

TCI CO., 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.

Representation Letter

In connection with the Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises of TCI CO., LTD. (the “Consolidated FS of the Affiliates”), we represent to you that, the entities required to be included in the Consolidated FS of the Affiliates as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020 in accordance with the “Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises” are the same as those required to be included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of TCI CO., LTD. and its subsidiaries (the “Consolidated FS of the Group”) in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard 10. Additionally, the information required to be disclosed in the Consolidated FS of Affiliates is disclosed in the Consolidated FS of the Group. Consequently, TCI CO., LTD. does not prepare a separate set of Consolidated FS of Affiliates.

Very truly yours,

TCI CO., LTD.

By

LIN, YUNG-HSIANG, Chairman

March 8, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of TCI CO., LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of TCI CO., 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, 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 audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China. 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 Accountant 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:

Existence and occurrence of top ten customers

Description

The Group's sales revenue arises mainly from manufacturing and sales of health foods and cosmetics. Customers are mostly direct marketing companies in Europe and Asia and cosmetic companies.

With the expansion of direct marketing companies in Europe and Asia, the sales revenue arising from such transactions has become a major operating item of the Group. And the sales revenue from top ten customers represents a significant portion of operating income to the consolidated financial statements. Because of the rapid development in the internet sales market, more time and resources were required in performing the audit procedures. Thus, we consider the existence and occurrence of top ten customers as a key audit matter.

Please refer to Note 4(30) for accounting policies on revenue recognition and Note 6(21) for details of sales revenue.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter included:

1. Understanding and testing the internal control procedures of the top ten customers and testing the effectiveness of internal control related to sales revenue.
2. Selecting samples from sales transactions of the top ten customers and comparing against orders and delivery bills to confirm whether the sales transactions did occur.
3. Examining sales returns and discounts from the top ten customers after the balance sheet date to confirm the existence of sales revenue.

Allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description

The Group is primarily engaged in developing, manufacturing and sales of health foods and cosmetics. As these kinds of products are substituted easily and have a highly competitive nature in the market, there is higher risk of incurring inventory valuation losses or obsolescence. The Group recognises inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value. For those inventory with ages over a certain period and individually recognised as obsolete inventories, the net realisable value is calculated based on the inventory closeout and historical data of discounts.

Considering that the market demand has changed, the Group rapidly reinvents its products. As the determination of the net realisable value used in the valuation of obsolete inventories involves subjective judgement and uncertainty, and considering the allowance for inventory valuation losses is material to the financial statements, we consider the allowance for inventory valuation losses a key audit matter.

Please refer to Note 4(13) for accounting policy on inventory valuation and Note 6(4) for details of allowance for inventory valuation losses.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter included:

1. Understanding the operations and industry of the Group to assess the reasonableness of policies and procedures on allowance for inventory valuation losses, including inventory classification, the degree of inventory closeout and historical data source of price discounts, and the reasonableness of the guidelines for obsolete and slow-moving inventory.
2. Understanding the inventory management process, participating and examining annual physical counts to assess the effectiveness of management's classification and controls over obsolete and slow-moving inventory, and verifying whether it was in agreement with obsolete inventory lists.
3. Evaluating the reasonableness of the logic of inventory aging statements used in valuation to confirm whether the information on such statements is in agreement with its policies.
4. Interviewing management and reviewing sales after balance sheet date to assess the reasonableness of allowance for inventory valuation losses.

Other matter – Parent company only financial reports

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of TCI CO., 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 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

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.

Hsu, Ming-Chuan Chih, Ping-Chiun

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 8, 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.

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

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

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 4,856,361	41	\$ 3,848,194	36
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(12)	135,402	1	-	-
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost	6(1) and 8	395,803	3	433,490	4
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(3)	15,669	-	5,840	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	619,844	5	601,553	6
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	7	2,605	-	1,610	-
1200	Other receivables		56,952	1	18,500	-
1220	Current income tax assets	6(28)	2,281	-	3,807	-
130X	Inventories	6(4)	649,244	5	1,084,323	10
1410	Prepayments	6(5)	174,754	2	273,066	2
1470	Other current assets		35,940	-	29,972	-
11XX	Total current assets		<u>6,944,855</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>6,300,355</u>	<u>58</u>
Non-current assets						
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(2)	25,848	-	25,848	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6(6)	1,900	-	-	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7)	3,714,190	31	2,488,439	23
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	113,026	1	110,857	1
1780	Intangible assets	6(9)	22,239	-	31,196	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(28)	59,758	1	34,199	1
1900	Other non-current assets	6(10) and 8	1,083,042	9	1,837,724	17
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>5,020,003</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>4,528,263</u>	<u>42</u>
1XXX	Total assets		<u>\$ 11,964,858</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 10,828,618</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

TCI CO., 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		December 31, 2019		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current liabilities						
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(11)	\$ 1,076,334	9	\$ 200,000	2
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(21)	653,708	5	579,789	5
2150	Notes payable		1,944	-	3,115	-
2170	Accounts payable		728,508	6	920,869	9
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	12,309	-	29,278	-
2200	Other payables	6(13)	855,157	7	1,083,081	10
2230	Current income tax liabilities	6(28)	456,175	4	238,430	2
2280	Current lease liabilities		30,635	-	38,499	1
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(14)	434,268	4	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities, others		56,458	1	37,071	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>4,305,496</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>3,130,132</u>	<u>29</u>
Non-current liabilities						
2530	Corporate bonds payable	6(14)	-	-	431,389	4
2540	Long-term borrowings		3,980	-	-	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(28)	441	-	3,030	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		54,666	1	44,888	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities		11,872	-	11,678	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>70,959</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>490,985</u>	<u>4</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>4,376,455</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>3,621,117</u>	<u>33</u>
Equity attributable to owners of parent						
Share capital						
3110	Share capital - common stock	6(17)	1,182,202	10	1,196,172	11
Capital surplus						
3200	Capital surplus	6(18)	2,618,432	21	2,600,733	24
Retained earnings						
3310	Legal reserve	6(19)	598,016	5	396,403	4
3320	Special reserve		325,709	3	168,346	2
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		3,259,603	27	3,192,547	29
Other equity interest						
3400	Other equity interest	6(20)	(257,069)	(2)	(421,126)	(4)
3500	Treasury shares	6(17)	(226,857)	(2)	-	-
31XX	Equity attributable to owners of the parent		<u>7,500,036</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>7,133,075</u>	<u>66</u>
36XX	Non-controlling interest		<u>88,367</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>74,426</u>	<u>1</u>
3XXX	Total equity		<u>7,588,403</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>7,207,501</u>	<u>67</u>
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments						
Significant events after the balance sheet date						
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 11,964,858</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 10,828,618</u>	<u>100</u>

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

TCI CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share amount)

Items	Notes	Years ended December 31			
		2020		2019	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000 Sales revenue	6(21)	\$ 8,223,851	100	\$ 9,566,132	100
5000 Operating costs	6(4)(15)(26)(27)	(4,634,123)	(56)	(5,550,645)	(58)
5900 Net operating margin		<u>3,589,728</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>4,015,487</u>	<u>42</u>
Operating expenses	6(15)(26)(27)				
6100 Selling expenses		(504,761)	(6)	(606,357)	(7)
6200 General and administrative expenses		(591,352)	(7)	(693,796)	(7)
6300 Research and development expenses		(497,208)	(6)	(510,846)	(5)
6450 Expected credit impairment loss		<u>21,398</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,171)</u>	<u>-</u>
6000 Total operating expenses		<u>(1,571,923)</u>	<u>(19)</u>	<u>(1,813,170)</u>	<u>(19)</u>
6900 Operating profit		<u>2,017,805</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>2,202,317</u>	<u>23</u>
Non-operating income and expenses					
7100 Interest income	6(22)	74,914	1	59,772	-
7010 Other income	6(23)	118,223	1	162,002	2
7020 Other gains and losses	6(24)	852	-	(13,886)	-
7050 Finance costs	6(25)	(13,573)	-	(4,974)	-
7000 Total non-operating income and expenses		<u>180,416</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>202,914</u>	<u>2</u>
7900 Profit before income tax		<u>2,198,221</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>2,405,231</u>	<u>25</u>
7950 Income tax expense	6(28)	(345,483)	(4)	(367,265)	(4)
8200 Profit for the year		<u>\$ 1,852,738</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>\$ 2,037,966</u>	<u>21</u>
Other comprehensive income					
Other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361 Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	6(20)	\$ 81,004	1	(\$ 157,509)	(1)
8300 Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		<u>\$ 81,004</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(\$ 157,509)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
8500 Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>\$ 1,933,742</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>\$ 1,880,457</u>	<u>20</u>
Profit attributable to:					
8610 Owners of the parent		\$ 1,838,792	23	\$ 2,016,129	21
8620 Non-controlling interest		<u>13,946</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,837</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>\$ 1,852,738</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>\$ 2,037,966</u>	<u>21</u>
Comprehensive income attributable to:					
8710 Owners of the parent		\$ 1,919,801	24	\$ 1,858,766	20
8720 Non-controlling interest		<u>13,941</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,691</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>\$ 1,933,742</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>\$ 1,880,457</u>	<u>20</u>
Basic earnings per share (In dollars)	6(29)				
9750 Basic earnings per share		<u>\$</u>	<u>15.69</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>17.02</u>
9850 Diluted earnings per share		<u>\$</u>	<u>15.37</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>16.63</u>

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

TCI CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent												Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Share capital			Retained earnings				Other equity interest						
	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Advance receipts for share capital	Capital surplus, additional paid-in capital	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Other equity – unearned employee compensation	Treasury shares	Total		
For the year ended December 31, 2019														
		\$ 1,022,321	\$ 3,755	\$ 2,256,871	\$ 216,913	\$ 120,366	\$ 2,276,431	(\$ 156,770)	(\$ 11,576)	(\$ 4,425)	\$ -	\$ 5,723,886	\$ 45,156	\$ 5,769,042
		-	-	-	-	-	2,016,129	-	-	-	-	2,016,129	21,837	2,037,966
		-	-	-	-	-	-	(157,363)	-	-	-	(157,363)	(146)	(157,509)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	6(20)	-	-	-	-	-	2,016,129	(157,363)	-	-	-	1,858,766	21,691	1,880,457
Appropriations of 2018 earnings														
		-	-	-	179,490	-	(179,490)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	47,980	(47,980)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		153,911	-	-	-	-	(153,911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	(718,253)	-	-	-	-	(718,253)	-	(718,253)
Exercise of employee stock purchase plans														
		5,890	(420)	31,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,650	-	36,650
Conversion of convertible bonds into shares														
	6(14)(17)	5,180	(3,335)	64,207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,052	-	66,052
Share-based payments														
	6(16)(17)(20)	8,870	-	248,475	-	-	-	-	-	(90,992)	-	166,353	-	166,353
Adjustment not proportionately to shareholding ratio														
		-	-	-	-	(379)	-	-	-	-	-	(379)	379	-
Increase in non-controlling interests														
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,200	7,200
Balance at December 31, 2019		\$ 1,196,172	\$ -	\$ 2,600,733	\$ 396,403	\$ 168,346	\$ 3,192,547	(\$ 314,133)	(\$ 11,576)	(\$ 95,417)	\$ -	\$ 7,133,075	\$ 74,426	\$ 7,207,501

