

METATECH(AP) INC.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF INDEPENDENT
ACCOUNTANTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

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.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and shareholders of Metatech (AP) Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Metatech (AP) Inc. (the “Company”) as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of Metatech (AP) Inc. as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit of the parent company only financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019 in accordance with the “Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants”, “Rule No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Auditing-1090360805 issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission on February 25, 2020” and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China (ROC GAAS); and in accordance with the “Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants” and ROC GAAS for our audit of the parent company only financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics for Certified Public

Accountants in the Republic of China (the “Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the parent company only financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only 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 Company’s parent company only financial statements of the current period are stated as follows:

Appropriateness of warehouse operating revenue cut-off

Description

For a description of accounting policy on revenue recognition, please refer to Note 4(29). For critical judgements in applying accounting policies, please refer to Note 5(1). For details of operating revenue, please refer to Note 6(17).

The Company has two delivery types for sales of goods: factory direct shipment and hub warehouse sales. In accordance with IFRS 15 ‘Revenue from contracts with customers’ as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, assets are transferred when customers obtain control of that assets. Revenue is recognised when the Company transferred promised goods to customers and the performance obligation is satisfied. The Company’s warehouses are located in Shanghai, a consignee obtains control of the assets when a consignee picks up the goods, but the timing of assets transfer is not fixed and management recognised revenue based on the reports of inventory movement provided by hub

custodians. As the information process, recording and maintenance of the reports were done manually it may lead to improper revenue recognition or the discrepancy between physical inventory quantities in the hubs and quantities in accounting record. Moreover, since transaction amounts before and after the balance sheet date are significant to the financial statements, we determined the appropriateness of warehouse operating revenue cut-off as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter:

We performed the following audit procedures on appropriateness of warehouse operating revenue cut-off:

1. Based on our understanding of the Company's business and industry, we assessed the reasonableness of warehouse operating revenue recognition policies and procedures and confirmed that these were consistently applied in the financial statements.
2. Understand the warehouses' process of collection, management and shipping, assessed and tested relevant internal controls, including randomly checking the product name, quantity and amount in the reports provided by hub custodian were in agreement with pick-up details and information on sales vouchers and confirmed that revenue from inventory movement are recognised in the correct reporting periods.
3. Performed cut-off tests on warehouse operating sales transactions that took place shortly before and after the balance sheet date, including verifying pick-up details provided by hub custodian are in agreement with the product name and quantity of inventory movement records and sales revenue amount, and are recognised in the correct reporting periods.
4. Performed confirmation for stock quantities at the warehouse and verified it against the system and accounting records.

Realisability of deferred tax assets

Description

For a description of the accounting policy on income tax, please refer to Note 4(26); for accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty in relation to income tax, please refer to Note 5(2); and for details of income tax, please refer to Note 6(21).

The Company's deferred tax assets amounted to \$74,542 thousand as at December 31, 2019. The evaluation of the realisability of deferred tax assets involved the future operation plan which was proposed by management to determine whether there is sufficient taxable income, including the estimated assumptions in forecasting market demand, economic conditions, revenue growth rate and cost considerations, etc. Since the abovementioned assumptions involved critical accounting judgement made by management, and has a high degree of uncertainty, we determined the realisability of deferred income tax assets as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter:

We performed the following audit procedures on realisability of deferred tax assets:

1. Obtained an understanding of the Company's operation and industry nature, evaluated the reasonableness of future operation plan which was proposed by management, including preparation working flow of operation plan and assessed the operation plan whether it is consistent with the content which was approved by the management.
2. Inquired with management on the content of operation plan and assessed the performance intention and ability.
3. Examined the assumptions used by the management on future operation plan in determining the growth in revenue, cost and expense, compared the assumptions with historical data and information of economic and industry forecasting and further assessed the reasonableness of estimated future realisable taxable income.

4. Assessed the sensitivity analysis that was performed by management under different estimated net income completion percentage and confirmed that management has taken into account the effects of estimate uncertainty on future taxable income properly.

Valuation of allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description

For a description of the accounting policy on inventory valuation, please refer to Note 4(11); for accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty in relation to inventory valuation, please refer to Note 5(2); and for information on the allowance for inventory valuation losses, please refer to Note 6(4).

The Company's inventories and allowance for inventory valuation losses amounted to \$34,441 thousand and \$1,207 thousand, respectively, as at December 31, 2019. The Company is an agent of semiconductor components which is primarily engaged in sales of niche products and agent of consumer products, communications and connectors. As the agent products are in a small-volume, large-variety production, facing highly competitive nature of the market price and having a short life cycle, there is a higher risk of incurring inventory valuation losses or having obsolete inventory. The Company recognises inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The assessment of the allowance for inventory valuation losses, including the identification of obsolete inventory and determination of net realisable value, often involves subjective judgement and a high degree of uncertainty. Considering the material effect of inventory and its allowance for valuation losses on the parent company only financial statements, we determined the valuation of allowance for inventory valuation losses as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter:

We performed the following audit procedures on valuation of allowance for inventory valuation losses:

1. Assessed the reasonableness of policies and procedures related to the provision of allowance for inventory valuation losses based on our understanding of the operations and the characteristics of its industry.

2. Understood the Company's warehousing control procedures. Reviewed the annual physical inventory count plan and participated in the annual inventory count in order to assess the effectiveness of the classification of obsolete inventory and internal control over obsolete inventory.
3. Tested the accuracy of obsolete inventory aging report assessed using the individual assessment by the management, including confirming that the inventory movement is within the appropriate age range.
4. Reviewed the appropriateness of the estimation basis for the evaluation of net realisable value, randomly checked supporting documents of product sales and purchases and recalculated and evaluated the reasonableness of allowance for inventory valuation losses.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ROC GAAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures

are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only 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 Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the parent company only financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Hsu, Ming-Chuan

Chih, Ping-Chiun

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 27, 2020

The accompanying parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements and report of independent accountants 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.

