	$ 8,698	$ 5,233	$ -	$ 13,931
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 8,698	$ 5,233	$ -	$ 13,931
Additions－acquired separately	-	7,223	-	7,223
Amortisation charge	(4,233)	(4,226)	-	(8,459)
Net exchange differences	5	(2)	-	3
Closing net book amount as at December	$ 4,470	$ 8,228	$ -	$ 12,698
At December 31				
Cost	$ 17,897	$ 31,381	$ -	$ 49,278
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(13,427)	(23,153)	-	(36,580)
	$ 4,470	$ 8,228	$ -	$ 12,698

	2019			
	Patent right	Software	Special technique	Total
At January 1				
Cost	$ 17,908	$ 23,604	$120,260	$161,772
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(4,962)	(17,785)	(107,911)	(130,658)
	$ 12,946	$ 5,819	$ 12,349	$ 31,114
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 12,946	$ 5,819	$ 12,349	$ 31,114
Additions－acquired separately	-	3,018	-	3,018
Amortisation charge	(4,235)	(3,592)	(926)	(8,753)
Impairment loss	-	-	(11,423)	(11,423)
Net exchange differences	(13)	(12)	-	(25)
Closing net book amount as at December	$ 8,698	$ 5,233	$ -	$ 13,931
At December 31				
Cost	$ 17,889	$ 24,694	$120,260	$162,843
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(9,191)	(19,461)	(120,260)	(148,912)
	$ 8,698	$ 5,233	$ -	$ 13,931

Details of amortisation on intangible assets are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Operating costs	$ 1,535	$ 560
Selling expenses	192	162
Administrative expenses	5,358	7,405
Research and development expenses	1,374	626
	$ 8,459	$ 8,753

Impairment information about the intangible assets is provided in Note 6(25).

(12) Short-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2020	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank unsecured borrowings	$ 19,697	3.75%	None

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2019	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank unsecured borrowings	$ 10,000	1.60%	None
Bank secured borrowings	100,000	1.40%~1.60%	Note
	$ 110,000		

Note: Details of assets pledged as collateral for short-term borrowings are provided in Note 8.

A. Aforementioned borrowings were from short-term financing contracts which the Company entered into with financial institutions. Each contract has different restrictions on the Company's capital maintenance and the purpose of capital in the borrowing period.

B. Interest expense recognised in profit or loss amounted to $1,236 and $1,526 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(13) Bonds payable

	December 31, 2020
Bonds payable	$ 500,000
Less: Discount on bonds payable	(12,340)
	$ 487,660

A. The issuance of domestic convertible bonds by the Company:

(a) The terms of the fourth domestic secured convertible bonds issued by the Company are as follows:

i. The Company issued $500,000, 0% of coupon rate, fourth domestic secured convertible bonds, as approved by the regulatory authority. The bonds mature 3 years from the issue date (October 20, 2020 ~ October 20, 2023) and will be redeemed in cash at face value at the maturity date. The bonds were listed on the Taipei Exchange on October 20, 2020

ii. The bondholders have the right to ask for conversion of the bonds into common shares of The Company during the period from the date after 3 month (January 21, 2021) of the bonds issue to the maturity date(October 20, 2023), except for the stop transfer period as specified in the terms of the bonds or the laws/regulations. The rights and obligations of the new shares converted from the bonds are the same as the issued and outstanding common shares.

iii. The conversion price of the bonds is set up based on the pricing model in the terms of the bonds and is subject to adjustments if the condition of the anti-dilution provisions occurs subsequently. The conversion price will be reset based on the pricing model in the terms of the bonds on each effective date regulated by the terms. If the reset conversion price is higher than the conversion price before the reset, the conversion price will not be adjusted; however, the conversion price of the convertible bonds was NT$35 (in dollars) per share.

iv. The bondholders have the right to require the Company to redeem any bonds at the price of the bonds' face value plus 0.5006% of the face value as interests upon two years from the issue date.

v. The Company may repurchase all the bonds outstanding in cash at the bonds' face value at any time after the following events occur: (i) the closing price of The Company common shares is above the then conversion price by 30% for 30 consecutive trading days during the period from the date after three month of the bonds issue to 40 days before the maturity date, or (ii) the outstanding balance of the bonds is less than 10% of total initial issue amount during the period from the date after three months of the bonds issue to 40 days before the maturity date.

vi. Under the terms of the bonds, all bonds redeemed (including bonds repurchased from the Taipei Exchange), matured and converted are retired and not to be re-issued; all rights and obligations attached to the bonds are also extinguished.

(b) As of December 31, 2020, the bonds totaling $500,000 (face value) had not been converted into common stock.

B. Regarding the issuance of convertible bonds, the non-equity conversion options, call options, put options and conversion price resetting options embedded in bonds payable were separated from their host contracts which was classified as 'capital surplus—share options' amount to $11,131 and were recognised in 'financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' in net amount in accordance with IFRS 9 because the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivatives were not closely related to those of the host contracts. The effective interest rates of the bonds payable after such separation was 0.9112%.

(14) Long-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral		December 31, 2020
Long-term bank borrowings					
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from May 20, 2020 to May 20, 2023; interest is repayable monthly.	1.145%	None.	$	16,111
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from December 1, 2020 to November 15, 2025; interest is repayable monthly.	1.00%	None.		59,000
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from December 1, 2020 to November 15, 2025; interest is repayable monthly.	0.91%	None.		30,000
					105,111
Less: Current portion (shown as 'other current liabilities')				(	24,400)
				$	80,711

A. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, interest expense recognised in profit or loss amounted to $188 and $0, respectively.

B. Aforementioned borrowings from financial institutions are guaranteed by related parties as joint guarantor, please refer to Note 7 for details.

(15) Other payables

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Wages and salaries payable	$ 56,866	$ 55,297
Payables for machinery and equipment	4,983	6,863
Others	31,261	33,366
	$ 93,110	$ 95,526

(16) Pensions

A. Effective July 1, 2005, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries have established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

B. The second-tier subsidiaries, SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD. and SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD. have defined contribution pension plans under local regulations.