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TCI CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent												Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Share capital			Retained earnings				Other equity interest						
	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Advance receipts for share capital	Capital surplus, additional paid-in capital	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Other equity – unearned employee compensation	Treasury shares	Total		
For the year ended December 31, 2020														
		\$ 1,196,172	\$ -	\$ 2,600,733	\$ 396,403	\$ 168,346	\$ 3,192,547	(\$ 314,133)	(\$ 11,576)	(\$ 95,417)	\$ -	\$ 7,133,075	\$ 74,426	\$ 7,207,501
		-	-	-	-	-	1,838,792	-	-	-	-	1,838,792	13,946	1,852,738
		-	-	-	-	-	-	81,009	-	-	-	81,009	(5)	81,004
	6(20)	-	-	-	-	-	1,838,792	81,009	-	-	-	1,919,801	13,941	1,933,742
Appropriations of 2019 earnings														
		-	-	-	201,613	-	(201,613)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	157,363	(157,363)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	(1,040,622)	-	-	-	-	(1,040,622)	-	(1,040,622)
		6,250	-	29,856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,106	-	36,106
	6(16)(20)	-	-	33,743	-	-	-	-	-	83,048	-	116,791	-	116,791
	6(17)	(220)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(220)	-	(220)
	6(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(664,895)	(664,895)	-	(664,895)
	6(17)	(20,000)	-	(45,900)	-	-	(372,138)	-	-	-	438,038	-	-	-
		\$ 1,182,202	\$ -	\$ 2,618,432	\$ 598,016	\$ 325,709	\$ 3,259,603	(\$ 233,124)	(\$ 11,576)	(\$ 12,369)	(\$ 226,857)	\$ 7,500,036	\$ 88,367	\$ 7,588,403

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

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

	Notes	Years ended December 31	
		2020	2019
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Profit before tax		\$ 2,198,221	\$ 2,405,231
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Expected credit impairment (gain) loss	12(2)	(21,398)	2,171
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(12)(24)	(509)	(125)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(24)	222	3,657
Depreciation	6(7)(8)(26)	320,315	255,118
Amortisation	6(9)(26)	16,908	14,223
Interest income	6(22)	(74,914)	(59,772)
Dividend income	6(23)	(149)	(242)
Interest expense	6(25)	13,573	4,974
Compensation cost arising from employee stock options	6(16)(27)	116,791	157,483
Profit from lease modification	6(8)(24)	(42)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		(9,829)	19,076
Accounts receivable		3,107	(78,833)
Accounts receivable - related parties		(995)	(1,610)
Other receivables		(38,452)	19,586
Inventories		435,079	203,496
Prepayments		98,312	(47,234)
Other current assets		(5,968)	13,657
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities - current		73,919	(649,852)
Notes payable		(1,171)	(250,086)
Accounts payable		(192,361)	(417,504)
Accounts payable - related parties		(16,969)	29,278
Other payables		(147,374)	213,683
Other current liabilities		19,387	(23,792)
Cash inflow generated from operations		2,785,703	1,812,583
Interest received		74,914	59,968
Dividends received		149	242
Interest paid		(9,557)	(441)
Income tax paid		(154,443)	(406,850)
Net cash flows from operating activities		2,696,766	1,465,502

(Continued)

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

	Notes	Years ended December 31	
		2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(31)	(\$ 119,394)	(\$ 273,429)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		416	3,446
Increase in refundable deposits	6(10)	(5,389)	(7,211)
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(9)	(7,948)	(15,563)
Net cash flows from business combination	6(30)	-	498
(Increase) decrease in other non-current assets		(15,004)	5,779
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(134,893)	-
Decrease in financial assets at amortised cost		37,687	214,950
Increase in investments accounted for under the equity method		(1,900)	-
Increase in prepayments for purchase of equipment		(697,554)	(1,352,021)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(943,979)	(1,423,551)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from short-term borrowings		3,987,970	650,000
Repayments of short-term borrowings		(3,115,909)	(462,000)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		3,980	-
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits		194	(4)
Employee stock options		36,106	36,650
Lease liabilities paid	6(8)	(39,104)	(39,158)
Cash dividends paid		(1,040,622)	(718,253)
Proceeds from issuance of restricted stock	6(16)	-	8,870
Acquisition of treasury shares	6(17)	(664,895)	-
Unvested redeemed stocks from restricted stocks to employees	6(17)	(220)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(832,500)	(523,895)
Exchange rate effect		87,880	(87,407)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,008,167	(569,351)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6(1)	3,848,194	4,417,545
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(1)	\$ 4,856,361	\$ 3,848,194

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

TCI CO., 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

TCI CO., 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.). The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred herein as the “Group”) are primarily engaged in manufacturing, wholesale and retail of health foods and cosmetics.

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 8, 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 the 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 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:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	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:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	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) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”, International

Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”).

(2) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for the following items, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:
- (a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.
 - (b) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income.
 - (c) Liabilities on cash-settled share-based payment arrangements measured at fair value.
- B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

- A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:
- (a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group’s consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (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) Changes in a parent’s ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity.
 - (e) 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 (%)		Description
			December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
TCI CO., LTD.	TCI FIRSTEK CORP.	Wholesale and retail of health foods and cosmetics	100	100	Note 1
TCI CO., LTD.	GENE & NEXT INC.	Research and development of biotechnology and genetics	61.19	61.19	Note 1
TCI CO., LTD.	SHANGHAI BIOFUNCTION CO., LTD.	Producing health foods	34.76	34.76	Note 1
TCI CO., LTD.	TCI HK LIMITED	Trading health foods and cosmetics	100	100	Note 1
TCI FIRSTEK CORP.	SHANGHAI BIOTRADE CO., LTD.	Wholesale of health foods, cosmetics and chemical productions; cosmetics manufacturing	100	100	Note 2
GENE & NEXT INC.	GLUX HK LIMITED	Trading health foods and cosmetics	100	100	Note 2

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%)		Description
			December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
SHANGHAI BIOTRADE CO., LTD.	SHANGHAI BIOSCIENCE CO., LTD.	Wholesale of health foods, cosmetics and chemical productions; cosmetics manufacturing	100	100	Note 3
SHANGHAI BIOTRADE CO., LTD.	SHANGHAI BIOCOSME CO., LTD.	Producing cosmetics	100	100	Note 3
SHANGHAI BIOSCIENCE CO., LTD.	SHANGHAI BIOFUNCTION CO., LTD.	Producing health foods	65.24	65.24	Note 1
TCI CO., LTD.	TCI BIOTECH LLC	Trading health foods and cosmetics	100	100	Note 1
TCI CO., LTD.	BIOCOSME CO., LTD.	Trading health foods and cosmetics	100	100	Note 1 Note 4
GENE & NEXT INC.	TCI LIVING CO., LTD.	Trading health foods and cosmetics	79.31	79.31	Note 2 Note 5 Note 6
TCI LIVING CO., LTD.	BIO DYNAMIC LABORATORIES INC.	Trading health foods and cosmetics	100	100	Note 3 Note 4 Note 7
TCI LIVING CO., LTD.	SBI GROUP HK LIMITED	Trading health foods and cosmetics	100	100	Note 3 Note 4 Note 7
TCI CO., LTD.	TCI JAPAN CO., LTD.	Trading health foods and cosmetics	100	100	Note 1
TCI CO., LTD.	PT TCI BIOTEK INDO	Trading health foods and cosmetics	100	100	Note 1 Note 8
SHANGHAI BIOSCIENCE CO., LTD.	SHANGHAI BIOTECH GENE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Research and development of biotechnology and genetics	100	100	Note 3
TCI CO., LTD.	TCI BIOTECH NETHERLANDS B.V.	Trading health foods and cosmetics	100	100	Note 1 Note 5

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%)		Description
			December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
TCI LIVING CO., LTD.	TCI LIVING SHANGHAI CO., LTD.	Trading health foods and cosmetics	100	-	Note 3 Note 9
TCI CO., LTD.	QUANTUM BIOLOGY INC.	Research and development of biotechnology	100	-	Note 1 Note 10

Note 1: The Group holds more than 50% of the equity shares of this company.

Note 2: Subsidiary company holds more than 50% equity shares of this company.

Note 3: Subsidiary company indirectly holds more than 50% of equity shares of this company.

Note 4: BIO DYNAMIC LABORATORIES INC. and SBI GROUP HK LIMITED were 100% held by SBI CO., LTD. before the share transfer transaction.

Note 5: The Board of Directors during its meeting on October 30, 2019 resolved to set up TCI BIOTECH NETHERLANDS B.V. and was established on November 22, 2019.

Note 6: The Board of Directors of the Group's second-tier subsidiary, TCI LIVING CO., LTD., during its meeting on June 26, 2019 resolved to merge with AQUAGEN CO., LTD. TCI LIVING CO., LTD. merged with AQUAGEN CO., LTD. by issuing new shares, and the effective date for the merger was December 1, 2019.

Note 7: BIO DYNAMIC LABORATORIES INC. was in the process of liquidation on November 2, 2019. However, the registration has not yet been completed.

Note 8: There was no capital injection as of December 31, 2020.

Note 9: The second-tier subsidiary, TCI LIVING CO., LTD., resolved to set up TCI LIVING SHANGHAI CO., LTD. and the establishment was completed on July 10, 2020.

Note 10: The Board of Directors during its meeting on October 28, 2020 resolved to invest and set up QUANTUM BIOLOGY INC. and was established on November 23, 2020.

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

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

E. Significant restrictions:

Cash and short-term deposits of \$3,992,474 deposited in mainland China are under local foreign exchange control which restricts the capital to be remitted outside the borders (except for normal dividend distribution).

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

Information on subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group is as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal place of business	Non-controlling interests			
		December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
		Amount	Ownership (%)	Amount	Ownership (%)
GENE & NEXT INC.	Taiwan	\$ 80,687	38.81	\$ 66,819	38.81

Summarised financial information of the subsidiaries:

Balance sheets

	GENE & NEXT INC.	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current assets	\$ 185,300	\$ 141,957
Non-current assets	59,385	60,018
Current liabilities	(36,781)	(29,803)
Total net assets	<u>\$ 207,904</u>	<u>\$ 172,172</u>

Statements of comprehensive income

	GENE & NEXT INC.	
	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Revenue	\$ 104,688	\$ 132,811
Profit before income tax	48,328	57,965
Income tax expense	(12,582)	(1,311)
Profit for the year	35,746	56,654
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(14)	(214)
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ 35,732</u>	<u>\$ 56,440</u>
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	<u>\$ 13,868</u>	<u>\$ 21,904</u>
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Statements of cash flows

	GENE & NEXT INC.	
	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 17,796	\$ 84,579
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(14)	(214)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>17,782</u>	<u>84,365</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>113,366</u>	<u>29,001</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 131,148</u>	<u>\$ 113,366</u>

(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 (NTD), 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 retranslated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.
- (c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.
- (d) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

- (a) The operating results and financial position of all the group entities arrangements that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:
 - i. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;
 - ii. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and
 - iii. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.
- (b) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, cumulative exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately transferred to the non-controlling interest in this foreign operation. In addition, even when the Group retains partial interest in the former foreign subsidiary after losing control of the former foreign subsidiary, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in the foreign operation.