METATECH(AP) INC.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 132,109	9	\$ 278,446	23
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost	6(2) and 8	12,204	1	10,062	1
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(3)	918	-	1,427	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	111,504	8	96,265	8
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	7	-	-	182	-
1200	Other receivables		2,299	-	2,430	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	22	-	8,095	1
1220	Current income tax assets		29	-	22	-
130X	Inventories	6(4)	33,234	2	32,492	3
1410	Prepayments		5,691	1	4,556	-
1470	Other current assets		237	-	398	-
11XX	Current Assets		<u>298,247</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>434,375</u>	<u>36</u>
Non-current assets						
1550	Investments accounted for under equity method	6(5)	386,034	28	375,399	31
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(6) and 8	221,835	16	175,887	15
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(7)	122,180	9	-	-
1780	Intangible assets	6(9)	258,627	18	136,975	11
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(21)	74,542	5	42,943	4
1900	Other non-current assets	6(6)(8)(11)(24)	43,222	3	40,614	3
15XX	Non-current assets		<u>1,106,440</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>771,818</u>	<u>64</u>
1XXX	Total assets		<u>\$ 1,404,687</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,206,193</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

METATECH(AP) INC.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	\$ 20,000	1	\$ 20,000	2
2130	Current contract liabilities	124	-	156	-
2150	Notes payable	324	-	1,377	-
2170	Accounts payable	79,278	6	70,475	6
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	239	-	415	-
2200	Other payables	12,082	1	25,158	2
2220	Other payables - related parties	151	-	124	-
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current	4,433	-	4,433	-
2280	Current lease liabilities	11,806	1	-	-
2300	Other current liabilities	770	-	430	-
21XX	Current Liabilities	<u>129,207</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>122,568</u>	<u>10</u>
Non-current liabilities					
2530	Corporate bonds payable	144,861	10	-	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	14,259	1	10,736	1
2580	Non-current lease liabilities	112,002	8	-	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	30	-	30	-
25XX	Non-current liabilities	<u>271,152</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>10,766</u>	<u>1</u>
2XXX	Total Liabilities	<u>400,359</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>133,334</u>	<u>11</u>
Share capital					
3110	Share capital - common stock	580,160	41	580,160	48
Capital surplus					
3200	Capital surplus	649,086	47	618,263	51
Retained earnings					
3350	Accumulated deficit	(206,808)	(15)	(114,567)	(9)
Other equity interest					
3400	Other equity interest	(18,110)	(1)	(10,997)	(1)
3XXX	Total equity	<u>1,004,328</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>1,072,859</u>	<u>89</u>
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments					
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 1,404,687</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,206,193</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

METATECH(AP) INC.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except loss per share)

Items	Notes	Year ended December 31				
		2019		2018		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
4000	Sales revenue	6(17) and 7	\$ 455,905	100	\$ 428,024	100
5000	Operating costs	6(4)(19) and 7	(415,510)	(91)	(382,030)	(89)
5950	Net operating margin		<u>40,395</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>45,994</u>	<u>11</u>
	Operating expenses	6(19)(20)				
6100	Selling expenses		(53,428)	(12)	(53,942)	(13)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(66,311)	(14)	(52,087)	(12)
6300	Research and development expenses		(57,560)	(13)	(38,143)	(9)
6450	Impairment loss (impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	12(2)	-	-	1,645	-
6000	Total operating expenses		<u>(177,299)</u>	<u>(39)</u>	<u>(142,527)</u>	<u>(34)</u>
6900	Operating loss		<u>(136,904)</u>	<u>(30)</u>	<u>(96,533)</u>	<u>(23)</u>
	Non-operating revenue and expenses					
7010	Other income		1,512	1	10,380	2
7020	Other gains and losses	6(18)	1,114	-	7,103	2
7050	Finance costs		(4,355)	(1)	(44)	-
7070	Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, net		19,526	4	11,915	3
7000	Total non-operating revenue and expenses		<u>17,797</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>29,354</u>	<u>7</u>
7900	Loss before income tax		<u>(119,107)</u>	<u>(26)</u>	<u>(67,179)</u>	<u>(16)</u>
7950	Income tax benefit	6(21)	26,412	6	9,435	2
8200	Loss for the year		<u>(\$ 92,695)</u>	<u>(20)</u>	<u>(\$ 57,744)</u>	<u>(14)</u>
	Other comprehensive income (net)					
	Other comprehensive income					
	Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Other comprehensive income, before tax, actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	6(11)	\$ 568	-	(\$ 1,671)	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(21)	(114)	-	478	-
8310	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		<u>454</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,193)</u>	<u>-</u>
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations		(8,891)	(2)	10,042	2
8399	Income tax relating to the components of other comprehensive income	6(21)	1,778	-	(1,400)	-
8360	Components of other comprehensive (loss) income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		<u>(7,113)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>8,642</u>	<u>2</u>
8300	Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year		<u>(\$ 6,659)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>\$ 7,449</u>	<u>2</u>
8500	Total comprehensive loss for the year		<u>(\$ 99,354)</u>	<u>(22)</u>	<u>(\$ 50,295)</u>	<u>(12)</u>
	Basic loss per share	6(22)				
9750	Total basic loss per share		<u>(\$ 1.60)</u>		<u>(\$ 1.01)</u>	
9850	Total diluted loss per share		<u>(\$ 1.60)</u>		<u>(\$ 1.01)</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

METATECH(AP) INC.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		<u>Capital Surplus</u>						Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	<u>Total equity</u>
Notes	Share capital - common stock	Additional paid- in capital	Employee stock warrants	Stock warrants	Others	Accumulated deficit			
<u>2018</u>									
	\$ 440,160	\$ 234,540	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 84	(\$ 55,630)	(\$ 19,639)	\$ 599,515	
	-	-	-	-	-	(57,744)	-	(57,744)	
	-	-	-	-	-	(1,193)	8,642	7,449	
	-	-	-	-	-	(58,937)	8,642	(50,295)	
6(14)	140,000	364,000	-	-	-	-	-	504,000	
6(13)	-	2,665	16,974	-	-	-	-	19,639	
	<u>\$ 580,160</u>	<u>\$ 601,205</u>	<u>\$ 16,974</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 84</u>	<u>(\$ 114,567)</u>	<u>(\$ 10,997)</u>	<u>\$ 1,072,859</u>	
<u>2019</u>									
	\$ 580,160	\$ 601,205	\$ 16,974	\$ -	\$ 84	(\$ 114,567)	(\$ 10,997)	\$ 1,072,859	
	-	-	-	-	-	(92,695)	-	(92,695)	
	-	-	-	-	-	454	(7,113)	(6,659)	
	-	-	-	-	-	(92,241)	(7,113)	(99,354)	
6(13)	-	-	25,258	-	-	-	-	25,258	
6(10)	-	-	-	5,565	-	-	-	5,565	
	<u>\$ 580,160</u>	<u>\$ 601,205</u>	<u>\$ 42,232</u>	<u>\$ 5,565</u>	<u>\$ 84</u>	<u>(\$ 206,808)</u>	<u>(\$ 18,110)</u>	<u>\$ 1,004,328</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