C. The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, were $14,312 and $16,477, respectively.

(17) Share-based payment

A. On November 12, 2019, December 27, 2016, November 11, 2015 and July 24, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to issue employees' options of 5,000 units (every unit can purchase 1,000 shares of the Company's common share, the total number of common shares which can be purchased was 5,000,000 shares with a subscription price of $33.80), 4,500 units (every unit can purchase 1,000 shares of the Company's common share, the total number of common shares which can be purchased was 4,500,000 shares with a subscription price of $10.00), 5,000 units (every unit can purchase 1,000 shares of the Company's common share, the total number of common shares which can be purchased was 5,000,000 shares with a subscription price of $21.80) and 10,000 units (every unit can purchase 1,000 shares of the Company's common share, the total number of common shares which can be purchased was 10,000,000 shares with a subscription price of $22.70), respectively, except for the 4,731 units were issued out of 5,000 units on August 20, 2020, others were issued 4,500 units, 5,000 units and 10,000 units on October 15, 2018, January 12, 2016 and October 15, 2014, respectively. The exercise price under the aforementioned stock-based employee compensation plan is at least the closing price of the Company's common stock at the grant date. There will be adjustment to the subscription price in accordance with specific formula if there is any change in the Company's ordinary shares or distribution of cash dividend after the issuance of stock options. The life of the options is 5 years. After 2 years from the date of grant, employees may exercise the options in accordance with certain schedules as prescribed in the option plan.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted	Contract period	Vesting conditions
Employee stock options	2014.10.15	10,000	5 years	2 ~ 4 years' service
Employee stock options	2016.01.12	5,000	5 years	2 ~ 4 years' service
Employee stock options	2018.10.15	4,500	5 years	2 ~ 4 years' service
Employee stock options	2020.08.20	4,731	5 years	2 ~ 4 years' service

C. Details of the share-based payment arrangements are as follows:

(a). Employees' options which were issued in 2020

	2020	
	No. of options (in thousands)	average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	-	-
Options granted	4,731	$ 33.80
Options forfeited (Note)	(262)	-
Options exercised	-	-
Options outstanding at the end of the year	4,469	$ 33.80
Options exercisable at the end of the year	-	-

Note: Due to employees' retirement or termination.

(b). Employees' options which were issued in 2018

	2020		2019	
	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	3,755	$ 10.00	4,240	$ 10.00
Options granted	-	-	-	-
Options forfeited (Note)	(430)	-	(485)	-
Options exercised	(1,141)	-	-	-
Options outstanding at the end of the year	2,184	$ 10.00	3,755	$ 10.00
Options exercisable at the end of the year	258	-	-	-

Note: Due to employees' retirement or termination.

(c). Employees' options which were issued in 2016

	2020		2019	
	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	2,665	$ 21.80	2,835	$ 21.80
Options granted	-	-	-	-
Options forfeited (Note)	(100)	-	(170)	-
Options exercised	(1,785)	-	-	-
Options outstanding at the end of the year	780	$ 21.80	2,665	$ 21.80
Options exercisable at the end of the year	780	-	1,866	-

Note: Due to employees' retirement or termination.

(d). Employees' options which were issued in 2014

	2020		2019	
	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	-	$ -	3,895	$ 22.70
Options granted	-	-	-	-
Options forfeited (Note)	-	-	(73)	-
Options expired	-	-	(3,822)	-
Options outstanding at the end of the year	-	$ -	-	$ -
Options exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

Note: Due to employees' retirement or termination.

D. The expiry date and exercise price of stock options outstanding at balance sheet date are as follows:

		December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Issue date approved	Expiry date	No. of shares (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)	No. of shares (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)
2016.01.12	2021.01.11	780	$ 21.80	2,655	$ 21.80
2018.10.15	2023.10.14	2,184	10.00	3,755	10.00
2020.08.20	2025.08.19	4,469	33.80	-	-

E. The fair value of stock options granted on grant date is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Relevant information is as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Exercise price	Expected price volatility	Expected option life	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit
Employee stock options	2014.10.15	$22.70	43.58% ~44.32%	3.5~4.5 years	0%	1.05% ~1.22%	$5.36 ~6.04
Employee stock options	2016.01.12	21.80	44.16% ~44.51%	3.5~4.5 years	0%	0.56% ~0.66%	5.04 ~5.74
Employee stock options	2018.10.15	10.00	43.64% ~44.73%	3.5~4.5 years	0%	0.69% ~0.73%	1.90 ~2.19
Employee stock options	2020.08.20	33.80	49.75% ~53.32%	3.5~4.5 years	0%	0.28% ~0.31%	13.02 ~13.74

F. Expenses incurred on share-based payment transactions are shown below:

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Equity-settled	$ 7,049	$ 4,242

(18) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2020, the Company's authorised capital was $3,000,000, consisting of 300,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock (including 20,000 thousand shares reserved for employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was $1,540,805 with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

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

	2020 (Note)	2019 (Note)
At January 1	$ 151,155	$ 151,155
Employee stock options exercised	2,926	-
At December 31	$ 154,081	$ 151,155

Note: Expressed in thousands of shares.

B. On April 30, 2020, the shareholders of the Company resolved the private placement of common shares and authorised the Board of Directors to issue such shares in several stages based on the actual situation of fundraising and in one year starting from the resolution of shareholders.

C. As of December 31, 2020, the Company's employees' options which were issued in 2016 were applied for purchasing 105 thousand shares, 1,225 thousand shares and 455 thousand shares and were resolved by the Board of Directors to increase capital on August 14, 2020, November 13, 2020 and January 14, 2021; the effective dates were set on August 14, 2020, November 13, 2020 and January 14, 2021, respectively. All subscription price was $21.8, the registration of changes has been completed.

D. As of December 31, 2020, the Company's employees' options which were issued in 2018 were applied for purchasing 1,141 thousand shares and were resolved by the Board of Directors to increase capital on January 14, 2021; the effective date was set on January 14, 2021. All purchase price was $10, the registration of changes has been completed.