(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 settle within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
 - (c) Liabilities that are to be settle within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(6) Cash equivalents

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

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial 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.

(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) Financial assets at amortised cost

- A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:
 - (a) The objective of the Group's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
 - (b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. The Group's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(10) Accounts and notes receivable

- A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Group a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.
- B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(11) Impairment of financial assets

For 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 one of the following conditions is met:

- A. The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.
- B. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.
- C. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; however, the Group has not retained control of the financial asset.

(13) Inventories

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

(14) Investments accounted for using equity method / associates

- A. Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost.
- B. The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.
- C. When changes in an associate's equity do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Group's ownership percentage of the associate, the Group recognises the Group's share of change in equity of the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.
- D. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.
- E. When the Group disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant

assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.

(15) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. 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	3 ~ 50 years
Machinery and equipment	2 ~ 10 years
Office equipment	1 ~ 16 years
Others	1 ~ 10 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; and
 - (b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate.

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

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) Intangible assets

A. Trademarks and royalties

Separately acquired trademarks and royalties are stated at historical cost. Trademarks and licences acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Trademarks and royalties have a finite useful life and are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3 to 10 years.

B. Computer software

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 1 to 10 years.

C. Goodwill

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

(18) Impairment of non-financial assets

- A. The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.
- B. The recoverable amounts of goodwill, intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets that have not yet been available for use are evaluated periodically. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment loss of goodwill previously recognised in profit or loss shall not be reversed in the following years.

C. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that is/are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

(19) Borrowings

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

(20) Notes and accounts payable

- A. Notes and 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.

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

- A. Financial liabilities are designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition. Financial liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition:
 - (a) Hybrid (combined) contracts; or
 - (b) They eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
 - (c) They are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management policy.
- B. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(22) 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 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 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 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 under the liability specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(24) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(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.

C. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Group’s decision to terminate an employee’s employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee’s decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Group recognises expense as it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or it recognises relating restructuring costs,

whichever is earlier. Benefits that are expected to be due more than 12 months after balance sheet date shall be discounted to their present value.

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

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(26) Employee share-based payment

A. 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 vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

B. Restricted stocks:

(a) Restricted stocks issued to employees 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.

(b) For restricted stocks where those stocks do not restrict distribution of dividends to employees but employees must return the dividends received if they resign during the vesting period, and the Group recognises the fair value of the dividends received by the employees who are expected to resign during the vesting period as compensation cost at the date of dividends declared.

(c) For restricted stocks where employees have to pay to acquire those stocks, if employees resign during the vesting period, they must return the stocks to the Group and the Group must refund their payments on the stocks, the Group recognises the payments from the employees who are expected to resign during the vesting period as liabilities at the grant date, and recognises the payments from the employees who are expected to be eventually vested with the stocks in 'capital surplus – others'.

(27) Income tax

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

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate

and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

- C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.
- E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
- F. A deferred tax asset shall be recognised for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from acquisitions of equipment or technology, research and development expenditures and equity investments to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised.

(28) Share capital

- A. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.
- B. Where the Company repurchases the Company's equity share capital that has been issued, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, the difference between their book value and any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects,

is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

(29) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(30) Revenue recognition

A. The Group manufactures and sells health foods and cosmetics products. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer who 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. The products are often sold with price break based on aggregate sales. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated price break. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the price break, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. A refund liability is recognised for expected price break payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

(31) 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.

(32) 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

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.

As of December 31, 2020, the carrying amount of inventories was \$649,244.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 7,731	\$ 2,279
Checking accounts and demand deposits	4,790,386	2,207,918
Time deposits	<u>455,047</u>	<u>2,071,987</u>
	5,253,164	4,282,184
Less: Shown as 'current financial assets at amortised cost'	(235,850)	(433,490)
Less: Shown as 'current financial assets at amortised cost - pledged'	(159,953)	-
Less: Shown as 'other non-current assets - pledged'	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>(500)</u>
	<u>\$ 4,856,361</u>	<u>\$ 3,848,194</u>

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

B. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group recognised time deposits with maturity over 3 months of \$235,850 and \$433,490, respectively, and shown as 'current financial assets at amortised cost'.

C. Details of the Group's cash and cash equivalents pledged to others are provided in Note 8.

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

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Listed stocks	\$ 12,604	\$ 12,604
Unlisted stocks	24,820	24,820
	37,424	37,424
Valuation adjustment	(11,576)	(11,576)
	\$ 25,848	\$ 25,848

- 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 \$25,848 and \$25,848 as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.
- B. As of 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 amounted to \$25,848 and \$25,848, respectively.
- C. The Group's financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income were not pledge to others as collateral.
- D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is provided in Note 12(2).

(3) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Notes receivable	\$ 15,669	\$ 5,840
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	-	-
	\$ 15,669	\$ 5,840
Accounts receivable	\$ 654,036	\$ 657,270
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(34,192)	(55,717)
	\$ 619,844	\$ 601,553

- 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
Not past due	\$ 546,238	\$ 414,171
Up to 30 days	33,945	100,158
31 to 90 days	51,289	70,130
Over 90 days	4,041	22,934
	\$ 635,513	\$ 607,393

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

- B. As of 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 amounted to \$15,669 and \$5,840; \$619,844 and \$601,553, respectively.

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

(4) Inventories

	December 31, 2020		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 443,170	(\$ 19,592)	\$ 423,578
Work in progress	28,827	(175)	28,652
Finished goods	213,389	(16,375)	197,014
	<u>\$ 685,386</u>	<u>(\$ 36,142)</u>	<u>\$ 649,244</u>
	December 31, 2019		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 848,023	(\$ 30,939)	\$ 817,084
Work in progress	62,392	(172)	62,220
Finished goods	218,082	(13,063)	205,019
	<u>\$ 1,128,497</u>	<u>(\$ 44,174)</u>	<u>\$ 1,084,323</u>

A. The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, was \$4,634,123 and \$5,550,645, respectively, including the amounts of (\$8,032) and (\$35,473), respectively, the Group wrote down from cost to net realisable value accounted for as cost of goods sold.

B. The Group reversed a previous inventory write-down which was accounted for as reduction of cost of goods sold as these inventories which had been written down from cost to its net realisable value were subsequently sold during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(5) Prepayments

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Prepaid expenses	\$ 79,342	\$ 79,088
Prepayments to suppliers	61,761	112,520
Excess business tax paid (or Net Input VAT)	33,651	81,458
	<u>\$ 174,754</u>	<u>\$ 273,066</u>

(6) Investments accounted for using equity method

	2020	2019
At January 1	\$ -	\$ -
Addition of investments accounted for using equity method	1,900	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 1,900</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Associates	<u>\$ 1,900</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery	Office equipment	Others	Total
<u>At January 1, 2020</u>						
Cost	\$ 499,649	\$ 1,170,229	\$ 986,525	\$ 217,590	\$ 321,390	\$ 3,195,383
Accumulated depreciation	-	(140,710)	(313,740)	(78,279)	(174,215)	(706,944)
	<u>\$ 499,649</u>	<u>\$ 1,029,519</u>	<u>\$ 672,785</u>	<u>\$ 139,311</u>	<u>\$ 147,175</u>	<u>\$ 2,488,439</u>
<u>2020</u>						
At January 1	\$ 499,649	\$ 1,029,519	\$ 672,785	\$ 139,311	\$ 147,175	\$ 2,488,439
Additions	-	587	17,740	6,278	14,239	38,844
Disposals	-	-	(478)	(152)	(8)	(638)
Reclassifications	164,152	883,275	332,749	38,721	42,160	1,461,057
Depreciation charge	-	(56,426)	(145,438)	(23,796)	(55,947)	(281,607)
Net exchange differences	-	5,148	2,790	12	145	8,095
At December 31	<u>\$ 663,801</u>	<u>\$ 1,862,103</u>	<u>\$ 880,148</u>	<u>\$ 160,374</u>	<u>\$ 147,764</u>	<u>\$ 3,714,190</u>
<u>At December 31, 2020</u>						
Cost	\$ 663,801	\$ 2,060,416	\$ 1,340,350	\$ 260,831	\$ 378,397	\$ 4,703,795
Accumulated depreciation	-	(198,313)	(460,202)	(100,457)	(230,633)	(989,605)
	<u>\$ 663,801</u>	<u>\$ 1,862,103</u>	<u>\$ 880,148</u>	<u>\$ 160,374</u>	<u>\$ 147,764</u>	<u>\$ 3,714,190</u>

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Machinery</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>At January 1, 2019</u>						
Cost	\$ 159,301	\$ 1,118,919	\$ 686,909	\$ 204,716	\$ 261,442	\$ 2,431,287
Accumulated depreciation	-	(102,062)	(208,304)	(58,559)	(136,986)	(505,911)
	<u>\$ 159,301</u>	<u>\$ 1,016,857</u>	<u>\$ 478,605</u>	<u>\$ 146,157</u>	<u>\$ 124,456</u>	<u>\$ 1,925,376</u>
<u>2019</u>						
At January 1	\$ 159,301	\$ 1,016,857	\$ 478,605	\$ 146,157	\$ 124,456	\$ 1,925,376
Additions	201,305	45,275	57,424	3,479	12,235	319,718
Disposals	-	(170)	(6,179)	(218)	(536)	(7,103)
Reclassifications	139,043	15,336	256,412	10,764	55,779	477,334
Depreciation charge	-	(40,338)	(110,185)	(20,803)	(43,974)	(215,300)
Net exchange differences	-	(7,441)	(3,292)	(68)	(785)	(11,586)
At December 31	<u>\$ 499,649</u>	<u>\$ 1,029,519</u>	<u>\$ 672,785</u>	<u>\$ 139,311</u>	<u>\$ 147,175</u>	<u>\$ 2,488,439</u>
<u>At December 31, 2019</u>						
Cost	\$ 499,649	\$ 1,170,229	\$ 986,525	\$ 217,590	\$ 321,390	\$ 3,195,383
Accumulated depreciation	-	(140,710)	(313,740)	(78,279)	(174,215)	(706,944)
	<u>\$ 499,649</u>	<u>\$ 1,029,519</u>	<u>\$ 672,785</u>	<u>\$ 139,311</u>	<u>\$ 147,175</u>	<u>\$ 2,488,439</u>

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

(8) Leasing arrangements-lessee

A. The Group leases various assets including land, buildings and business vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 15 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.