METATECH(AP) INC.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Years ended December 31,	
		2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before tax		(\$ 119,107)	(\$ 67,179)
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation expense (including right of use assets)	6(6)(7)(19)	27,701	5,842
Amortization expense	6(19)	367	552
Expected credit gain	6(3) and 12	-	(1,645)
Net loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(18)	210	-
Interest expense		1,851	44
Interest expense of bonds discount amortization		2,503	-
Interest income		(322)	(489)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(19,526)	(11,915)
Share based compensation cost	6(13)	25,258	19,639
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(6)	-	24
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)		2,853	(2,811)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable, net		509	1,434
Accounts receivable		(15,239)	(9,564)
Accounts receivable - related parties		182	167
Other receivables		131	10,437
Other receivables - related parties		8,073	(4,564)
Inventories		(742)	(2,004)
Prepayments		(1,135)	(2,201)
Other current assets		161	(398)
Net defined benefit assets	6(11)	(20)	(47)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities		(32)	72
Notes payable		(1,053)	1,377
Accounts payable		8,803	21,550
Accounts payable - related parties		(176)	(233)
Other payables		(7,895)	12,176
Other payables - related parties		27	(498)
Other current liabilities		341	226
Other non-current liabilities		-	(3)
Cash outflow generated from operations		(86,277)	(30,011)
Interest received		322	489
Interest paid		(1,851)	44
Interest taxes paid		(7)	(22)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(87,813)	(29,588)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost	6(2)	(2,142)	(2,108)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(6)(24)	(34,066)	(93,630)
Increase in refundable deposits		(197)	(232)
Increase in other non current assets		(33,978)	(32,137)
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(9)	(121,652)	(123,115)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method		-	(2,000)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(192,035)	(253,222)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in short term borrowings	6(25)	35,000	40,000
Repayments of short term borrowings	6(25)	(35,000)	(20,000)
Proceeds from issuance of convertible bonds	6(25)	147,712	-
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	6(7)(25)	(11,348)	-
Proceeds from issuance of shares	6(14)	-	504,000
Net cash flows from financing activities		136,364	524,000
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(2,853)	2,811
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(146,337)	244,001
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6(1)	278,446	34,445
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(1)	\$ 132,109	\$ 278,446

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

METATECH(AP) INC.
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. History and Organisation

Metatech (AP) Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated as company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) in September 1998. The Company are primarily engaged in wholesale and retail of electronic products and equipment as well as development and operation of biomedicine related business. The shares of the Company were officially listed on the Taipei Exchange on June 3, 2004 as approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

2. The Date of Authorisation for Issuance of the Financial Statements and Procedures for Authorization

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 27, 2020.

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 2019 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 9, ‘Prepayment features with negative compensation’	January 1, 2019
IFRS 16, ‘Leases’	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 19, ‘Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement’	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 28, ‘Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures’	January 1, 2019
IFRIC 23, ‘Uncertainty over income tax treatments’	January 1, 2019
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 cycle	January 1, 2019

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Company’s assessment. The quantitative impact will be disclosed when the assessment is complete.

IFRS 16, ‘Leases’

A. IFRS 16, ‘Leases’, replaces IAS 17, ‘Leases’ and related interpretations and SICs. The standard requires lessees to recognise a ‘right-of-use asset’ and a lease liability (except for those leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets). The accounting stays the same for lessors, which is to classify their leases as either finance leases or operating leases and account for those two types of leases differently. IFRS 16 only requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors.

- B. The Company has elected to apply IFRS 16 by not restating the comparative information (referred herein as the ‘modified retrospective approach’) when applying “IFRSs” effective in 2019 as endorsed by the FSC. Accordingly, the Company increased ‘right-of-use asset’ by \$53,434, increased ‘lease liability’ by \$53,434 with respect to the lease contracts of lessees on January 1, 2019.
- C. The Company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard at the date of initial application of IFRS 16:
- (a) Reassessment as to whether a contract is, or contains, a lease is not required, instead, the application of IFRS 16 depends on whether or not the contracts were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.
 - (b) The use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
 - (c) The exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of ‘right-of-use asset’.
 - (d) The use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.
- D. The Company calculated the present value of lease liabilities by using the weighted average incremental borrowing interest rate of 1.60%.
- E. The Company recognised lease liabilities which had previously been classified as ‘operating leases’ under the principles of IAS 17, ‘Leases’. The reconciliation between operating lease commitments under IAS 17 measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate and lease liabilities recognised as of January 1, 2019 is as follows:

Operating lease commitments disclosed by applying IAS 17 as at December 31, 2018	\$	54,476
Less: Low-value assets	(67)
Add: Adjustments as a result of a different treatment of extension and termination options		<u>2,742</u>
Total lease contracts amount recognised as lease liabilities by applying IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019		57,151
Incremental borrowing interest rate at the date of initial application		<u>1.60%</u>
Lease liabilities recognised as at January 1, 2019 by applying IFRS 16	\$	<u><u>53,434</u></u>

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

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

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendment 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

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Company’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>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
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, 2021
Amendments to IAS 1, ‘classification of liabilities as current or non-current’	January 1, 2022

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

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

(1) Compliance statement

The parent company only financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”.

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, the parent company only 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) Defined benefit assets recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”) requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the parent company only financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (the “functional currency”). The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

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

(c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through 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

The operating results and financial position of all the group entities 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.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

- A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:
 - (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
 - (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.
- B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
 - (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
 - (c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(5) 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.

(6) 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 amortized 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 Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognizes the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognizes the gain or loss in profit or loss.

(7) 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 Company's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash

flows.

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

- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.
- D. The Company'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.

(8) Accounts and notes receivable

- A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company 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.

(9) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortised cost including accounts receivable that have a significant financing component, at each reporting date, the Company recognizes the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognizes 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 that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognizes the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(10) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(11) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

(12) Investments accounted for using equity method / subsidiaries

- A. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company 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.

- 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 Company.
- C. The Company's share of its subsidiaries' 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 Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognise losses proportionate to its ownership.
- 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 Company loses control of a subsidiary, the Company 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 Company 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.
- F. Pursuant to the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers," profit (loss) of the current period and other comprehensive income in the non-consolidated financial statements shall equal to the amount attributable to owners of the parent in the financial statements prepared with basis for consolidation. Owners' equity in the non-consolidated financial statements shall equal to equity attributable to owners of the parent in the financial statements prepared with basis for consolidation.

(13) 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 Company 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	20 ~ 50 years
Machinery and equipment	3 ~ 10 years
Transportation equipment	3 ~ 5 years
Office equipment	3 ~ 5 years
Leasehold improvements	3 ~ 10 years
Other equipment	3 ~ 5 years

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

Effective 2019 (Using the modified retrospective approach)

- 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 Company. 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 fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

The Company 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 amount of the initial measurement of lease liability.

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.

(15) Operating leases (lessee)

Prior to 2019

Payments made under an operating lease (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(16) Intangible assets

Technical skills

These are mainly regarding the acquisition of technical skills for regenerative medicine, which are stated at acquisition cost and are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 10 years.

(17) Impairment of non-financial assets

A. The Company 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. Except for goodwill, 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 amortized historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

B. The recoverable amounts of goodwill 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.

(18) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise short-term bank borrowings. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized 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.

(19) Notes and accounts payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of goods 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.