(19) Capital surplus

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

B. Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows: (Share in thousands)

	2020					
	Share premium	Employee stock options	Share options	Treasury share transactions	Difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired or disposed	Net change in equity of associates
At January 1	$ 28,350	$ 49,752	$ 6,204	$ 2,654	$ 9,693	$ 96,653
Employee stock options exercised	31,923	(10,860)	-	-	-	21,063
Share-based compensation	-	7,049	-	-	-	7,049
Recognition of share option in issuance of convertible bonds	-	-	11,131	-	-	11,131
At December 31	$ 60,273	$ 45,941	$ 17,335	$ 2,654	$ 9,693	$135,896

	2019					
	Share premium	Employee stock options	Share options	Treasury share transactions	Difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired or disposed	Net change in equity of associates
At January 1	$ 28,350	$ 45,510	$ 6,204	$ 2,654	$ 9,693	$ 92,411
Share-based compensation	-	4,242	-	-	-	4,242
At December 31	$ 28,350	$ 49,752	$ 6,204	$ 2,654	$ 9,693	$ 96,653

(20) Retained earnings

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior year's operating losses, then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve until the legal reserve equals the total capital stock balance, and appropriate or reverse for special reserve as required by the operating needs of the Company or regulations when necessary. The remainder, if any, to be retained or to be appropriated shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and to be resolved by the stockholders at the stockholders' meeting.

B. For the long-term business development of the Company, the needs of capital in the future and long-term business plan, the distributable earnings can be distributed no higher than 90% as shareholders' bonus every year. However, the distributable earnings may not to be distributed if the accumulated distributable earnings lower than 5% of paid-in capital. The cash dividend cannot lower than 10% of total dividends. However, when the cash dividend per share is lower than $0.5, it can be distributed in stock dividend at full amount.

C. The Board of Directors proposed, and shareholders have resolved the deficit compensation for the year of 2019 on April 30, 2020. Details of the resolution of deficit compensation are provided in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

D. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

E. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

(21) Other equity items and non-controlling interest

	2020			
	Unrealised gains (losses) on valuation	Currency translation	Non-controlling interest	Total
At January 1	($ 39,593)	($ 60,098)	$ 16,561	($ 83,130)
Revaluation – gross	2,793	-	-	2,793
Proceeds from disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,900	-	-	1,900
Currency translation	-	(927)	-	(927)
Loss of non-controlling interest	-	-	(1,768)	(1,768)
Disposal of equity interest in a subsidiary that result in a loss of control	-	-	(14,793)	(14,793)
At December 31	($ 34,900)	($ 61,025)	$ -	($ 95,925)

	2019			
	Unrealised gains (losses) on valuation	Currency translation	Non-controlling interest	Total
At January 1	($ 47,378)	($ 51,380)	$ 89,812	($ 8,946)
Revaluation – gross	(8,451)	-	-	(8,451)
Proceeds from disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	16,236	-	-	16,236
Currency translation	-	(8,718)	(231)	(8,949)
Loss of non-controlling interest	-	-	(73,020)	(73,020)
At December 31	($ 39,593)	($ 60,098)	$ 16,561	($ 83,130)

(22) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 1,326,691	$ 1,042,284

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following major product lines:

2020	Automobile Electronics Products	Power management products	All other segments	Total
Total segment revenue	$ 1,128,219	$ 854,938	$ 19,800	$ 2,002,957
Inter-segment revenue	(371,584)	(300,189)	(4,493)	(676,266)
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 756,635	$ 554,749	$ 15,307	$ 1,326,691

2019	Automobile Electronics Products	Power management products	All other segments	Total
Total segment revenue	$ 639,798	$ 660,958	$ 155,668	$ 1,456,424
Inter-segment revenue	(184,160)	(225,856)	(4,124)	(414,140)
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 455,638	$ 435,102	$ 151,544	$ 1,042,284

B. Contract assets and liabilities

The Group has recognised the following revenue-related contract assets and liabilities:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	January 1, 2019
Contract liabilities:			
Contract liabilities – Advance sales receips	$ 3,811	$ 2,893	$ 32,270

(a) Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities: None.

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

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period		
Advance sales receipts	$ 2,205	$ 30,353

(23) Interest income

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 1,241	$ 5,448
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	55	302
	$ 1,296	$ 5,750

(24) Other income

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Rent income	$ 288	$ 288
Government grant revenues	878	-
Dividend income	842	1,293
Design fees revenue	4,542	-
Other income, others	8,267	36,471
	$ 14,817	$ 38,052

(25) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	($ 347)	($ 3,475)
Foreign exchange losses	(11,934)	(5,028)
Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,702	2,795
Impairment loss on intangible assets	-	(11,423)
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	-	(16,595)
Other losses	(2,572)	(188)
	($ 11,151)	($ 33,914)

Note 1: In September 2015, the Company acquired the special technique of the subsidiary, Leadman Electronics USA, lnc. at a premium. However, the recoverable amount was less than the carrying amount based on the assessment management. The discount rate used in calculating the value of right-of-use was 20.01%, thus, the impairment loss was recognised for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Note 2: In January 2020, the Company disposed 51% equity interest of Leadman Electronics USA, lnc. and remeasured the value based on the carrying amount and fair value less disposal cost whichever is lower. The Company recognised impairment loss in 2019, please refer to Note 4(3) for details.

(26) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Interest expense	$ 1,424	$ 1,526
Interest expense on lease liabilities	666	6,076
Interest expense on convertible bonds	1,111	-
	$ 3,201	$ 7,602

(27) Expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Employee benefit expense	$ 373,762	$ 385,177
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	54,054	51,835
Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets	22,748	46,207
Depreciation charges on investment property	137	137
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	8,459	8,753
	$ 459,160	$ 492,109

(28) Employee benefit expense

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Wages and salaries	$ 311,110	$ 319,634
Employee stock options	7,049	4,242
Labour and health insurance fees	25,700	29,155
Pension costs	14,312	16,477
Other personnel expenses	15,591	15,669
	$ 373,762	$ 385,177

A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The ratio shall be between 10%~15% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 3% for directors' and supervisors' remuneration.

B. The Company has an accumulated deficit as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and therefore, no employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were recognised.
Information about employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of the Company as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(29) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	$ -	$ 24
Prior year income tax (over) underestimation	-	-
Total current tax	-	24
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	3,459
Impact of change in tax rate	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	3,459
Income tax expense	$ -	$ 3,483

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

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 1,173	$ 1,946
Currency translation differences	(232)	(2,179)
	$ 941	($ 233)

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate (note)	($ 19,146)	($ 50,730)
Expenses disallowed by tax regulation	206	(259)
Taxable loss not recognised as deferred tax assets	(39,265)	13,220
Change in assessment of realisation of deferred tax assets	58,205	41,252
Income tax expense	$ -	$ 3,483

Note: The basis for computing the applicable tax rate are the rates applicable in the respective countries where the Group entities operate.