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

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Land	\$ 28,726	\$ 28,928
Buildings	83,636	80,237
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	664	1,692
	<u>\$ 113,026</u>	<u>\$ 110,857</u>
<u>Years ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	<u>Depreciation charge</u>	<u>Depreciation charge</u>
Land	\$ 671	\$ 700
Buildings	37,009	37,879
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	1,028	1,239
	<u>\$ 38,708</u>	<u>\$ 39,818</u>

- C. In March 2013, the Group signed a land use right contract with Shanghai Municipal Planning, Land and Resources Administration for use of the land in Jinshan District, Shanghai City with a term of 50 years. All rentals had been paid on the contract date.
- D. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the additions to right-of-use assets amounted to \$45,823 and \$21,244, respectively.
- E. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 1,137	\$ 1,543
Expense on short-term lease contracts	\$ 37,086	\$ 49,445
Expense on leases of low-value assets	\$ 9,028	\$ 16,369
Gain or loss on lease modification	\$ 42	\$ -

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's total cash outflow for leases amounted to \$85,218 and \$104,972, respectively.

(9) Intangible assets

	<u>Goodwill</u>	<u>Trademarks</u>	<u>Software</u>	<u>Royalty</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>At January 1, 2020</u>						
Cost	\$ 1,468	\$ 4,855	\$ 38,206	\$ 2,750	\$ 6,611	\$ 53,890
Accumulated amortisation	-	(4)	(19,618)	(868)	(2,204)	(22,694)
	<u>\$ 1,468</u>	<u>\$ 4,851</u>	<u>\$ 18,588</u>	<u>\$ 1,882</u>	<u>\$ 4,407</u>	<u>\$ 31,196</u>
<u>2020</u>						
At January 1	\$ 1,468	\$ 4,851	\$ 18,588	\$ 1,882	\$ 4,407	\$ 31,196
Additions –						
acquired separately	-	-	7,948	-	-	7,948
Amortisation charge	-	(546)	(13,908)	(250)	(2,204)	(16,908)
Net exchange differences	-	3	-	-	-	3
At December 31	<u>\$ 1,468</u>	<u>\$ 4,308</u>	<u>\$ 12,628</u>	<u>\$ 1,632</u>	<u>\$ 2,203</u>	<u>\$ 22,239</u>
<u>At December 31, 2020</u>						
Cost	\$ 1,468	\$ 4,860	\$ 41,199	\$ 2,600	\$ 6,611	\$ 56,738
Accumulated amortisation	-	(552)	(28,571)	(968)	(4,408)	(34,499)
	<u>\$ 1,468</u>	<u>\$ 4,308</u>	<u>\$ 12,628</u>	<u>\$ 1,632</u>	<u>\$ 2,203</u>	<u>\$ 22,239</u>

	<u>Goodwill</u>	<u>Trademarks</u>	<u>Software</u>	<u>Royalty</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>At January 1, 2019</u>						
Cost	\$ 1,468	\$ 238	\$ 35,391	\$ 2,750	\$ 6,611	\$ 46,458
Accumulated amortisation	-	(238)	(20,475)	(479)	-	(21,192)
	<u>\$ 1,468</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,916</u>	<u>\$ 2,271</u>	<u>\$ 6,611</u>	<u>\$ 25,266</u>
<u>2019</u>						
At January 1	\$ 1,468	\$ -	\$ 14,916	\$ 2,271	\$ 6,611	\$ 25,266
Acquired through business combinations	-	4,590	-	-	-	4,590
Additions –						
acquired separately	-	265	15,298	-	-	15,563
Amortisation charge	-	(4)	(11,626)	(389)	(2,204)	(14,223)
At December 31	<u>\$ 1,468</u>	<u>\$ 4,851</u>	<u>\$ 18,588</u>	<u>\$ 1,882</u>	<u>\$ 4,407</u>	<u>\$ 31,196</u>
<u>At December 31, 2019</u>						
Cost	\$ 1,468	\$ 4,855	\$ 38,206	\$ 2,750	\$ 6,611	\$ 53,890
Accumulated amortisation	-	(4)	(19,618)	(868)	(2,204)	(22,694)
	<u>\$ 1,468</u>	<u>\$ 4,851</u>	<u>\$ 18,588</u>	<u>\$ 1,882</u>	<u>\$ 4,407</u>	<u>\$ 31,196</u>

Details of amortisation on intangible assets are as follows:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Overhead	\$ 205	\$ 32
Selling expenses	3,217	2,321
Administrative expenses	10,947	11,423
Research and development expenses	2,539	447
	<u>\$ 16,908</u>	<u>\$ 14,223</u>

(10) Other non-current assets

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Prepayments for construction business facilities	\$ 1,012,177	\$ 1,796,961
Guarantee deposits paid	39,880	34,491
Pledged deposit	1,000	500
Other non-current assets	29,985	5,772
	<u>\$ 1,083,042</u>	<u>\$ 1,837,724</u>

(11) Short-term borrowings

<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>Collateral</u>
Bank borrowings			
Unsecured borrowings	<u>\$ 1,076,334</u>	0.58%~2.80%	None
<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>Collateral</u>
Bank borrowings			
Unsecured borrowings	<u>\$ 200,000</u>	1.07%	None

Interest expense recognised in profit or loss amounted to \$9,557 and \$396 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

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

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Financial assets - current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed stocks	\$ 134,893	\$ -
Valuation adjustment	<u>509</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 135,402</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Financial liabilities - current items:		
Corporate bonds		
Call and put options of corporate bonds	\$ -	(\$ 261)
Valuation adjustment	<u>-</u>	<u>261</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

A. The Group's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were not pledged to others as collateral.

B. Amount recognised in net gain in relation to investments in equity instruments was \$509 for the year ended December 31, 2020. The Group had no investments in equity instruments for the year ended December 31, 2019.

C. Amounts recognised in net gain in relation to financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were \$0 and \$125 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(13) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Salaries and bonuses payable	\$ 366,633	\$ 502,073
Employee bonus payable	281,081	275,580
Payable on machinery and equipment	29,873	110,423
Tax payables	10,165	44,396
Other payables	<u>167,405</u>	<u>150,609</u>
	<u>\$ 855,157</u>	<u>\$ 1,083,081</u>

(14) Bonds payable

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Bonds payable	\$ 435,400	\$ 435,400
Less: Discount on bonds payable	(1,132)	(4,011)
	434,268	431,389
Less: Current portion or exercise of put options	(434,268)	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 431,389</u>

The issuance of second domestic convertible bonds by the Company in the year 2018:

A. The terms of the second domestic unsecured convertible bonds issued are as follows:

- (a) The Company issued \$1,200,000, 0% second domestic unsecured convertible bonds, as approved by the regulatory authority. The bonds mature 3 years from the issue date (June 8, 2018 ~ June 8, 2021) and will be redeemed in cash at face value at the maturity date. The bonds were listed on the Taipei Exchange on June 8, 2018.
- (b) 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 three months of the bonds issue before the maturity date, 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.
- (c) 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 reset conversion price shall not be less than 80% of the conversion price set on the issue date.
- (d) The bondholders have the right to require the Company to redeem any bonds at the price of the bonds' face value plus 1.015075% of the face value as interests upon two years from the issue date.
- (e) 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 months 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.
- (f) 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. For the year ended December 31, 2020, there were no bonds converted into common shares.
- C. Regarding the issuance of convertible bonds, the equity conversion options amounting to \$24,360 were separated from the liability component and were recognised in ‘capital surplus—share options’ in accordance with IAS 32. The call options and put options embedded in bonds payable were separated from their host contracts and were recognised in ‘financial assets at fair value through profit or loss’ in net amount of \$720 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 rate of the bonds payable after such separation was 0.6654%.

(15) 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 Group’s mainland China subsidiaries have a defined contribution plan. Monthly contributions to an independent fund administered by the government in accordance with the pension regulations in the People’s Republic of China (PRC) are based on certain percentage of employees’ monthly salaries and wages. The contribution percentage for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were all 20%. Other than the monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligations.
- C. The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$32,282 and \$46,500, respectively.

(16) Share-based payment

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

Type of arrangement	Issuance date	Quantity granted	Contract period	Vesting conditions
Employee stock options	2016.07.01	2,000	6 years	Employees with 2 service years are entitled to 30% Employees with 3 service years are entitled to 60% Employees with 4 service years are entitled to 100%

Type of arrangement	Issuance date	Quantity granted	Contract period	Vesting conditions
Restricted stocks to employees	2016.07.20	600	3 years	<p>Employees with 1 service year are entitled to 33%</p> <p>Employees with 2 service years are entitled to 66%</p> <p>Employees with 3 service years are entitled to 100%</p> <p>Operating revenue growth rate 30% (year)</p> <p>Maintaining profit rate after tax above 10%</p> <p>Earnings per share exceeds \$3.0 (including \$3.0)</p>
Employee stock options	2018.05.15	2,000	6 years	<p>Employees with 2 service years are entitled to 40%</p> <p>Employees with 3 service years are entitled to 80%</p> <p>Employees with 4 service years are entitled to 100%</p>
Restricted stocks to employees	2019.09.30	900	3 years	<p>Employees with 1 service year are entitled to 33%</p> <p>Employees with 2 service years are entitled to 66%</p> <p>Employees with 3 service years are entitled to 100%</p> <p>Profit rate before tax in the previous financial statements is no less than 20%</p>

The restricted stocks issued by the Company cannot be transferred during the vesting period, but voting right and dividend right are not restricted on these stocks. Employees are required to return the stocks but not required to return the dividends received if they resign during the vesting period. The share-based payment arrangements above are settled by equity.

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

	Years ended December 31,			
	2020		2019	
	No. of options	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	718	\$ 100	1,318	\$ 100
Options expired	(44)	100	(53)	100
Options exercised	(625)	100	(547)	100
Options outstanding at the end of the year	<u>49</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>
Options exercisable at the end of the year	<u>49</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>

	Years ended December 31,			
	2020		2019	
	No. of options	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	1,827	\$ 448	1,945	\$ 448
Options expired	(135)	448	(121)	448
Options outstanding at the end of the year	<u>1,692</u>	<u>\$ 448</u>	<u>1,827</u>	<u>\$ 448</u>
Options exercisable at the end of the year	<u>717</u>	<u>\$ 448</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

C. The weighted-average stock price of stock options at exercise dates for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was \$248.30 and \$395.18, respectively.