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

- A. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.
- B. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(21) Convertible bonds payable

Convertible bonds issued by the Company contain conversion options (that is, the bondholders have the right to convert the bonds into the Company's common shares by exchanging a fixed amount of cash for a fixed number of common shares), call options and put options. The Company 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'.

(22) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(23) Provisions

The Company's provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

(24) 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

(a) 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.

(b) Defined benefit plans

- i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability; when there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Company uses interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.
- ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.
- iii. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

C. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Company'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 Company 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. If employee compensation is paid by shares, the Company calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(25) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions. 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.

(26) 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 operates and generates 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 parent company only 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 Company

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.

(27) Share capital

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.

(28) 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.

(29) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods

- (a) The Company sells electronic products and equipment as an agent. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred 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 Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
- (b) A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

B. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

Given that the contractual period lasts less than one year, the Company recognises the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred although the Company expects to recover those costs.

5. Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Key Sources of Assumption Uncertainty

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company'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 Company's accounting policies

Revenue recognition on a net/gross basis

The Company determines whether the nature of its performance obligation is to provide the specified goods or services itself (i.e. the Company is a principal) or to arrange for the other party to provide those goods or services (i.e. the Company is an agent) based on the transaction model and its economic substance. The Company is a principal if it controls a promised good or service before it transfers the good or service to a customer. The Company recognises revenue at gross amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services transferred. The Company is an agent if its performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of goods or services by another party. The Company recognises revenue at the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the other party to provide its goods or services.

Indicators that the Company controls the good or service before it is provided to a customer include the following:

- (a) The Company is primarily responsible for the provision of goods or services;
- (b) The Company assumes the inventory risk before transferring the specified goods or services to the customer or after transferring control of the goods or services to the customer; and
- (c) The Company has discretion in establishing prices for the goods or services.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A. Realisability of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Assessment of the realisability of deferred tax assets involves critical accounting judgements and estimates of the management, including the assumptions of expected future sales revenue growth rate and profit rate, available tax credits, etc. Any variations in global economic environment, industrial environment, and laws and regulations might cause material adjustments to deferred tax assets.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company recognised deferred tax assets amounting to \$74,542.

B. Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Company must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Company 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, 2019, the carrying amount of inventories was \$33,234.

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 98	\$ 50
Checking accounts and demand deposits	<u>132,011</u>	<u>278,396</u>
	<u>\$ 132,109</u>	<u>\$ 278,446</u>

A. The Company 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. Details of the Group's cash and cash equivalents pledged to others as collateral are provided in Note 8.

(2) Financial assets at amortised cost

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Current items:		
Time deposits maturing in excess of three months	\$ 9,013	\$ 4,800
Reserve account for demand deposits	<u>3,191</u>	<u>5,262</u>
	<u>\$ 12,204</u>	<u>\$ 10,062</u>

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

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Interest income	<u>\$ 84</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>

B. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at amortised cost held by the Company was \$12,204 and \$10,062, respectively.

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

D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at amortised cost is provided in Note 12(2).

(3) Notes and accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Notes receivable	\$ 918	\$ 1,427
Accounts receivable	\$ 111,504	\$ 96,265
Less: Allowance for bad debts	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 111,504</u>	<u>\$ 96,265</u>

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

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>		<u>December 31, 2018</u>	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not past due	\$ 107,589	\$ 918	\$ 93,170	\$ 1,427
Up to 30 days	3,915	-	391	-
31 to 90 days	-	-	2,704	-
Over 90 days	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 111,504</u>	<u>\$ 918</u>	<u>\$ 96,265</u>	<u>\$ 1,427</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and January 1, 2018, the balances of receivables (including notes receivable) from contracts with customers amounted to \$112,422, \$97,692, and \$89,562, respectively.

C. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, 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 Company's notes and accounts receivable was \$918 and \$1,427; \$111,504 and \$96,265, respectively.

D. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

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

(4) Inventories

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for valuation loss</u>	<u>Book value</u>
Raw materials	\$ 2,756	\$ -	\$ 2,756
Work in progress	197	-	197
Semi-finished goods	549	-	549
Finished goods	369	-	369
Merchandises	<u>30,570</u>	<u>(1,207)</u>	<u>29,363</u>
	<u>\$ 34,441</u>	<u>\$ (1,207)</u>	<u>\$ 33,234</u>

	December 31, 2018		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Merchandises	\$ 33,971	(\$ 1,479)	\$ 32,492
	Years ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	
Cost of goods sold	\$ 415,782	\$ 385,460	
Gain on reversal of decline in market value	(207)	(3,430)	
Others	(65)	-	
	\$ 415,510	\$ 382,030	

The Company reversed from a previous inventory write-down because inventories with decline in market value and obsolete and slow-moving inventories were actively sold by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

(5) Investments accounted for using equity method

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
MetaTech Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	\$ 383,247	\$ 372,617
Chienhwa Travel Service Co., Ltd.	2,787	2,782
	\$ 386,034	\$ 375,399

Details of the subsidiaries are provided in Note 4(3) in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

(6) Property, plant and equipment

	2019								Total
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Construction in progress (Note 1)	
At January 1									
Cost	\$ 17,209	\$ 40,313	\$ 14,013	\$ 5,453	\$ 19,697	\$ 7,187	\$ 1,626	\$ 109,337	\$ 214,835
Accumulated depreciation	-	(11,656)	(2,753)	(1,150)	(16,286)	(5,980)	(1,123)	-	(38,948)
	\$ 17,209	\$ 28,657	\$ 11,260	\$ 4,303	\$ 3,411	\$ 1,207	\$ 503	\$ 109,337	\$ 175,887
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 17,209	\$ 28,657	\$ 11,260	\$ 4,303	\$ 3,411	\$ 1,207	\$ 503	\$ 109,337	\$ 175,887
Additions	-	4,695	14,413	-	4,225	952	476	4,124	28,885
Transfers (Note 2)	-	102,191	29,002	-	2,786	11,270	-	(113,461)	31,788
Depreciation charge	-	(4,941)	(5,052)	(909)	(1,898)	(1,599)	(326)	-	(14,725)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	\$ 17,209	\$ 130,602	\$ 49,623	\$ 3,394	\$ 8,524	\$ 11,830	\$ 653	\$ -	\$ 221,835
At December 31									
Cost	\$ 17,209	\$ 147,199	\$ 57,428	\$ 5,453	\$ 26,266	\$ 19,409	\$ 2,061	\$ -	\$ 275,025
Accumulated depreciation	-	(16,597)	(7,805)	(2,059)	(17,742)	(7,579)	(1,408)	-	(53,190)
	\$ 17,209	\$ 130,602	\$ 49,623	\$ 3,394	\$ 8,524	\$ 11,830	\$ 653	\$ -	\$ 221,835