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

	2020				
	January 1	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Translation differences	Effect of combined individuals reduction	December 31
Deferred tax assets:					
-Temporary differences:					
Allowance for obsolescence and market value decline	$ 13,422	$ -	$ -	($ 8,874)	$ 4,548
unrealised foreign exchange loss	1,079	-	-	-	1,079
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	15,024	(1,173)	-	-	13,851
Valuation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,914	232	-	-	11,146
Others	6,956	-	98	(5,315)	1,739
Income tax expense	$ 47,395	($ 941)	$ 98	($ 14,189)	$ 32,363

	2019				
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Translation differences	December 31
Deferred tax assets:					
-Temporary differences:					
Allowance for obsolescence and market value decline	$ 8,693	$ 4,992	$ -	($ 263)	$ 13,422
unrealised foreign exchange loss	2,626	(1,547)	-	-	1,079
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	12,845	-	2,179	-	15,024
Valuation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,860	-	(1,946)	-	10,914
Others	13,942	(6,904)	-	(82)	6,956
Income tax expense	$ 50,966	($ 3,459)	$ 233	($ 345)	$ 47,395

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

December 31, 2020				
Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
2013	$ 191,549	$ 185,700	$ 185,700	2023
2017	253,720	253,720	253,720	2027
2018	89,287	89,287	89,287	2028
2019	210,051	210,051	210,051	2029
2020	289,935	289,935	289,935	2030

December 31, 2019				
Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
2013	$ 191,549	$ 185,700	$ 185,700	2023
2017	300,712	300,712	300,712	2027
2018	100,639	100,639	100,639	2028
2019	224,230	224,230	224,230	2029

E. The amounts of deductible temporary difference that are not recognised as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Deductible temporary differences	$ 770,378	$ 963,869

F. The Company's income tax returns through 2018 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(30) Loss per share

	Year ended December 31, 2020		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Loss per share (in dollars)
Basic loss per share			
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	($ 98,315)	152,032	($ 0.64)
Diluted loss per share (Note)			
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	($ 98,315)	152,032	($ 0.64)

	Year ended December 31, 2019		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Loss per share (in dollars)
Basic loss per share			
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	($ 284,759)	151,155	($ 1.88)
Diluted loss per share (Note)			
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	($ 284,759)	151,155	($ 1.88)

Note: The Company's employees' options and convertible bonds were not included in the calculation of diluted loss per share due to their anti-dilutive effect.

(31) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 68,216	$ 89,995
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	6,863	2,313
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(4,983)	(6,863)
Cash paid during the year	$ 70,096	$ 85,445

B. The Group sold 51% of shares in the subsidiary – Leadman Electronic USA, Inc. on December 31, 2021 and therefore lost control over the subsidiary (please refer to Note 4(3)B.(b)). The details of the consideration received from the transaction (including cash and cash equivalents) and assets and liabilities relating to the subsidiary are as follows:

	January 31, 2020
Consideration received	
Cash	$ 15,397
Carrying amount of the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary - Leadman Electronic USA, Inc.	
Cash	22,454
Accounts receivable	12,350
Inventories	11,963
Property, plant and equipment	479
Right-of-use assets	85,940
Accumulated impairment loss	(8,463)
Other current assets	2,308
Deferred tax assets	14,189
Accounts payable	(8,119)
Other current liabilities	(5,010)
Lease liabilities- current	(21,692)
Lease liabilities- non-current	(67,915)
Total net assets	38,484
Less: non-controlling interest	(23,087)
Disposal loss	$ -

(32) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2020			
	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1	$ 110,000	$ -	$ 116,319	$ 226,319
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(90,303)	105,111	(23,325)	(8,517)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	(54,471)	(54,471)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	-	-	666	666
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	-	-	(135)	(135)
At December 31	$ 19,697	$ 105,111	$ 39,054	$ 163,862

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The Company has no parent company nor ultimate controlling party.

(2) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Oro Technology Co., Ltd.	Other related party (Oro Technology Co., Ltd. was an institutional shareholder of the Company)
Li Yi-Ren	The Company’s Chairman

(3) Significant related party transactions

A. Royalty for software (shown as 'operating cost')

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Other related party	$ 10,521	$ 2,533

Expenses for software royalties are based on the mutual agreement since no similar transaction can be compared with.

B. Other payables

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Other related party	$ 2,889	$ 2,079

(4) Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 32,641	$ 27,562
Post-employment benefits	999	872
Share-based payments	1,475	879
	$ 35,115	$ 29,313

(5) Endorsements and guarantees provided by related parties

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company borrowed from financial institutions. Li Yi-Ren is the guarantor (the Company's Chairman), aforementioned financing facilities which were provided by related parties were $710,000 and $595,000, respectively.

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

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

	Book value		
Pledged asset	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Purpose
Time deposit (classified as financial assets at amortised cost)	$ 119,501	$ 20,536	Short-term, long-term borrowings and issuance of convertible bonds
Land	18,807	18,807	
Buildings and structures	168,663	173,720	
	$ 306,971	$ 213,063	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

None.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

None

12. OTHERS

(1) Significant Events

Tsuzuki Denki Co., Ltd. filed a civil litigation with the Taiwan Taipei District Court and claimed that the quality problem of tablet computers which were purchased from the Company caused damage to Tsuzuki Denki Co., Ltd. It claimed for a return of the full price of inventories and compensation amounting to US$5,306 thousand and JPY$1,225 thousand, respectively. On August 6, 2018, the Company received a notification of civil court from the Taiwan Taipei District Court, and the Company has appointed lawyers to handle the case to protect the rights of the Company and its shareholders. The Company's appointed lawyer comments are as follows: 'The counterparty complained that there were flaws in the inventory and deferred payment, but refused to return the inventory which should have been repaired by the Company, therefore, the counterparty's claim is not reasonable. In addition, it is reasonable that our side took counter-action to claim the payment for inventory and rework expenses in the total amount of US$996 thousand, because the Company had completed the work and delivered the said inventories.' As of March 18, 2021, the case is still under trial with the Taiwan Taipei District Court. The Company has accounts receivable from Tsuzuki Denki Co., Ltd. in the amount of $19,370 which was provisioned for impairment at full amount.