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

Issue date approved	Expiry date	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
		No. of shares (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)	No. of shares (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)
2016.07.01	2022.06.30	49	\$ 100	718	\$ 100
2018.05.15	2024.05.14	1,692	448	1,827	448

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	Issuance date	Stock price (in dollars)	Exercise price (in dollars)	Expected price volatility (%)	Expected option life (year)	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate(%)	Fair value per unit (in dollars)
Employee stock options	2016.07.01	\$ 145.50	\$ 100	41.92~ 44.63	1.50	-	0.605~ 0.719	\$ 41.55~ 45.10
Restricted stocks to employee	2016.07.20	\$ 139.00	\$ 10	32.73	-	-	0.52	\$ 111.65
Employee stock options	2018.05.15	\$ 440.00	\$ 448	26.10~ 30.25	3.37	-	0.5636~ 0.6814	\$ 63.16~ 106.15
Restricted stocks to employee	2019.09.30	\$ 282.00	\$ 10	-	0.25	-	-	\$ 272

Note: Expected price volatility rate was estimated by using the stock prices of the most recent period with length of this period approximate to the length of the stock options' expected life, and the standard deviation of return on the stock during this period.

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

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Equity-settled	\$ 116,791	\$ 157,483

G. On June 26, 2019, the Company issued 900 thousand shares of employee restricted ordinary shares as approved by the regulatory authority. The exercise price is \$10 (in dollars) per share and the fair value is determined based on the closing price of \$282 at the grant date less the exercise price of \$10. The information relating to the restrictions on the shareholder's right is provided in the aforementioned details. Other than these restrictions, the rights and obligations of these shares issued are the same as other issued ordinary shares.

(17) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2020, the Company's authorised capital was \$2,000,000, and the paid-in capital was \$1,182,202, 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: (Share in thousands)

	2020		
	Private placement of ordinary share	Unrestricted shares	Total
At January 1	-	119,617	119,617
Employee stock options exercised	-	625	625
Restricted stocks to employee - stocks redeemed	-	(22)	(22)
Retirement of treasury shares	-	(2,000)	(2,000)
At December 31	-	118,220	118,220

	2019		
	Private placement of ordinary share	Unrestricted shares	Total
At January 1	-	102,232	102,232
Stock dividends	-	15,391	15,391
Conversion of corporate bonds	-	518	518
Employee stock options exercised (including restricted stocks to employee)	-	1,476	1,476
At December 31	-	119,617	119,617

B. Treasury shares

(a) Reason for share reacquisition and movements in the number of the Company's treasury shares are as follows:

Name of company holding the shares	Reason for reacquisition	December 31, 2020	
		Number of shares	Carrying amount
The Company	To be reissued to employees	1,016,000	\$ 226,857

There was no such transaction as of December 31, 2019.

(b) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, the number of shares bought back as treasury share should not exceed 10% of the number of the Company's issued and outstanding shares and the amount bought back should not exceed the sum of retained earnings, paid-in capital in excess of par value and realised capital surplus.

(c) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares should not be pledged as collateral and is not entitled to dividends before it is reissued.

C. To enhance the Company's credit rating and the stockholders' equity, on February 6, 2020, the Board of Directors of the Company during their meeting resolved to proceed with repurchasing of its own shares from the over-the-counter market in the amount of 2 million shares within 2 months from the reported date. On April 30, 2020, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to retire all the repurchased shares. As of December 31, 2020, all the repurchased shares have been retired.

D. To be reissued to employees, on March 23, 2020, the Board of Directors of the Company during their meeting resolved to proceed with repurchasing of its own shares from the over-the-counter market in the amount of 3 million shares within 2 months from the reported date. Treasury shares should be reissued to the employees within three years from the reacquisition date and shares not reissued within the five-year period are to be retired. As of December 31, 2020, the Company has repurchased 1,016 thousand shares, considering the efficiency of capital utilisation and the employees' willingness to subscribe for the shares, the Company will not repurchase more shares.

(18) Capital surplus

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

(19) Retained earnings

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. The remainder, if any, to be retained or to be appropriated shall be resolved by the stockholders at the stockholders' meeting.

B. The Company's dividend policy is summarised below: as the Company operates in a volatile business environment and is in the stable growth stage, the residual dividend policy is adopted taking into consideration the Company's financial structure, operating results and future expansion plans, and cash dividends shall account for at least 10% of the total dividends distributed. However, if the Company has sufficient retained earnings and capital, the Company may increase cash dividends in proportion to total dividends.

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

D. Special reserve

(a) 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.

(b) The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-

1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently.

E. On June 18, 2020, the shareholders at the shareholders' meeting approved the distribution of dividends from the 2019 earnings in the amount of \$1,040,622, with cash dividends of \$8.88 (in dollars) per share. On March 8, 2021, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the distribution of dividends from the 2020 earnings in the amount of \$1,040,755, with cash dividends of \$8.88 (in dollars) per share.

(20) Other equity items

	2020			
	Unrealized gains (losses) on valuation	Currency translation	Unearned employee compensation	Total
At January 1	(\$ 11,576)	(\$ 314,133)	(\$ 95,417)	(\$ 421,126)
Currency translation differences	-	81,009	-	81,009
Compensation cost of share-based payments	-	-	83,048	83,048
At December 31	(\$ 11,576)	(\$ 233,124)	(\$ 12,369)	(\$ 257,069)

	2019			
	Unrealized gains (losses) on valuation	Currency translation	Unearned employee compensation	Total
At January 1	(\$ 11,576)	(\$ 156,770)	(\$ 4,425)	(\$ 172,771)
Currency translation differences	-	(157,363)	-	(157,363)
Compensation cost of share-based payments	-	-	(90,992)	(90,992)
At December 31	(\$ 11,576)	(\$ 314,133)	(\$ 95,417)	(\$ 421,126)

Amounts that the Group recognised in other comprehensive income due to the change in fair value and the amounts that the Group transferred from other equity to profit and loss for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are all \$0.

(21) Operating revenue

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 8,223,851	\$ 9,566,132

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services at a point in time in the following major geographical regions:

Year ended December 31, 2020	Europe and America region	Asia Pacific region	Total
Segment revenue	\$ 1,508,042	\$ 11,604,553	\$ 13,112,595
Inter-segment revenue	(519,730)	(4,369,014)	(4,888,744)
Revenue from external customer contracts	<u>\$ 988,312</u>	<u>\$ 7,235,539</u>	<u>\$ 8,223,851</u>
Year ended December 31, 2019	Europe and America region	Asia Pacific region	Total
Segment revenue	\$ 574,117	\$ 14,649,168	\$ 15,223,285
Inter-segment revenue	(147,825)	(5,509,328)	(5,657,153)
Revenue from external customer contracts	<u>\$ 426,292</u>	<u>\$ 9,139,840</u>	<u>\$ 9,566,132</u>

Timing of revenue mentioned above is all at a point in time.

B. Contract assets and liabilities

As of December 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and January 1, 2019, the Group has not recognized any revenue-related contract assets, while the Group has recognized contract liabilities below:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	January 1, 2019
Contract liabilities			
– advance sales receipts	<u>\$ 653,708</u>	<u>\$ 579,789</u>	<u>\$ 1,229,641</u>

(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:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Revenue recognized that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period		
Advance sales receipts	<u>\$ 537,124</u>	<u>\$ 1,222,261</u>

(22) Interest income

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Interest income from bank deposits (Note)	<u>\$ 74,914</u>	<u>\$ 59,772</u>

Note: Including interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost.

(23) Other income

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Dividend income	\$ 149	\$ 242
Other income - others	118,074	161,760
	<u>\$ 118,223</u>	<u>\$ 162,002</u>

(24) Other gains and losses

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(\$ 222)	(\$ 3,657)
Gains arising from lease modifications	42	-
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	1,639	(9,879)
Gains on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	509	125
Miscellaneous disbursements	(1,116)	(475)
	<u>\$ 852</u>	<u>(\$ 13,886)</u>

(25) Finance costs

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Interest expense		
Bank borrowings	\$ 9,557	\$ 396
Convertible bonds	2,879	3,035
Leases	1,137	1,543
	<u>\$ 13,573</u>	<u>\$ 4,974</u>

(26) Expenses by nature

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Employee benefit expense	\$ 1,205,052	\$ 1,555,500
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	320,315	255,118
Operating lease payments	46,114	65,814
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	16,908	14,223
	<u>\$ 1,588,389</u>	<u>\$ 1,890,655</u>

(27) Employee benefit expense

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Wages and salaries	\$ 919,665	\$ 1,206,625
Employee stock options (Note)	116,791	157,483
Labour and health insurance fees	81,289	82,520
Pension costs	32,282	46,500
Other personnel expenses	55,025	62,372
	<u>\$ 1,205,052</u>	<u>\$ 1,555,500</u>

Note: It was equity-settled.

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 5%~15% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 3% for directors' and supervisors' remuneration.

- B. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, employees' compensation was accrued at \$163,401 and \$175,019, respectively; while directors' and supervisors' remuneration was accrued at \$4,200 and \$4,200, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

The employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 5%~15% and not be higher than 3% of distributable profit of current year for the year ended December 31, 2020. The employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration resolved by the Board of Directors were \$163,401 and \$4,200, respectively, and the employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash.

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of 2019 as resolved by the Board of Directors were \$175,019 and \$4,200, respectively, and the employees' compensation was distributed in the form of cash.

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

(28) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

Components of income tax expense:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	\$ 429,784	\$ 417,555
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	30,827	35,242
Effect from investment tax credits	(30,827)	(36,463)
Prior year income tax overestimation	(51,955)	(52,129)
Total current tax	<u>377,829</u>	<u>364,205</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(28,148)	17,078
Prior year deferred tax asset underestimation	(4,198)	(14,018)
Total deferred tax	<u>(32,346)</u>	<u>3,060</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 345,483</u>	<u>\$ 367,265</u>

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	\$ 408,265	\$ 428,858
Effect from items not recognised in accordance with tax regulation	(9,463)	(2,307)
Effect from investment tax credits	(30,827)	(36,463)
Tax on undistributed earnings	30,827	35,242
Prior year income tax overestimation	(51,955)	(52,129)
Change in assessment of realization of deferred tax assets	(4,198)	(14,018)
Taxable loss not recognised as deferred tax assets	<u>2,834</u>	<u>8,082</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 345,483</u>	<u>\$ 367,265</u>