2018

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Construction in progress (Note)	Total
At January 1									
Cost	\$ 17,209	\$ 40,313	\$ 7,771	\$ 4,517	\$ 18,121	\$ 7,187	\$ 1,626	\$ 19,413	\$ 116,157
Accumulated depreciation	-	(10,866)	(1,337)	(376)	(15,707)	(4,163)	(822)	-	(33,271)
	<u>\$ 17,209</u>	<u>\$ 29,447</u>	<u>\$ 6,434</u>	<u>\$ 4,141</u>	<u>\$ 2,414</u>	<u>\$ 3,024</u>	<u>\$ 804</u>	<u>\$ 19,413</u>	<u>\$ 82,886</u>
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 17,209	\$ 29,447	\$ 6,434	\$ 4,141	\$ 2,414	\$ 3,024	\$ 804	\$ 19,413	\$ 82,886
Additions	-	-	6,242	936	1,765	-	-	89,924	98,867
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(24)	-	-	-	(24)
Depreciation charge	-	(790)	(1,416)	(774)	(744)	(1,817)	(301)	-	(5,842)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 17,209</u>	<u>\$ 28,657</u>	<u>\$ 11,260</u>	<u>\$ 4,303</u>	<u>\$ 3,411</u>	<u>\$ 1,207</u>	<u>\$ 503</u>	<u>\$ 109,337</u>	<u>\$ 175,887</u>
At December 31									
Cost	\$ 17,209	\$ 40,313	\$ 14,013	\$ 5,453	\$ 19,697	\$ 7,187	\$ 1,626	\$ 109,337	\$ 214,835
Accumulated depreciation	-	(11,656)	(2,753)	(1,150)	(16,286)	(5,980)	(1,123)	-	(38,948)
	<u>\$ 17,209</u>	<u>\$ 28,657</u>	<u>\$ 11,260</u>	<u>\$ 4,303</u>	<u>\$ 3,411</u>	<u>\$ 1,207</u>	<u>\$ 503</u>	<u>\$ 109,337</u>	<u>\$ 175,887</u>

Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8. The information about the property, plant and equipment in terms of the capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred is provided in Note 9(2)E.

Note 1: The Company capitalised the related costs of building a laboratory, which is used for the need to develop the innovative transformation of regenerative medicine.

Note 2: The testing of the Company's regenerative medicine laboratory and relevant machinery and equipment were completed for the year ended December 31, 2019. Therefore, they were transferred from prepayments for business facilities (shown as other non-current assets).

(7) Leasing arrangements - lessee

Effective 2019 (Using the modified retrospective approach)

A. The Company leases various assets including land, buildings and business vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 20 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, 2019</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2019</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Depreciation charge</u>
Land	\$ 68,638	\$ 3,010
Buildings	52,479	9,348
Transportation equipment	1,063	618
	<u>\$ 122,180</u>	<u>\$ 12,976</u>

C. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the additions to right-of-use assets amounted to \$81,722.

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

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2019</u>	
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$	1,767
Expense on short-term lease contracts		70
Expense on leases of low-value assets		48

E. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company's total cash outflow for leases was \$13,233.

(8) Other non-current assets

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Prepayments	\$ 33,000	\$ 31,788
Guarantee deposits paid	5,133	4,936
Others	5,089	3,890
	<u>\$ 43,222</u>	<u>\$ 40,614</u>

Prepayments for the year ended December 31, 2019 refer to prepayments for shares.

Prepayments for the year ended December 31, 2018 refer to the prepayments for the lab machinery and equipment.

(9) Intangible assets

	<u>Technical skills (Notes 1 and 2)</u>
At January 1, 2019	
Cost	\$ 136,975
Accumulated amortisation	-
	<u>\$ 136,975</u>
<u>2019</u>	
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 136,975
Additions - acquired separately	121,652
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 258,627</u>
At December 31, 2019	
Cost	\$ 258,627
Accumulated amortisation	-
	<u>\$ 258,627</u>

	<u>Technical skills (Notes 1 and 2)</u>
At January 1, 2018	
Cost	\$ 13,860
Accumulated amortisation	-
	<u>\$ 13,860</u>
<u>2018</u>	
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 13,860
Additions - acquired separately	<u>123,115</u>
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 136,975</u>
At December 31, 2018	
Cost	\$ 136,975
Accumulated amortisation	-
	<u>\$ 136,975</u>

Note 1: The Company's technical skills are not yet available for use, and therefore are not amortised. It will be amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life upon being available for use. In accordance with IAS 36, the intangible assets that are not yet available for use should at least be tested for impairment annually by comparing its recoverable amount and the carrying amount.

Note 2: The information about the intangible assets in terms of the capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred is provided in Note 9(2)E.

(10) Bonds payable

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Bonds payable	\$ 150,000	\$ -
Less: Discount on bonds payable	(5,139)	-
	<u>\$ 144,861</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

A. The terms of the third domestic secured convertible bonds issued by the Company are as follows:

- (a) The Company issued \$150 million, 0%, third domestic secured convertible bonds, as approved by the regulatory authority. The bonds mature 3 years from the issue date (January 9, 2019 ~ January 9, 2022) and will be redeemed in cash at face value at the maturity date. The bonds were listed on the Taipei Exchange on January 9, 2019.
- (b) The Company commissioned the Taiwan Business Bank Co., Ltd. to offer a guarantee for its convertible bonds. The guarantee duration is from the date that the borrowing amounts of the convertible bonds are fully collected to the date that the principal, interests and subordinated liabilities of the bonds are fully repaid. Except for the principal, the guarantee also covers

interests and all subordinated liabilities, including the delay interest and all payments required to be made in accordance with the terms of bonds issuance and conversion when exercising the early redemption of the bonds by the issuing companies or foreign issuers.

- (c) 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 month of the bonds issue (April 10, 2019) to the maturity date (January 9, 2022), 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.
 - (d) The conversion price of the bonds, which was NTD 63.30 (in dollars) at the issuance, 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.
 - (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 month of the bonds issue (April 10, 2019) to 40 days before the maturity date (November 30, 2021), 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. Regarding the issuance of the third convertible bonds, the equity conversion options amounting to \$5,565 were separated from the liability component and were recognised in 'capital surplus - share options' in accordance with IAS 32. The call options embedded in bonds payable were separated from their host contracts and were recognised in 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current' in net amount of \$0 as of December 31, 2019 in accordance with IAS 39 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 1.75%.

(11) Pensions

- A. (a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Labor Standards Act. Under the defined benefit

pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 1 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. However, the Group ceased to contribute to the labor pension reserve from March 2009 to March 2018 after receiving the approval from the New Taipei City Government. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contributions for the deficit by next March.