(2) Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital in order to provide returns for shareholders. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may issue new shares, issue convertible bonds or sell assets to reduce debt.

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Total liabilities	$ 1,112,789	$ 612,227
Total equity	1,066,612	1,111,121
Total capital	$ 2,179,401	$ 1,723,348
Gearing ratio	51%	36%

(3) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 46,020	$ 146,370
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Designation of equity instrument	48,626	44,660
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	904,217	458,644
Financial assets at amortised cost	119,501	20,536
Notes receivable	-	629
Accounts receivable	336,064	269,333
Other receivables	4,975	5,671
Refundable deposits	7,795	5,857
	$ 1,467,198	$ 951,700

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Short-term borrowings	$ 19,697	$ 110,000
Notes payable	715	1,297
Accounts payable	330,076	253,689
Other accounts payable	93,110	95,526
Other accounts payable-related parties	2,889	2,079
Bonds payable (including current portion)	487,660	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	105,111	-
	$ 1,039,258	$ 462,591
Lease liabilities	$ 39,054	$ 116,319

B. Financial risk management policies

(a) The Group’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. To minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group, derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts is used to hedge certain exchange rate risk. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments.

(b) Information about derivative financial instruments that are used to hedge certain exchange rate risk are provided in Note 6(2).

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

i. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD and RMB. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

ii. Management has set up a policy to require group companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The companies are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the Group treasury. Exchange rate risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable USD and RMB expenditures. Forward foreign exchange contracts are adopted to minimise the volatility of the exchange rate affecting cost of forecast inventory purchases.

iii. The Group hedges foreign exchange rate by using forward exchange contracts. However, the Group does not adopt hedging accounting. Details of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are provided in Note 6(2).

iv. The Group’s businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company’s functional currency: NTD and other certain subsidiaries’ functional currency: USD and RMB). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2020				
				Sensitivity analysis	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	$ 11,459	28.48	$ 326,353	1%	$ 3,264
USD:RMB	4,384	6.51	28,540	1%	285
HKD:NTD	92	3.67	337	1%	3
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	$ 1,050	28.48	$ 29,895	1%	299
USD:RMB	3,299	6.51	93,968	1%	940
HKD:RMB	1,880	0.84	6,906	1%	69
HKD:NTD	450	3.67	1,654		

	December 31, 2019				
				Sensitivity analysis	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	$ 9,580	29.98	$ 287,202	1%	$ 2,872
USD:RMB	568	6.96	17,028	1%	170
HKD:NTD	886	3.85	3,410	1%	34
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	$ 723	29.98	$ 21,668	1%	217
USD:RMB	1,229	6.96	36,831	1%	368
HKD:RMB	231	0.89	888	1%	9

vii. The total exchange gain (loss), including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, amounted to ($11,934) and ($5,028), respectively.

Price risk

i. The Group's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group.

ii. The Group's investments in equity securities comprise shares issued by the domestic companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have increased/decreased by $23 and

$0, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Other components of equity would have increased/decreased by $486 and $447, respectively, as a result of other comprehensive income classified as equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Cash flow and fair value Interest rate risk

i. The Group's main interest rate risk arises from long-term and short-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. During 2020 and 2019, the Group's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in New Taiwan dollars and US Dollars.

ii. If the borrowing interest rate had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, profit, net of tax for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have increased/decreased by $998 and $880, respectively. The main factor is that changes in interest expense result in floating-rate borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of debt instruments stated at amortised cost, at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income.

ii. The Group manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire group's concern. For banks and financial institutions with no recent major defaults are accepted. According to the Group's credit policy, each local entity in the Group is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

iii. The Group adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.

iv. The Group classifies customer's accounts receivable in accordance with credit rating of customer. The Group applies the modified approach using a provision matrix based on the loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.

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

(i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation due to their financial difficulties;

(ii) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;

(iii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;

(iv) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.

vi. The Group used the forecast ability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable, contract assets and lease payments receivable. On December 31, 2020 and 2019, the provision matrix, loss rate methodology is as follows:

At December 31, 2020	Expected loss rate	Total book value	Loss allowance
Not past due	0.3%	$ 310,970	($ 938)
Up to 30 days	1%	18,851	(189)
31 to 120 days	1%~5%	2,906	(39)
121 to 180 days	10%	-	-
Over 180 days	40%~100%	31,775	(27,272)
		$ 364,502	($ 28,438)

At December 31, 2019	Expected loss rate	Total book value	Loss allowance
Not past due	0.3%	$ 221,800	($ 630)
Up to 30 days	1%	34,151	(343)
31 to 120 days	1%~5%	10,346	(99)
121 to 180 days	10%	-	-
Over 180 days	40%~100%	38,398	(34,290)
		$ 304,695	($ 35,362)

vii. Movements in relation to the Group applying the modified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable, contract assets and lease payments receivable are as follows:

	2020	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
At January 1	$ 35,362	$ 2
Reversal of impairment loss	(7,255)	(2)
Effect of foreign exchange	331	-
At December 31	$ 28,438	$ -

	2019	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
At January 1	$ 56,055	$ 16
Provision for impairment	897	-
Reversal of impairment loss	-	(14)
Write-offs	(20,260)	-
Effect of foreign exchange	(1,330)	-
At December 31	$ 35,362	$ 2

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated by Group treasury. Group treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

ii. Surplus cash held by the operating entities over and above balance required for working capital management are transferred to the Group treasury. Group treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts, time deposits, Capital-guaranteed income-based wealth management products and convertible bonds(classified as current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss), choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group held money market position of $903,390 and $457,974, respectively, and Capital-guaranteed income-based wealth management products and derivatives from convertible bonds (classified as current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) of $46,020 and $146,370, respectively, that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk.

iii. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019 the Group has the undrawn borrowing of $197,497 and $600,000, respectively.

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

December 31, 2020	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Short-term borrowings	$ 19,697	$ -	$ -	$ -
Notes payable	715	-	-	-
Accounts payable	330,076	-	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)	95,999	-	-	-
Lease liability	13,072	6,889	19,093	-
Bonds payable	-	-	500,000	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	24,400	24,650	56,061	-

December 31, 2019	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Short-term borrowings	$ 110,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
Notes payable	1,297	-	-	-
Accounts payable	253,689	-	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)	97,605	-	-	-
Lease liability	40,498	56,597	19,224	-

(4) Fair value information

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

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

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of the Group's investment in convertible bonds is included in Level 2.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Group's investment in equity investment without active market and financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss are included in Level 3.