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

	2020		
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	December 31
Temporary differences:			
-Deferred tax assets:			
Allowance for obsolescence and decline in market value of inventories	\$ 6,991	(\$ 757)	\$ 6,234
Unrealised exchange loss	-	638	638
Unrealised gross profit	<u>27,208</u>	<u>25,678</u>	<u>52,886</u>
	<u>\$ 34,199</u>	<u>\$ 25,559</u>	<u>\$ 59,758</u>
-Deferred tax liabilities:			
Unrealised exchange gain	(\$ 2,149)	\$ 2,149	\$ -
Others	(881)	440	(441)
	<u>(\$ 3,030)</u>	<u>\$ 2,589</u>	<u>(\$ 441)</u>
	<u>\$ 31,169</u>	<u>\$ 28,148</u>	<u>\$ 59,317</u>
		2019	
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	December 31
Temporary differences:			
-Deferred tax assets:			
Allowance for obsolescence and decline in market value of inventories	\$ 14,104	(\$ 7,113)	\$ 6,991
Unrealised gross profit	<u>37,083</u>	(9,875)	<u>27,208</u>
	<u>\$ 51,187</u>	(\$ 16,988)	<u>\$ 34,199</u>
-Deferred tax liabilities:			
Unrealised exchange gain	(\$ 1,618)	(\$ 531)	(\$ 2,149)
Others	(1,322)	441	(881)
	<u>(\$ 2,940)</u>	<u>(\$ 90)</u>	<u>(\$ 3,030)</u>
	<u>\$ 48,247</u>	<u>(\$ 17,078)</u>	<u>\$ 31,169</u>

D. The amounts of deductible temporary differences that were not recognised as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Deductible temporary differences	<u>\$ 11,488</u>	<u>\$ 52,411</u>

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

(29) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2020		
	Amount after	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
	tax		
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to the parent	<u>\$ 1,838,792</u>	117,226	<u>\$ 15.69</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 1,838,792		
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Convertible bonds	905	1,440	
Employee stock options	-	41	
Employees' compensation	-	771	
Restricted stocks	-	228	
Shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	<u>\$ 1,839,697</u>	<u>119,706</u>	<u>\$ 15.37</u>
	Year ended December 31, 2019		
	Amount after	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
	tax		
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to the parent	<u>\$ 2,016,129</u>	118,441	<u>\$ 17.02</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 2,016,129		
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Convertible bonds	3,209	1,400	
Employee stock options	-	929	
Employees' compensation	-	560	
Restricted stocks	-	91	
Shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	<u>\$ 2,019,338</u>	<u>121,421</u>	<u>\$ 16.63</u>

Note : For the year ended December 31, 2019, the weighted average circulation of shares has been retrospectively adjusted to the number of shares of the Company's stock dividends in 2019.

(30) Business combination and transactions with non-controlling interest

- A. The Group's subsidiary, TCI LIVING CO., LTD., merged with AQUAGEN CO., LTD. by issuing 720 thousand new shares on December 1, 2019. TCI LIVING CO., LTD. was the surviving company while AQUAGEN CO., LTD. was the dissolved company. AQUAGEN CO., LTD. has a distributor brand and has a high market profile. TCI LIVING CO., LTD. is expected to integrate its resources and strengthen its product portfolio when the merger is completed.
- B. The following table summarises the consideration paid for AQUAGEN CO., LTD. and the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date:

	<u>December 1, 2019</u>
Purchase consideration	
Equity instruments	<u>\$ 7,200</u>
Fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Cash	498
Accounts receivable	4,842
Other current assets	53
Intangible assets	4,590
Accounts payable	(2,783)
Total identifiable net assets	<u>7,200</u>
Goodwill	<u>\$ -</u>

- C. The fair value totaling \$7,200 of the 720 thousand ordinary shares issued as part of the consideration paid for AQUAGEN CO., LTD. was based on the appraisal report.
- D. The fair value of the acquired identifiable intangible assets was \$4,590.
- E. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the above transaction of TCI LIVING CO., LTD. which resulted to the effect of changes in interests in GENE & NEXT INC. on the equity attributable to owners of the parent is shown below:

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>December 31, 2019</u>
Equity instruments	\$ 7,200
Changes in the carrying amount of non-controlling interest	(7,819)
Retained earnings - recognition of changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	<u>(\$ 619)</u>

The Company recognised effects to equity amounting to (\$379) based on 61.19% shareholding ratio in GENE & NEXT INC.

(31) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 38,844	\$ 319,718
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	110,423	64,134
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(29,873)	(110,423)
Cash paid during the year	<u>\$ 119,394</u>	<u>\$ 273,429</u>

B. Financing activities with no cash flow effects

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Convertible bonds being converted to capital stocks	\$ -	\$ 66,052

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

<u>Names of related parties</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Daido Pharmaceutical Corporation	Other related party (The company's parent company is the Company's institutional shareholder)
SHANGHAI DYDO DRINCO, INC.	Other related party (The company's parent company is the Company's institutional shareholder)
PURE MILK CO., LTD.	Other related party (The Company is the company's institutional shareholder)
CHUN LING INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	Other related party (The second-tier company of the Company is the company's institutional shareholder)

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Sales of goods:		
Other related parties	\$ 3,996	\$ 12,021

Goods are sold based on the price lists in force and terms that would be available to third parties.

B. Purchases:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Purchase and processing fees:		
Other related parties	\$ 70,824	\$ 228,902

The transaction prices and payment terms to associates have no similar transactions for comparison. The payment term is 30~60 days after monthly billings.

C. Receivables from related parties:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Accounts receivable:		
Other related parties	\$ 2,605	\$ 1,610

D. Payables to related parties:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Accounts payable:		
Other related parties	\$ 12,309	\$ 29,278

(3) Key management compensation

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 128,258	\$ 104,627
Share-based payments	92,371	143,002
	\$ 220,629	\$ 247,629

8. PLEGDED ASSETS

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

Pledged asset	Book value		Purpose
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,605,479	\$ 394,890	Short-term and long-term borrowings
Current financial assets at amortised cost	159,953	-	Short-term borrowings
Other non-current assets	1,000	500	Contract security deposit
	\$ 1,766,432	\$ 395,390	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

A. Capital expenditures contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 286,153	\$ 568,807

B. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's total unused letters of credit was \$22,072 and \$25,685, respectively.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

The Company acquired ordinary shares of MAXIGEN BIOTECH INC. as resolved by the Board of Directors on March 8, 2021 in accordance with the Regulations Governing Public Tender Offers for Securities of Public Companies and related regulations in order to integrate the resources and strengthen the competitiveness of the two companies in the future.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are based on the Group's operating industrial scale, considering the future growth of the industry and product development, setting up appropriate market share, and planning corresponding capital expenditures. Then, determining the required working capital based on the financial operation plan. Finally, taking into consideration the operating income and cash flows that can be generated by the product competitiveness to decide the appropriate capital structure.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 135,402	\$ -
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Designation of equity instrument	\$ 25,848	\$ 25,848
Financial assets at amortised cost/Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,856,361	\$ 3,848,194
Financial assets at amortised cost	395,803	433,490
Notes receivable	15,669	5,840
Accounts receivable	619,844	601,553
Accounts receivable-related parties	2,605	1,610
Other receivables	56,952	18,500
Guarantee deposits paid	39,880	34,491
Other financial assets	1,000	500
	<u>\$ 5,988,114</u>	<u>\$ 4,944,178</u>
	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 1,076,334	\$ 200,000
Notes payable	1,944	3,115
Accounts payable	728,508	920,869
Accounts payable-related parties	12,309	29,278
Other accounts payable	855,157	1,083,081
Corporate bonds payable (including current portion)	434,268	431,389
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	3,980	-
	<u>\$ 3,112,500</u>	<u>\$ 2,667,732</u>
Lease liability	<u>\$ 85,301</u>	<u>\$ 83,387</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and

matters, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

- i. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the USD and RMB. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.
- ii. The Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's and certain subsidiaries' functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: RMB). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

(Foreign currency: functional currency)	December 31, 2020		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
RMB:NTD	RMB	163,837	4.3770 \$ 717,115
USD:NTD	USD	20,509	28.4800 584,096
EUR:NTD	EUR	4,287	35.0200 150,131
JPY:NTD	JPY	436,839	0.2763 120,699
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
RMB:NTD	RMB	73,866	4.3770 \$ 323,311
USD:NTD	USD	10,168	28.4800 289,585
JPY:NTD	JPY	467,516	0.2763 129,175
EUR:NTD	EUR	1,657	35.0200 58,028

		December 31, 2019		
(Foreign currency: functional currency)		Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
RMB:NTD	RMB	211,671	4.3050	\$ 911,244
USD:NTD	USD	7,769	29.9800	232,915
JPY:NTD	JPY	525,748	0.2760	145,106
SGD:NTD	SGD	2,592	22.8000	59,098
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
RMB:NTD	RMB	45,139	4.3050	\$ 194,323
JPY:NTD	JPY	535,298	0.2760	147,742
USD:NTD	USD	2,038	29.9800	61,099
EUR:NTD	EUR	1,528	33.5900	51,326

- iii. 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 \$1,639 and (\$9,879), respectively.
- iv. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

		Year ended December 31, 2020		
		Sensitivity analysis		
(Foreign currency: functional currency)		Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
RMB:NTD		1%	\$ 7,171	\$ -
USD:NTD		"	5,841	-
EUR:NTD		"	1,501	-
JPY:NTD		"	1,207	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
RMB:NTD		1%	\$ 3,233	\$ -
USD:NTD		"	2,896	-
JPY:NTD		"	1,292	-
EUR:NTD		"	580	-

(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Year ended December 31, 2019			
	Sensitivity analysis			
	Degree of variation		Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
RMB:NTD	1%	\$	9,112	\$ -
USD:NTD	"		2,329	-
JPY:NTD	"		1,451	-
SGD:NTD	"		591	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
JPY:NTD	1%	\$	1,477	\$ -
RMB:NTD	"		1,943	-
EUR:NTD	"		513	-
USD:NTD	"		611	-

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 or foreign 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, profit for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have increased/decreased by \$1,354 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 \$258 and \$258, 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 the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in New Taiwan dollars and Chinese Renminbi.
- ii. If the borrowing interest rate of New Taiwan dollars had increased/decreased by 0.1% with all other variables held constant, profit, net of tax for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have increased/decreased by \$864 and \$160, 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, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A' 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 following assumptions under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:
If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.
- iv. In accordance with the Group's credit risk management policies, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over certain days.
- v. The Group classifies customers' accounts receivable in accordance with credit risk. The Group applies the modified approach using loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss.
- vi. The Group used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the loss rate methodology is as follows:

	<u>Group A</u>	<u>Group B</u>	<u>Group C</u>	<u>Group D</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>At December 31, 2020</u>					
Expected loss rate	0%~0.23%	0%~20.23%	0%~100%	100.00%	
Total book value	\$ 546,238	\$ 86,326	\$ 37,141	\$ -	\$ 669,705
Loss allowance	\$ -	\$ 1,092	\$ 33,100	\$ -	\$ 34,192
	<u>Group A</u>	<u>Group B</u>	<u>Group C</u>	<u>Group D</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>At December 31, 2019</u>					
Expected loss rate	0%~0.23%	0%~20.23%	0%~100%	100.00%	
Total book value	\$ 414,030	\$ 174,686	\$ 74,394	\$ -	\$ 663,110
Loss allowance	\$ -	\$ 4,257	\$ 51,460	\$ -	\$ 55,717

vii. Movements in relation to the Group applying the modified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	2020	
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Notes receivable</u>
At January 1	\$ 55,717	\$ -
Provision for impairment	8	-
Reversal of impairment	(21,406)	-
Write-offs	(8)	-
Effect of foreign exchange	(119)	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 34,192</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
	2019	
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Notes receivable</u>
At January 1	\$ 56,552	\$ -
Provision for impairment	2,171	-
Write-offs	(2,165)	-
Effect of foreign exchange	(841)	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 55,717</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(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 while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Group's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets and, if applicable external regulatory or legal requirements.
- ii. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group has undrawn borrowing facilities of \$8,811,646 and \$1,932,077 respectively.
- iii. The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2020	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years
Short-term borrowings	\$ 1,076,334	\$ -	\$ -
Notes payable	1,944	-	-
Accounts payable	740,817	-	-
(including related parties)			
Other payables	855,157	-	-
Lease liability	33,311	26,741	29,212
Guarantee deposits received	-	11,380	-
Long-term borrowings	-	-	3,980
(including current portion)			
Convertible bonds	439,820	-	-