(b) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 7,298	\$ 7,474
Fair value of plan assets	(9,484)	(9,072)
Net defined benefit liability (shown as 'Other non-current assets')	<u>(\$ 2,186)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,598)</u>

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	<u>Present value of defined benefit obligations</u>	<u>Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit liability</u>
<u>2019</u>			
At January 1	\$ 7,474	(\$ 9,072)	(\$ 1,598)
Interest expense (income)	<u>93</u>	<u>(113)</u>	<u>(20)</u>
	<u>7,567</u>	<u>(9,185)</u>	<u>(1,618)</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	(299)	(299)
Change in financial assumptions	147	-	147
Experience adjustments	<u>(416)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(416)</u>
	<u>(269)</u>	<u>(299)</u>	<u>(568)</u>
At December 31	<u>\$ 7,298</u>	<u>(\$ 9,484)</u>	<u>(\$ 2,186)</u>

	<u>Present value of defined benefit obligations</u>	<u>Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit liability</u>
<u>2018</u>			
At January 1	\$ 5,498	(\$ 8,720)	(\$ 3,222)
Interest expense (income)	<u>83</u>	<u>(130)</u>	<u>(47)</u>
	<u>5,581</u>	<u>(8,850)</u>	<u>(3,269)</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	(222)	(222)
Change in financial assumptions	328	-	328
Experience adjustments	<u>1,565</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,565</u>
	<u>1,893</u>	<u>(222)</u>	<u>1,671</u>
At December 31	<u>\$ 7,474</u>	<u>(\$ 9,072)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,598)</u>

- (d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labour Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.
- (e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Discount rate	<u>1.00%</u>	<u>1.25%</u>
Future salary increases	<u>2.25%</u>	<u>2.25%</u>

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience of the improved Taiwan annuity table. Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%
<u>December 31, 2019</u>				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	<u>(\$ 147)</u>	<u>\$ 150</u>	<u>\$ 612</u>	<u>(\$ 563)</u>
<u>December 31, 2018</u>				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	<u>(\$ 166)</u>	<u>\$ 172</u>	<u>\$ 702</u>	<u>(\$ 639)</u>

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

- (f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2020 amount to \$0.
- (g) As of December 31, 2019, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 9.3 years.
- (h) The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

2-5 years	\$	2,430
Over 5 years		<u>216</u>
	\$	<u>2,646</u>

B. (a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has 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 contributes 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) For the aforementioned pension plan, the Company recognised pension costs of \$3,646 and \$3,186 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(12) Current provisions

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 4,433</u>	<u>\$ 4,433</u>

The Company signed a sales and purchase agreement with TBMS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION and agrees to purchase equipment totaling \$33,050 before December 31, 2016. The Company has to pay 20% of the unpurchased amount as penalty for breach of contract if the purchase is cancelled. The unpurchased amount of the agreement was \$29,090 and hence the Company recognised provisions of \$4,433 in accordance with the agreement. As of March 27, 2020, the amount of compensation was still under negotiation by both parties.

(13) Share-based payment

A. For the years December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted	Contract period	Vesting conditions
Cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption	2018.01.02	329 thousand shares	NA	Vested immediately
Employee stock options	2018.04.02	2,280 thousand shares	6 years	2 ~ 5 years' service
Employee stock options	2018.05.14	1,297 thousand shares	6 years	2 ~ 5 years' service
Employee stock options	2018.11.15	423 thousand shares	6 years	2 ~ 5 years' service

The share-based payment arrangements above are settled by equity.

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

	2019		2018	
	No. of options	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	4,000,000	\$ 58.36	-	\$ -
Options granted	-	-	4,329,000	56.66
Options exercised	-	-	(329,000)	36.00
Options outstanding at December 31	<u>4,000,000</u>	58.36	<u>4,000,000</u>	58.36
Options exercisable at December 31	<u>-</u>	-	<u>-</u>	-

C. The Company did not have any options exercised for the year ended December 31, 2019. The weighted-average stock price of stock options at exercise dates for the year ended December 31, 2018 was \$46.90 (in dollars).

D. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the range of exercise prices of stock options outstanding was \$55.00~\$59.20 and \$55.00~\$59.20 (in dollars), respectively; the weighted-average remaining contractual period was 4.36 years and 5.36 years, respectively.

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

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Stock price	Exercise price	Expected price volatility	Expected option life	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit
Cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption	2018.01.02	\$ 44.1	\$ 36.0	27.39% (Note 1)	2018.01.02~ 2018.01.10	-	0.28%	\$ 8.10
Employee stock options	2018.04.02	58.5	58.5	44.54~46.90% (Note 2)	4 ~ 5.5 years	-	0.64~0.76%	20.61~24.70
Employee stock options	2018.05.14	59.2	59.2	44.25~47.03% (Note 2)	4 ~ 5.5 years	-	0.67~0.76%	20.76~25.07
Employee stock options	2018.11.15	55.0	55.0	40.56~48.61% (Note 2)	4 ~ 5.5 years	-	0.73~0.83%	17.88~24.44

Note 1: The expected price volatility is estimated based on the average annualised standard deviation by using the daily rates of returns over the period from January 2, 2018, the grant date, back to July 3, 2017 as the hypothesised value.

Note 2: The expected price volatility is estimated based on the annualised standard deviation by reference to the historical daily rate of returns of the Company (code: 3224) over the length of period approximating to the expected option life.

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

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Equity-settled	\$ 25,258	\$ 19,639

(14) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2019, the Company's authorised capital was \$1,000,000, consisting of 100 million shares of ordinary stock (including 15 million shares reserved for employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was \$580,160, consisting of 58,016 thousand shares outstanding, 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:

Expressed in thousands of shares

	2019	2018
At January 1	58,016	44,016
Cash capital increase	-	14,000
At December 31	58,016	58,016

B. On March 24, 2017, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to increase its capital by issuing 14 million shares with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share and a premium issuance price of NTD 36 (in dollars) per share. The Company is expecting to raise \$504 million. The capital increase was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi Letter No.1060036940 on October 13, 2017 and the date of the capital increase was set on January 16, 2018 as approved by the Board of Directors on December 11, 2017.

C. On December 11, 2017, the Board of Directors of the Company approved to issue employee stock options of 4,000 units, and each unit represents the rights to subscribe 1,000 common shares. The issuance has been approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi Letter No.1060051040 on January 8, 2018.

(15) Capital surplus

- A. Pursuant to 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. However, capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.
- B. The information regarding capital surplus - share options and employee share options is provided in Notes 6(10) and (13).

(16) Accumulated deficits to be covered

- 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 remaining earnings along with unappropriated earnings of prior years will be retained or distributed as proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders. Regarding the bonus distributed to the shareholders, cash dividends shall account for at least 30% of the total distribution and the remainder is distributed in shares.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. The Company incurred accumulated deficit for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, and thus had no earnings for distribution. On June 17, 2019 and June 25, 2018, the shareholders approved the deficit compensation of 2018 and 2017, respectively.
- E. For the information relating to employees' compensation and directors' remuneration, please refer to Note 6(20).