B. Fair value information of investment property at cost is provided in Note 6(10).

C. The carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables which not measured at fair value are approximate to their fair values.

D. The related information of financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities at December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

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

December 31, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current				
Debt instruments	$ -	$ -	$ 43,770	$ 43,770
Derivative instruments	-	2,250	-	2,250
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current				
Equity instruments	18,636	-	29,990	48,626
	$ 18,636	$ 2,250	$ 73,760	$ 94,646

December 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current				
Debt instruments	$ -	$ -	$ 146,370	$ 146,370
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current				
Equity instruments	14,670	-	29,990	44,660
	$ 14,670	$ -	$ 176,360	$ 191,030

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

i. The instruments the Group used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1) are listed below by characteristics:

	Listed shares	Open-end fund
Market quoted price	Closing price	Net asset value

ii. For high-complexity financial instruments, the fair value is measured by using self-developed valuation model based on the valuation method and technique widely used within the same industry. The valuation model is normally applied to derivative financial instruments, debt instruments with embedded derivatives or securitised instruments. Certain inputs used in the valuation model are not observable at market, and the Group must make reasonable estimates based on its assumptions.

iii. The valuation of derivative financial instruments is based on valuation model widely accepted by market participants, such as present value techniques and option pricing models. Forward exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange rate.

E. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

F. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	
	Equity instrument	Debt instrument
At January 1	$ 29,990	$ 146,370
Gains recognised in profit or loss	-	3,452
Loss recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Acquired in the year	-	921,359
Sold in the year	-	(1,026,407)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	(1,004)
At December 31	$ 29,990	$ 43,770

	2019	
	Equity instrument	Debt instrument
At January 1	$ 23,651	$ 44,720
Gains recognised in profit or loss	-	2,622
Loss recognised in other comprehensive income	(9,221)	-
Acquired in the year	15,560	743,245
Sold in the year	-	(639,925)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	(4,292)
At December 31	$ 29,990	$ 146,370

G. The valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of external financial instruments entrusted by finance segment.

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

	Fair value at December 31, 2020	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	$ 29,990	Market comparable companies	No open market saleability discount	23%~45%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value
Non-derivative debt instrument:					
Capital-guaranteed income-based wealth management products	$ 43,770	Discounted cash flow method	Discount rate	0%~4%	The higher the return on investment, the higher the fair value

	Fair value at December 31, 2019		Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:						
Unlisted shares	$	29,990	Market comparable companies	No open market saleability discount	23%~45%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value
Non-derivative debt instrument:						
Capital-guaranteed income-based wealth management products	$	146,370	Discounted cash flow method	Discount rate	0%~4%	The higher the return on investment, the higher the fair value

I. External financial instruments entrusted by finance segment assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in different measurement. The following is the effect of profit or loss or of other comprehensive income from financial assets and liabilities categorised within Level 3 if the inputs used to valuation models have changed:

			December 31, 2020			
			Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	No open market saleability discount	±1%	$ -	$ -	$ 300	($ 300)
Debt instrument	return on investment	±1%	$ 438	($ 438)	$ -	$ -

			December 31, 2019			
			Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	No open market saleability discount	±1%	$ -	$ -	$ 300	($ 300)
Debt instrument	return on investment	±1%	$ 1,463	($ 1,463)	$ -	$ -

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: Please refer to table 1.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Please refer to table 2.

C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 3.

D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding $300 million or 20% of the Company’s paid-in capital: None.

E. Acquisition of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

F. Disposal of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 4.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 5.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: Please refer to Note 6(2).

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 6.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China)：Please refer to table 7.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 8.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to table 9.

(4) Major shareholders information

Major shareholders information: Please refer to table 10.

14. Segment Information

(1) General information

The Group is engaged in the manufacturing and sale of automobile electronics products and power management products from a product type perspective. On the manufacturing and sale of products, the Group divided them into two main segments which include automobile electronics business and power management business.

As the nature, production and sales mode of the 2 segments differ from each other, also the Group’s management performs the financial management and assesses operating performances separately, these 2 main segments are summarised as the reportable segments in the operating segment information.

(2) Measurement of segment information

The Chief Operating Decision-Maker evaluates the performance of the operating segments based on operating revenue and net operating profit (loss) (excluding administration costs). All operating segments apply the same accounting policies. Sales between segments are carried out at arm’s length. The revenue from external customers reported to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker is measured in a manner consistent with that in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

The segment information provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker for the reportable segments is as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2020	Automobile electronics products	Power management products	Other products	Eliminated by consolidation	Total
Revenue from external customers	$ 756,635	$ 554,749	$ 15,307	$ -	$ 1,326,691
Inter-segment revenue	371,584	300,189	4,493	(676,266)	-
Total segment revenue	$ 1,128,219	$ 854,938	$ 19,800	($ 676,266)	$ 1,326,691
Segment income (loss)	$ 47,704	($ 9,676)	$ 2,635	($ 127)	$ 40,536
Company general income					27,072
Company general expense					(164,490)
Interest expense					(3,201)
Loss from continuing operations before tax					($ 100,083)

Year ended December 31, 2019	Automobile electronics products	Power management products	Other products	Eliminated by consolidation	Total
Revenue from external customers	$ 455,638	$ 435,102	$ 151,544	$ -	$ 1,042,284
Inter-segment revenue	184,160	225,856	4,124	(414,140)	-
Total segment revenue	$ 639,798	$ 660,958	$ 155,668	($ 414,140)	$ 1,042,284
Segment income (loss)	($ 29,773)	($ 78,522)	($ 53,835)	($ 1,351)	($ 163,481)
Company general income					41,570
Company general expense					(224,783)
Interest expense					(7,602)
Loss from continuing operations before tax					($ 354,296)

(4) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

A. Sales between segments are carried out at arm's length. The revenue from external customers reported to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker is measured in a manner consistent with that in the statement of comprehensive income.

B. Details of the adjusted consolidated total profit (loss) and reconciliation for (loss) profit before tax of reportable segment for the current period are provided in Note 14(3).