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2019	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years
Short-term borrowings	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ -
Notes payable	3,115	-	-
Accounts payable	950,147	-	-
(including related parties)			
Other payables	1,083,081	-	-
Lease liability	39,413	18,008	28,191
Guarantee deposits received	-	11,193	-
Convertible bonds	-	439,820	-

(3) Fair value information

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

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

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

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

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

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

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

<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	\$ 135,402	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 135,402
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	<u>1,196</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,652</u>	<u>25,848</u>
	<u>\$ 136,598</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 24,652</u>	<u>\$ 161,250</u>
Liabilities				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Call and put options of corporate bonds	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	<u>\$ 1,196</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 24,652</u>	<u>\$ 25,848</u>
Liabilities				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Call and put options of corporate bonds	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(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:

	<u>Listed shares</u>
Market quoted price	Closing price

ii. Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow

method or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the consolidated balance sheet date (i.e. yield curves on the Taipei Exchange, average commercial paper interest rates quoted from Reuters).

- iii. The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the Group's financial and non-financial instruments. Therefore, the estimated value derived using valuation model is adjusted accordingly with additional inputs, for example, model risk or liquidity risk and etc. In accordance with the Group's management policies and relevant control procedures relating to the valuation models used for fair value measurement, management believes adjustment to valuation is necessary in order to reasonably represent the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments at the consolidated balance sheet. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.
 - iv. The Group takes into account adjustments for credit risks to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments to reflect credit risk of the counterparty and the Group's credit quality.
- D. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.
- E. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, no Level 3 financial instrument was changed.
- F. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.
- G. Financial segment is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently calibrating valuation model, performing back-testing, updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.
- 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	\$ 24,652	Discounted cash flow	Long-term revenue growth rate	15%	The higher the long- term revenue growth rate, the higher the fair value; the higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value.
			Weighted average cost of capital	9.41%	
	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	\$ 24,652	Discounted cash flow	Long-term revenue growth rate	15%	The higher the long- term revenue growth rate, the higher the fair value; the higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value.
			Weighted average cost of capital	9.41%	

I. The Group has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in different measurement. The following is the effect of profit or loss or of other comprehensive income from financial assets 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	
		Favourable	Unfavourable	Favourable	Unfavourable
Input	Change	change	change	change	change
Financial assets					
Equity instrument	Discount for lack of marketability	±5%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,233
					\$ 1,233

		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	Discount for lack of marketability		±5%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,233	\$ 1,233

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 Notes 6(12) and 12(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

Management has determined the reportable operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Board of Directors that are used to make strategic decisions.

There is no material change in the basis for formation of entities and division of segments in the Group or in the measurement basis for segment information during this period.

(2) Measurement of segment information

The Group's chief operating decision-maker evaluates the performances of the operating segments based on their net profit after tax.

(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:

	Taiwan	Asia	Others	Adjustment and reversal	Total
<u>Year ended December 31, 2020</u>					
Revenue from external customers	\$ 1,736,207	\$ 5,917,899	\$ 569,745	\$ -	\$ 8,223,851
Revenue from internal customers	<u>4,536,203</u>	<u>352,141</u>	<u>-</u>	(4,888,344)	<u>-</u>
Segment revenue	<u>\$ 6,272,410</u>	<u>\$ 6,270,040</u>	<u>\$ 569,745</u>	<u>(\$ 4,888,344)</u>	<u>\$ 8,223,851</u>
Segment income	<u>\$ 2,311,351</u>	<u>\$ 1,496,093</u>	<u>\$ 4,702</u>	<u>(\$ 1,959,408)</u>	<u>\$ 1,852,738</u>
Segment income / loss, including:					
Depreciation and amortisation	<u>\$ 248,558</u>	<u>\$ 87,556</u>	<u>\$ 1,109</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 337,223</u>
Interest income	<u>447</u>	<u>74,467</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,914</u>
Interest expense	<u>13,009</u>	<u>564</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,573</u>
Income tax expense	<u>250,578</u>	<u>94,905</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>345,483</u>
Investment profit or loss which is adopting equity method	<u>669,481</u>	<u>393,113</u>	<u>-</u>	(1,062,594)	<u>-</u>
Segment total assets	<u>\$ 14,729,473</u>	<u>\$ 12,029,425</u>	<u>\$ 293,557</u>	<u>(\$ 15,087,597)</u>	<u>\$ 11,964,858</u>
Segment assets including:					
Investment which is adopting equity method	<u>\$ 4,698,485</u>	<u>\$ 2,602,340</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	(\$ 7,298,925)	<u>\$ 1,900</u>
Capital expenditure of non-current asset	<u>785,420</u>	<u>39,476</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>824,896</u>
Segment total liabilities	<u>\$ 3,580,909</u>	<u>\$ 1,229,025</u>	<u>\$ 282,450</u>	<u>(\$ 715,929)</u>	<u>\$ 4,376,455</u>

	Taiwan	Asia	Other	Adjustment and reversal	Total
<u>Year ended December 31, 2019</u>					
Revenue from external customers	\$ 1,619,840	\$ 7,782,957	\$ 163,335	\$ -	\$ 9,566,132
Revenue from internal customers	4,910,777	746,376	-	(5,657,153)	-
Segment revenue	<u>\$ 6,530,617</u>	<u>\$ 8,529,333</u>	<u>\$ 163,335</u>	<u>(\$ 5,657,153)</u>	<u>\$ 9,566,132</u>
Segment income	<u>\$ 2,685,001</u>	<u>\$ 2,190,493</u>	<u>(\$ 4,585)</u>	<u>(\$ 2,832,943)</u>	<u>\$ 2,037,966</u>
Segment income / loss, including:					
Depreciation and amortisation	\$ 193,633	\$ 74,644	\$ 1,064	\$ -	\$ 269,341
Interest income	3,645	56,127	-	-	59,772
Interest expense	4,125	849	-	-	4,974
Income tax expense	209,572	157,129	564	-	367,265
Investment profit or loss which is adopting equity method	1,015,670	607,703	-	(1,623,373)	-
Segment total assets	<u>\$ 13,547,978</u>	<u>\$ 10,597,374</u>	<u>\$ 81,291</u>	<u>(\$ 13,398,025)</u>	<u>\$ 10,828,618</u>
Segment assets including:					
Investment which is adopting equity method	\$ 4,039,995	\$ 2,164,244	\$ -	(\$ 6,204,239)	\$ -
Capital expenditure of non-current asset	1,476,314	163,769	930	-	1,641,013
Segment total liabilities	<u>\$ 3,324,050</u>	<u>\$ 1,477,818</u>	<u>\$ 77,714</u>	<u>(\$ 1,258,465)</u>	<u>\$ 3,621,117</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, sales to Europe and America of reporting department-Taiwan amounted to \$418,188 and \$261,174, respectively, and sales to Europe and America of reporting department-Asia and others amounted to \$570,124 and \$165,118, respectively.

(4) Reconciliation for segment income

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. The reportable segment income or loss is in accordance with the income before tax from continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(5) Information on products

The Group operates business only in a single industry with business scope of healthy foods and beauty products; disclosure of financial information on industry is not applicable.

(6) Geographical information

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

	Years ended December 31,			
	2020		2019	
	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
Taiwan	\$ 1,736,207	\$ 4,099,340	\$ 1,619,840	\$ 3,660,236
Mainland China	5,917,899	830,805	7,782,957	802,946
Others	569,745	2,352	163,335	5,034
	<u>\$ 8,223,851</u>	<u>\$ 4,932,497</u>	<u>\$ 9,566,132</u>	<u>\$ 4,468,216</u>

Revenue is reported based on the countries in which the Group's subsidiaries are located.

(7) Major customer information

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

	Years ended December 31,			
	2020		2019	
	Revenue	Segment	Revenue	Segment
A	\$ 1,014,753	Asia	\$ 1,702,480	Asia
B	<u>1,115,443</u>	Asia	<u>1,045,494</u>	Asia
	<u>\$ 2,130,196</u>		<u>\$ 2,747,974</u>	

TCI CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Loans to others

Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account (Note 2)	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2020 (Note 3)	Balance at December 31, 2020	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of loan (Note 4)	Amount of transactions with the borrower	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for uncollectible accounts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party	Ceiling on total loans granted	Footnote
											Item	Value					
1	SHANGHAI BIOFUNCTION CO., LTD.	TCI CO., LTD.	Other receivables - related parties	Y	\$ 510,600	\$ 510,600	\$ -	4.35%	2	\$ -	For operating capital	\$ -	None	\$ -	\$ 1,035,563	\$ 1,035,563	Notes 5 and 6
2	SHANGHAI BIOSCIENCE CO., LTD.	TCI CO., LTD.	Other receivables - related parties	Y	340,400	340,400	-	4.35%	2	-	For operating capital	-	None	-	387,611	387,611	Notes 5 and 6

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: Fill in the name of account in which the loans are recognised, such as receivables-related parties, current account with stockholders, prepayments, temporary payments, etc.

Note 3: Fill in the maximum outstanding balance of loans to others during the year ended December 31, 2020. The amount is calculated at the closing rate of RMB\$1 : NTD\$4.3770, the exchange rate used in original transaction shall be adopted if there was no movement.

Note 4: (1) For entities having business transaction with the Company, limit on loans granted to a single party is the higher value of purchasing and selling during the most recent year or during the current year as of the date of financing.

(2) For nature of loan pertaining to short-term financing, limit on loans granted to a single party is 30% of the Company's net assets based on the latest financial statements.

Note 5: For short-term financing with other entities, ceiling on total loans granted by the Company's subsidiary to others is 30% of the subsidiary's net assets based on the latest financial statements,

and limit on loans granted by the Company's subsidiary to a single party is 30% of the subsidiary's net assets based on the latest financial statements.

Note 6: The amounts were approved by the Board of Directors.