(17) Operating revenue

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 453,639	\$ 425,333
Others	2,266	2,691
	<u>\$ 455,905</u>	<u>\$ 428,024</u>

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following departments:

	Year ended December 31, 2019		
	Electronics	Biomedicine	Total
Total segment revenue	\$ 453,639	\$ 2,266	\$ 455,905
Timing of revenue recognition			
At a point in time	\$ 453,639	\$ 1,627	\$ 455,266
Over time	-	639	639
	<u>\$ 453,639</u>	<u>\$ 2,266</u>	<u>\$ 455,905</u>

	Year ended December 31, 2018		
	Electronics	Biomedicine	Total
Total segment revenue	\$ 425,333	\$ 2,691	\$ 428,024
Timing of revenue recognition			
At a point in time	\$ 425,333	\$ 1,444	\$ 426,777
Over time	-	1,247	1,247
	<u>\$ 425,333</u>	<u>\$ 2,691</u>	<u>\$ 428,024</u>

B. Contract liabilities

The Company has recognised the following revenue-related contract liabilities:

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>	<u>January 1, 2018</u>
Contract liabilities:			
Advance sales receipts	<u>\$ 124</u>	<u>\$ 156</u>	<u>\$ 84</u>

(a) Significant changes in contract liabilities

None.

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

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year		
Advance sales receipts	<u>\$ 106</u>	<u>\$ 62</u>

(18) Other gains and losses

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(\$ 210)	\$ -
Net currency exchange gains	1,335	7,127
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	- (24)
Other losses	(11)	-
	<u>\$ 1,114</u>	<u>\$ 7,103</u>

(19) Expenses by nature

Function Nature	Years ended December 31,					
	2019			2018		
	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense	\$ -	\$ 103,154	\$ 103,154	\$ -	\$ 82,738	\$ 82,738
Depreciation expense	5,816	21,885	27,701	2,912	2,930	5,842
Amortisation expense	-	367	367	-	552	552

(20) Employee benefit expense

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Wages and salaries	\$ 60,327	\$ 49,333
Employee stock options	25,258	19,639
Labour and health insurance fees	6,216	5,322
Pension costs	3,626	3,139
Directors' remuneration	2,428	1,945
Other personnel expenses	5,299	3,360
	<u>\$ 103,154</u>	<u>\$ 82,738</u>

- A. Under the amended Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be reserved to cover accumulated deficit amount. The remainder, if any, shall be distributed as employees' compensation at 1%-5%.
- B. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, no employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were accrued due to accumulated deficit of the Company.
Information about employees' compensation and directors' 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.
- C. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had 105 and 90 employees, respectively, and had 9 directors for both years.

(21) Income tax

A. Income tax benefit

(a) Components of income tax benefit:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	\$ -	\$ -
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(26,412)	(5,912)
Impact of change in tax rate	-	(3,523)
Income tax benefit	<u>(\$ 26,412)</u>	<u>(\$ 9,435)</u>

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

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Currency translation differences	\$ 1,778	(\$ 2,008)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	(\$ 114)	\$ 428
Impact of change in tax rate	-	658
	<u>\$ 1,664</u>	<u>(\$ 922)</u>

B. Reconciliation between income tax benefit and accounting profit

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	(\$ 23,821)	(\$ 13,436)
Expenses disallowed by tax regulation	2,498	3
Change in assessment of realisation of deferred tax assets	(5,089)	7,521
Effect from changes in tax regulation	-	(3,523)
Income tax expense	<u>(\$ 26,412)</u>	<u>(\$ 9,435)</u>

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

	2019			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
- Temporary differences:				
Allowance for valuation loss on inventories	\$ 297	(\$ 55)	\$ -	\$ 242
Unused compensated absences	240	-	-	240
Currency translation differences	2,047	-	1,778	3,825
Remeasurement of benefit obligations	761	-	(114)	647
Book-tax difference on onerous contracts losses	1,164	-	-	1,164
Lease liabilities	-	326	-	326
Others	149	-	-	149
-Tax losses	<u>38,285</u>	<u>29,664</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>67,949</u>
	<u>42,943</u>	<u>29,935</u>	<u>1,664</u>	<u>74,542</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:				
-Temporary differences:				
Gain on foreign long-term equity investment	(9,958)	(3,904)	-	(13,862)
Unrealised exchange gain	(589)	381	-	(208)
Book-tax difference on pensions	(189)	-	-	(189)
	<u>(10,736)</u>	<u>(3,523)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,259)</u>
	<u>\$ 32,207</u>	<u>\$ 26,412</u>	<u>\$ 1,664</u>	<u>\$ 60,283</u>

	2018			
	<u>January 1</u>	<u>Recognised in profit or loss</u>	<u>Recognised in other comprehensive income</u>	<u>December 31</u>
Deferred tax assets:				
- Temporary differences:				
Allowance for valuation loss on inventories	\$ 835	(\$ 538)	\$ -	\$ 297
Unused compensated absences	215	25	-	240
Currency translation differences	3,447	-	(1,400)	2,047
Remeasurement of benefit obligations	283	-	478	761
Book-tax difference on onerous contracts losses	989	175	-	1,164
Others	-	149	-	149
-Tax losses	<u>24,440</u>	<u>13,845</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38,285</u>
	<u>30,209</u>	<u>13,656</u>	<u>(922)</u>	<u>42,943</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:				
-Temporary differences:				
Gain on foreign long-term equity investment	(6,436)	(3,522)	-	(9,958)
Unrealised exchange gain	81	(670)	-	(589)
Book-tax difference on pensions	(160)	(29)	-	(189)
	<u>(6,515)</u>	<u>(4,221)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,736)</u>
	<u>\$ 23,694</u>	<u>\$ 9,435</u>	<u>(\$ 922)</u>	<u>\$ 32,207</u>

D. The Company's income tax returns through 2017 been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

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

December 31, 2019					
Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year	
2009	Assessed	\$ 41,776	\$ 41,776	2019	
2010	Assessed	18,341	18,341	2020	
2011	Assessed	14,982	14,982	2021	
2012	Assessed	17,232	5,170	2022	
2013	Assessed	15,876	4,763	2023	
2014	Assessed	12,959	3,888	2024	
2015	Assessed	21,087	-	2025	
2016	Assessed	42,849	-	2026	
2017	Assessed	28,478	-	2027	
2018	Filed	82,217	-	2028	
2019	Estimated	132,870	-	2029	
		<u>\$ 428,667</u>	<u>\$ 88,920</u>		

December 31, 2018					
Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year	
2008	Assessed	\$ 35,455	\$ 35,455	2018	
2009	Assessed	41,776	41,776	2019	
2010	Assessed	18,341	18,341	2020	
2011	Assessed	14,982	14,982	2021	
2012	Assessed	17,232	5,170	2022	
2013	Assessed	15,876	4,763	2023	
2014	Assessed	12,959	3,888	2024	
2015	Assessed	21,087	6,326	2025	
2016	Assessed	42,849	12,855	2026	
2017	Filed	28,478	-	2027	
2018	Filed	85,947	-	2028	
		<u>\$ 334,982</u>	<u>\$ 143,556</u>		

F. Under the amendments to the Income Tax Act which was promulgated by the President of the Republic of China on February 7, 2018, the Company's applicable income tax rate was raised from 17% to 20% effective from January 1, 2018. The Company has assessed the impact of the change in income tax rate.