(5) Information on products

Information on products for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Automobile electronics products	$ 756,635	$ 455,638
Power management products	554,749	435,102
Other products	15,307	151,544
	$ 1,326,691	$ 1,042,284

(6) Geographical information

Geographical information for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2020		Year ended December 31, 2019	
	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
Taiwan	$ 373,250	$ 321,518	$ 236,155	$ 332,479
Asia regions	114,638	160,476	138,530	131,006
American regions	815,725	-	638,835	69,238
Others	23,078	-	28,764	-
	$ 1,326,691	$ 481,994	$ 1,042,284	$ 532,723

(7) Major customer information

Major customer information of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2020			Year ended December 31, 2019	
	Revenue	Segment		Revenue	Segment
D	$ 285,451	Power management products	D	$ 176,928	Power management products
F	258,290	Automobile electronics products	E	174,958	Automobile electronics products
A	214,760	Automobile electronics products	A	170,627	Automobile electronics products

SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Loans to others

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2020	Balance at December 31, 2020	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of loan	Amount of transactions with the borrower	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for uncollectible accounts	Collateral Item	Collateral Value	Limit on loans granted to a single party (Note 2)	Ceiling on total loans granted (Note 2)	Footnote
0	SYSGRATION LTD.	SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	Other receivables	Y	$ 71,654	$ 71,557	$ 71,557	-	Having business relationship	$ 242,324	-	$ -	None	$ -	$ 242,324	$ 426,644	

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the loans provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

(1)The Company is ‘0’.

(2)The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.

Note 2: In accordance with the Company’s amended “Procedures for Provision of Loans” as approved by the shareholders on April 30, 2020, the ceiling on total loans granted and to individuals of the Company’s were as follows:

(1) The ceiling on total loans granted to others is 40% of the Company's net assets.

(2) Loans granted to a single party for business transactions: Limit on loans granted to a single party for business transactions is the total value of business transactions in 1 year or 12 months. The value of business transactions refers to the higher of purchase or sales.

SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/ guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed: Company name	Party being endorsed/guaranteed: Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor (Note 2)	Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2020 (Note 4)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2020 (Note 5)	Actual amount drawn down (Note 6)	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/ guarantor company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided (Note 3)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China (Note 7)	Footnote
0	SYSGRATION LTD.	SYSGRATION LTD.	1	$ 319,983	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 123	$ -	0.28%	$ 479,975	N	N	N	
0	SYSGRATION LTD.	SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD.	2	319,983	43,790	43,770	-	-	4.10%	479,975	Y	N	Y	

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the loans provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

(1)The Company is ‘0’.

(2)The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.

Note 2: Relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed is classified into the following seven categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

(1)Having business relationship.

(2)The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/ guaranteed subsidiary.

(3)The endorsed/guaranteed company owns directly and indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorser/guarantor parent company.

(4)The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly and indirectly more than 90% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed company.

(5)Mutual guarantee of the trade made by the endorsed/guaranteed company or joint contractor as required under the construction contract

(6)Due to joint venture, all shareholders provide endorsements/guarantees to the endorsed/guaranteed company in proportion to its ownership.

(7) The performance guarantees for the sale of pre-sales contracts under the Consumer Protection Law are jointly guaranteed.

Note 3: In accordance with the Company’s amended “Procedures for Provision of Loans” as approved by the shareholders' meeting on June 14, 2019, the limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for subsidiaries whose 50% of the shares are directly and indirectly held is 30% of the Company’s net assets and the ceiling on total amount of endorsements/guarantees provided is 45% of the Company’s net assets based on the Company’s latest financial statements.

Note 4: Fill in the year-to-date maximum outstanding balance of endorsements/guarantees provided as of the reporting period.

Note 5: Fill in the amount approved by the Board of Directors or the chairman if the chairman has been authorised by the Board of Directors based on subparagraph 8, Article 12 of the Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies.

Note 6: Fill in the actual amount of endorsements/guarantees used by the endorsed/guaranteed company.

Note 7: Fill in ‘Y’ for those cases of provision of endorsements/guarantees by listed parent company to subsidiary and provision by subsidiary to listed parent company, and provision to the party in Mainland China.

SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

December 31, 2020

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2020 Number of shares	Book value (Note 3)	Ownership	Fair value	Footnote (Note 4)
SYSGRATION LTD.	SINTRONIC TECHNOLOGY INC.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	53,399	$ 238	0%	$ 238	
SYSGRATION LTD.	COREMATE TECHNICAL CO., LTD.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	265,200	-	3%	-	
SYSGRATION LTD.	ARCHERS INC.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1,000,000	-	3%	-	
SYSGRATION LTD.	NEXTRONICS ENGINEERING CORP.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	447,100	18,398	1%	18,398	
SYSGRATION LTD.	ORO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	The company was an institutional shareholder of ORO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	526,000	18,917	19%	18,917	
SYSGRATION LTD.	GOMORE INC.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	25,216,865	11,073	5%	11,073	
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	Capital-guaranteed income-based wealth management products	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	-	43,770	-	43,770	

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities.

Note 2: Leave the column blank if the issuer of marketable securities is non-related party.

Note 3: Fill in the amount after adjusted at fair value and deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities measured at fair value; fill in the acquisition cost or amortised cost deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities not measured at fair value.

Note 4: The number of shares of securities and their amounts pledged as security or pledged for loans and their restrictions on use under some agreements should be stated in the footnote if the securities presented herein have such conditions.

SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

			Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Footnote
SYSGRATION LTD.	SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	Subsidiary	Purchases	$ 429,357	44%	60 days	Note	Note	($ 185,111)	61%	
SYSGRATION LTD.	SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD.	Subsidiary	Purchases	265,447	27%	60 days	Note	Note	(37,484)	12%	

Note: Based on the mutual agreement since no similar transaction can be compared with.

SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

December 31, 2020

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2020	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables: Amount	Overdue receivables: Action taken	Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	SYSGRATION LTD.	Subsidiary	$ 185,111	2.75	$ -	-	$ -	$ -

SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

				Transaction			
Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 4)
1	SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	SYSGRATION LTD.	2	Accounts receivable	$ 185,111	Note 6	8%
1	SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	SYSGRATION LTD.	2	Sales of goods	429,357	Note 6	32%
2	SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD.	SYSGRATION LTD.	2	Sales of goods	265,447	Note 6	20%

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:

(1) Parent company is ‘0’.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to (If transactions between parent company and subsidiaries or between subsidiaries refer to the same transaction, it is not required to disclose twice.For example, if the parent company has already disclosed its transaction with a subsidiary, then the subsidiary is not required to disclose the transaction; for transactions between two subsidiaries, if one of the subsidiaries has disclosed the transaction, then the other is not required to disclose the transaction.):

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Transaction amount that did not reach NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more will not be disclosed. Additionally, the counter related parties’ of the transaction will also not be disclosed.

Note 4: Ratios of asset/liability are divided by consolidated total assets, and ratios of profit/loss accounts are divided by consolidated sales revenue.

Note 5: For details of the loans granted and endorsement and guarantees between the Company and subsidiaries, please refer to tables 1 and 2.

Note 6: There are no comparable transaction to non-related parties. The conditions of transactions are agreed upon by both parties.

SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Information on investees

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee (Note 1, 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2020	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2019	Shares held as at December 31, 2020: Number of shares	Shares held as at December 31, 2020: Ownership	Shares held as at December 31, 2020: Book value	Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2020 (Note 2(2))	Investment income(loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
SYSGRATION LTD.	SYSGRATION TECHNOLOGY (SAMOA) LTD.	SAMOA	Investment holding of overseas companies	$ 671,762	$ 671,762	21,800,000	100%	$ 183,154	($ 16,643)	($ 16,643)	
SYSGRATION LTD.	SYSGRATION (SAMOA) LTD.	SAMOA	Investment holding of overseas companies	505,131	505,131	15,938,000	100%	164,485	23,293	23,293	
SYSGRATION LTD.	SYSGRATION USA INC.	U.S.A.	Sale of electronic products	10,062	10,062	300,000	100%	3,801	225	225	
SYSGRATION LTD.	LEADMAN ELECTRONICS USA, INC.	U.S.A.	Manufacturing and sale of electronic products	-	174,252	-	-	-	(3,608)	(1,840)	

Note 1: If a public company is equipped with an overseas holding company and takes consolidated financial report as the main financial report according to the local law rules, it can only disclose the information of the overseas holding company about the disclosure of related overseas investee information.

Note 2: If situation does not belong to Note 1, fill in the columns according to the following regulations:

(1)The columns of ‘Investee’, ‘Location’, ‘Main business activities’, Initial investment amount’ and ‘Shares held as at December 31, 2020’ should fill orderly in the Company’s (public company’s) information on investees and every directly or indirectly controlled investee’s investment information, and note the relationship between the Company (public company) and its investee each (ex. direct subsidiary or indirect subsidiary) in the ‘footnote’ column.

(2)The ‘Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2020’ column should fill in amount of net profit (loss) of the investee for this period.

(3)The ‘Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020’ column should fill in the Company (public company) recognised investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary and recognised investment income (loss) of its investee accounted for under the equity method for this period. When filling in recognised investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary, the Company (public company) should confirm that direct subsidiary’s net profit (loss) for this period has included its investment income (loss) which shall be recognised by regulations.

SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Information on investments in Mainland China

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital (Note 5)	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2020 (Note 5)	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2020 (Note5)		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2020 (Note 5)	Net income of investee as of December 31, 2020	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD.	Manufacturing of battery module	$ 615,168	2	$ 615,168	-	-	$ 615,168	($ 16,602)	100%	($ 16,602)	$ 182,598	-	Note 6
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	Manufacturing of tire pressure monitoring system	105,376	2	105,376	-	-	105,376	19,226	100%	19,226	102,918	-	Note 7

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2020 (Notes 3 and 5)	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) (Note 5)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA (Note 4)	Footnote
SYSGRATION LTD.	$ 99,398	$ 136,308	$ 639,967	

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

(1)Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.

(2)Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.

(3)Others

Note 2: In the ‘Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020’ column:

(1)It should be indicated if the investee was still in the incorporation arrangements and had not yet any profit during this period.

(2)Indicate the basis for investment income (loss) recognition in the number of one of the following three categories:

A. The financial statements that are audited and attested by international accounting firm which has cooperative relationship with accounting firm in R.O.C.

B. The financial statements that are audited and attested by R.O.C. parent company’s CPA.

C. Others.

Note 3: The Company reinvested in ‘SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD..’ through ‘SYSGRATION TECHNOLOGY (SAMOA) LTD.’ which was invested by the Company under the approval of Jing-Shen-II-Zi No.10100477000, No.10200372350, No.10300319430, No.1040023080, No.10500055360 and No.10500105990. Additionally, the Company reinvested in ‘SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.’ through ‘SYSGRATION (SAMOA) LTD.’ which was invested by the Company under the approval of Jing-Shen-II-Zi No.10400006240, No.10400023090, No.10400163350, No.10400251280 and No.10500072680.

Note 4: The ceiling is NT$80 million and 60% of the net assets or consolidated net assets, whichever is higher.

Note 5: It was translated to NTD at the exchange rate on December 31, 2020.

Note 6: Through SYSGRATION TECHNOLOGY (SAMOA) LTD..

Note 7: Through SYSGRATION (SAMOA) LTD..

SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Significant transactions , either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 9

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

	Sale (purchase)		Property transaction		Accounts receivable (payable)		Other accounts receivable (payable)		Provision of endorsements/guarantees or collaterals		Financing				
Investee in Mainland China	Amount	%	Amount	%	Balance at December 31, 2020	%	Balance at December 31, 2020	%	Balance at December 31, 2020	Purpose	Maximum balance during the year ended December 31, 2020	Balance at December 31, 2020	Interest rate	Interest for the year ended December 31, 2020	Others
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	($ 429,357)	44%	$ -	-	($ 185,111)	61%	$ 71,838	95%	$ -	-	$ 71,654	$ 71,557	-	$ -	
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD.	(265,447)	27%	-	-	(37,484)	12%	-	-	Note	Note	-	-	-	-	

Note: Please refer to table 2.

SYSGRATION LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Major shareholders information

December 31, 2020

Table 10

Name of major shareholders	Shares	
	Number of shares held	Ownership
Li, Yi-Ren	12,661,210	8.21%
Nomura International PLC	8,466,000	5.49%