TCI CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others
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		Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2020	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2020	Actual amount drawn down	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	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary (Note 4)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company (Note 4)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China (Note 4)	Footnote
		Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor (Note 2)	Company name											
0	TCI CO., LTD.	TCI HK LIMITED	2	\$ 1,381,756	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	14.47	\$ 3,454,391	Y	N	N	Note 3

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 Endorser/guarantor parent company and its subsidiaries jointly own more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/ guaranteed company.
- (4)The endorsed/guaranteed parent company directly or indirectly owns more than 50% voting shares of the endorser/guarantor subsidiary.
- (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) Joint guarantee of the performance guarantee for pre-sold home sales contract as required under the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: Limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party is 20% of the Company's net assets based on the latest financial statements.

Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/guarantees provided to others is 50% of the Company's net assets based on the latest financial statements.

Note 4: 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.

Note 5: On July 24, 2020, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to adjust the endorsement/guarantee amount from \$1,400,000 to \$1,000,000.

TCI CO., 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	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2020				Footnote
				Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
TCI CO., LTD.	BILLION ELECTRIC CO., LTD.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	125,039	\$ 1,196	0.13	\$ 1,196	
TCI CO., LTD.	LIN LIE INTEGRATION CO., LTD.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	54,000	372	3.48	372	
TCI CO., LTD.	PURE MILK CO., LTD.	The Company was an institutional shareholder of PURE MILK CO., LTD..	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	403,333	22,000	9.84	22,000	
TCI LIVING CO., LTD.	CHUN LING INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	The company was an institutional shareholder of CHUN LING INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD..	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	228,000	2,280	19.00	2,280	
TCI CO., LTD.	NIPPI INC	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	66,400	70,175	2.30	70,175	
TCI CO., LTD.	MAXIGEN BIOTECH INC.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	1,957,000	44,815	2.82	44,815	
TCI CO., LTD.	SYNGEN BIOTECH CO., LTD.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	189,000	20,412	0.70	20,412	

TCI CO., 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

Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Footnote
			Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
TCI CO., LTD.	SHANGHAI BIOTRADE CO., LTD.	Subsidiary	(Sales)	\$ 2,022,416	(33.33)	60-90 days	The prices and terms of sales and purchases are available to third parties.	Terms for collections are approximately the same as those with third parties.	\$ 134,029	17.57	
TCI CO., LTD.	SHANGHAI BIOFUNCTION CO., LTD.	Subsidiary	(Sales)	1,741,026	(28.69)	60-90 days	The prices and terms of sales and purchases are available to third parties.	Terms for collections are approximately the same as those with third parties.	70,960	9.30	
TCI CO., LTD.	TCI BIOTECH LLC	Subsidiary	(Sales)	519,730	(8.56)	60-90 days	The prices and terms of sales and purchases are available to third parties.	Terms for collections are approximately the same as those with third parties.	221,642	29.05	
TCI CO., LTD.	TCI JAPAN CO., LTD.	Subsidiary	Purchases	138,447	4.03	60-90 days	The prices and terms of sales and purchases are available to third parties.	Terms for collections are approximately the same as those with third parties.	(28,000)	(4.22)	

Note: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

TCI CO., 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 collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts	
					Amount	Action taken			
TCI CO., LTD.	SHANGHAI BIDTRADE CO., LTD	Subsidiary	Accounts receivable	\$ 134,029	10.82	-	-	\$ 134,029	\$ -
TCI CO., LTD.	TCI BIOTECH LLC	Subsidiary	Accounts receivable	221,642	3.71	-	-	221,642	-

Note: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company. In the case that shares were issued with no par value or a par value other than NT\$10 per share, the 20 % of paid-in capital shall be replaced by 10% of equity.

TCI CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction		Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
				General ledger account	Amount	
0	TCI CO., LTD.	SHANGHAI BIOTRADE CO., LTD.	1	Sales of goods	\$ 2,022,416	The prices and terms of sales and purchases are available to third parties. 24.59
0	TCI CO., LTD.	SHANGHAI BIOTRADE CO., LTD.	1	Accounts receivable	134,029	The prices and terms of sales and purchases are available to third parties. 1.12
0	TCI CO., LTD.	SHANGHAI BIOFUNCTION CO., LTD.	1	Sales of goods	1,741,026	The prices and terms of sales and purchases are available to third parties. 21.17
0	TCI CO., LTD.	SHANGHAI BIOFUNCTION CO., LTD.	1	Accounts receivable	70,960	The prices and terms of sales and purchases are available to third parties. 0.59
0	TCI CO., LTD.	TCI BIOTECH LLC	1	Sales of goods	519,730	The prices and terms of sales and purchases are available to third parties. 6.32
0	TCI CO., LTD.	TCI BIOTECH LLC	1	Accounts receivable	221,642	The prices and terms of sales and purchases are available to third parties. 1.85
0	TCI CO., LTD.	TCI JAPAN CO., LTD.	1	Purchases	138,447	The prices and terms of sales and purchases are available to third parties. 1.68

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 :

- (1) Parent company to subsidiary.
- (2) Subsidiary to parent company.
- (3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

TCI CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Information on investees

Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2020			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2020	Investment income(loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2020	Balance as at December 31, 2019	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
TCI CO., LTD.	TCI FIRSTEK CORP.	Taiwan	Wholesale and retail of health foods and cosmetics	\$ 43,685	\$ 43,685	238,296,886	100.00	\$ 3,106,833	\$ 435,916	\$ 435,916	None
TCI CO., LTD.	GENE & NEXT INC.	Taiwan	Research and development of biotechnology and genetics	64,250	64,250	9,541,125	61.19	127,218	35,746	21,873	None
TCI CO., LTD.	TCI HK LIMITED	Hong Kong	Trading health foods and cosmetics	21,046	21,046	-	100.00	13,540	503	503	None
TCI CO., LTD.	TCI BIOTECH LLC	U.S.A.	Trading health foods and cosmetics	8,778	8,778	-	100.00	12,233	9,161	9,161	None
TCI CO., LTD.	BIOCOSME CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Trading health foods and cosmetics	5,000	5,000	500,000	100.00	5,006	-	-	None
TCI CO., LTD.	TCI JAPAN CO., LTD.	JAPAN	Trading health foods and cosmetics	15,626	15,626	5,500	100.00	26,257	5,157	5,157	None
GENE & NEXT INC.	GLUX HK LIMITED	Hong Kong	Trading health foods and cosmetics	29,542	29,542	-	100.00	442	556	340	None
GENE & NEXT INC.	TCI LIVING CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Trading health foods and cosmetics	43,175	43,175	2,760,000	79.31	32,670	279	171	None
TCI LIVING CO., LTD.	SBI GROUP HK LIMITED	Hong Kong	Trading health foods and cosmetics	-	-	-	100.00	3,835	3	1	None
TCI CO., LTD.	PT TCI BIOTEK INDO	Indonesia	Trading health foods and cosmetics	-	-	-	100.00	92	10	10	Note 3
TCI CO., LTD.	TCI BIOTECH NETHERLANDS B.V.	Netherlands	Trading health foods and cosmetics	-	-	-	100.00	(1,126)	(4,459)	(4,459)	None
TCI CO., LTD.	SMY INTERENT OF PACKAGE CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Producing, manufacturing and selling of packaging containers	-	-	190,000	19.00	1,900	1	-	None
TCI CO., LTD.	QUANTUM BIOLOGY INC.	Taiwan	Research and development of biotechnology	-	-	3,000,000	100.00	(21,841)	(8,158)	(8,158)	None

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.

Note 3: There was no capital injection as of December 31, 2020.

TCI CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Information on investments in Mainland China
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	Investment method	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2020	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2020		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	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							
SHANGHAI BIOTRADE CO., LTD.	Wholesale of health foods, cosmetics and chemical productions; cosmetic manufacturing	\$ 14,525	Note 3	\$ 15,440	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,440	\$ 444,661	100.00	\$ 444,661	\$ 3,396,245	\$ 289,047	Note 5 Note 6
SHANGHAI BIOSCIENCE CO., LTD.	Wholesale of health foods, cosmetics and chemical productions; cosmetics manufacturing	26,262	Note 2	-	-	-	-	407,606	100.00	407,606	3,147,764	-	Note 5 Note 6
SHANGHAI BIOCOSME CO., LTD.	Producing cosmetics	144,441	Note 2	-	-	-	-	35,498	100.00	35,498	186,247	-	Note 5 Note 6
SHANGHAI BIOFUNCTION CO., LTD.	Producing health foods	1,148,512	Note 1	438,307	-	-	438,307	602,592	100.00	602,592	3,989,055	-	Note 5 Note 6
BIO DYNAMIC LABORATORIES INC.	Trading health foods and cosmetics	28,958	Note 3	-	-	-	-	-	48.53	-	2,825	-	Note 5 Note 6
SHANGHAI BIOTECHGENE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Research and development of biotechnology and genetics	43,770	Note 4	-	-	-	-	438	100.00	438	44,603	-	Note 5 Note 6
TCI LIVING SHANGHAI CO., LTD.	Trading health foods and cosmetics	2,848	Note 3	-	-	-	-	(439)	48.53	(213)	1,256	-	Note 5 Note 6

Note 1 : Reinvestments in a company in Mainland China through parent company in Taiwan and Shanghai BioScience Co., Ltd.. (USD\$14,400 and RMB\$168,700)

Note 2 : Reinvestments in a company in Mainland China through Shanghai BioTrade Co., Ltd.

Note 3 : Reinvestments in a company in Mainland China through domestic subsidiary company.

Note 4 : Reinvestments in a company in Mainland China through Shanghai BioScience Co., Ltd.

Note 5 : The financial statements that are audited and attested by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
TCI CO., LTD.	\$ 438,307	\$ 712,000	\$ 4,553,042
TCI FIRSTEK CORP.	15,440	15,440	2,022,760

Note 6 : The numbers in this table are expressed in New Taiwan dollars, except for: assets and liabilities presents at RMB\$1 : NTD\$4.3770, USD\$1 : NTD\$28.4800; income presents at RMB\$1 : NTD\$4.2813, USD\$1 : NTD\$29.5332;

Note 7 : The amount is the higher of limits on accumulated investment amounts or 60% of consolidated net assets was based on Investment Commission, MOEA Regulation No. 09704604680 announced on August 29, 2008.

TCI CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 9

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Sale (purchase)		Property transaction		Accounts receivable (payable)		Provision of endorsements/guarantees or collaterals		Financing				
	Amount	%	Amount	%	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 during the year ended December 31, 2020	Others
SHANGHAI BIOFUNCTION CO., LTD.	\$ 1,741,026	28.69	\$ -	-	\$ 70,960	9.30	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	-
SHANGHAI BIOTRADE CO., LTD.	2,022,416	33.33	-	-	134,029	17.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

TCI CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Major shareholders information

December 31, 2020

Table 10

Name of major shareholders	Shares	
	Number of shares held	Ownership
DYDO GROUP HOLDINGS INC.	9,593,216	8.11%
JIE TIAN LTD.	7,764,000	6.57%