(22) Losses per share

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2019</u>		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)</u>	<u>Losses per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic losses per share</u>			
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders	<u>(\$ 92,695)</u>	<u>58,016</u>	<u>(\$ 1.60)</u>

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2018</u>		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)</u>	<u>Losses per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic losses per share</u>			
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders	<u>(\$ 57,744)</u>	<u>57,441</u>	<u>(\$ 1.01)</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the employee stock options and convertible bonds issued by the Company were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share since such options and bonds were anti-dilutive.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the employee stock options issued by the Company were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share since such options were anti-dilutive.

(23) Operating leases

Prior to 2019

The Company leases office and warehouse under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The lease terms are between 1 and 10 years. The Company recognised rental expenses of \$3,942 and \$7,534 for these leases in profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2018. The future aggregate minimum lease payments under operating lease agreements are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Not later than one year	\$ 8,690
Later than one year but not later than five years	21,073
Later than five years	<u>24,713</u>
	<u>\$ 54,476</u>

(24) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 28,885	\$ 98,867
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	5,237	-
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(56)	(5,237)
Cash paid during the period	<u>\$ 34,066</u>	<u>\$ 93,630</u>

B. Investing activities with no cash flow effects:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Prepayments for business facilities transferred to property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 31,788</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(25) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2019			Liabilities from financing activities
	Short-term borrowings	Bonds payable	Lease liabilities	
At January 1	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ 53,434	\$ 73,434
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	-	147,712	(11,348)	136,364
Changes in other non-cash items	-	(2,851)	81,722	78,871
At December 31	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	<u>\$ 144,861</u>	<u>\$ 123,808</u>	<u>\$ 288,669</u>

	2018			Liabilities from financing activities
	Short-term borrowings	Bonds payable		
At January 1	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	20,000	-		20,000
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-		-
At December 31	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		<u>\$ 20,000</u>

7. Related Party Transactions

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

<u>Names of related parties</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
MetaTech Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	The Company's subsidiary
Chienhwa Travel Service Co., Ltd.	The Company's subsidiary
MTI Holding Co., Ltd.	The Company's second-tier subsidiary
MetaTech (S) Pte Ltd.	The Company's third-tier subsidiary
MetaTech Ltd.	The Company's third-tier subsidiary
MetaTech (Shenzhen) Ltd.	MetaTech Ltd.'s subsidiary

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Sales of goods:		
-Subsidiaries	\$ <u>2,531</u>	\$ <u>2,939</u>

The collection term for related parties is determined according to the gross profits in mutual agreement and the credit term is 90 days after monthly billing. The collection term to general customers is 30 to 90 days after monthly billing.

B. Purchases

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Purchases of goods:		
-Subsidiaries	\$ 5,687	\$ 5,676
Purchases of services:		
-Subsidiaries	<u>348</u>	<u>173</u>
	\$ <u>6,035</u>	\$ <u>5,849</u>

The payment term for related parties is determined according to the gross profits in mutual agreement the credit term for general suppliers is 30 to 90 days after monthly billing.

C. Receivables from related parties

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
-Subsidiaries	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>182</u>

Accounts receivable mainly arises from sale transactions. The accounts receivable is unsecured in nature and bear no interest.

D. Other receivables

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
-Subsidiaries	\$ 22	\$ 8,095

Other receivables are mainly management services fees and loans granted to subsidiaries.

The Company provides management services to the subsidiaries. Management fees revenue is received periodically based on the terms determined in mutual agreement. Revenue received for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to \$15,136 and \$15,781 was shown as deduction on 'operating expenses - general and administrative expenses' and 'other income', respectively.

E. Payables to related parties

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
-Subsidiaries	\$ 239	\$ 415

F. Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
-Subsidiaries	\$ 151	\$ 124

Other payables refer to payables arising from freight prepaid by subsidiaries.

G. Endorsements and guarantees

The Company issued guarantee notes and provided endorsements and guarantees to related parties.

Details are as follows:

<u>Party being endorsed/ guaranteed</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Subsidiaries	\$ 24,990 (USD 500 thousand and NTD 10,000 million)	\$ 25,358 (USD 500 thousand and NTD 10,000 million)

H. Others

The joint credit line of the Company and its third-tier subsidiary, MetaTech Ltd., for financial institution short-term secured borrowings was NTD 50 million in 2019, and NTD 45 million as of December 31, 2018. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the promissory notes amounting to NTD 60 million was issued to a bank as guarantee and the abovementioned joint credit line amounting to NTD 20 million and NTD 15 million was used, respectively.

(3) Key management compensation

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 12,677	\$ 12,789
Post-employment benefits	234	324
Share-based payment	2,721	1,146
	<u>\$ 15,632</u>	<u>\$ 14,259</u>

8. Pledged Assets

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

<u>Pledged asset</u>	<u>Book value</u>		<u>Purpose</u>
	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>	
Financial assets at amortised cost			
-Reserve account for demand deposits \$	3,191	\$ 5,262	Guarantee for limit on short-term borrowings
-Time deposits	9,013	4,800	Guarantee for customs, credit card and performance bond of lease agreements
Property, plant and equipment			
-Land	17,209	17,209	Guarantee for short-term credit line
-Buildings and structures	27,866	28,657	//
	<u>\$ 57,279</u>	<u>\$ 55,928</u>	

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognised Contract Commitments

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

- A. Please refer to Note 7(2)G and H for details of significant related party contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments.
- B. As of December 31, 2019, the Company used credit line of bank borrowings amounting to \$5,000 as the performance bond for purchase agreements.
- C. As of December 31, 2019, the Company provided promissory notes amounting to \$10,000 and used credit line of bank borrowings amounting to \$10,000 as the performance bond for Taiwan Industry Innovation Platform Program promoted by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.
- D. The joint credit line of the Company for financial institution short-term secured borrowings was NTD 50 million and NTD 45 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the promissory notes amounting to NTD 60 million was issued to a bank as guarantee and the abovementioned joint credit line amounting to NTD 20 million and NTD 15 million was used, respectively.
- E. Capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Property, plant and equipment	\$ -	\$ 8,800
Intangible assets (Note)	36,246	162,533
	<u>\$ 36,246</u>	<u>\$ 171,333</u>

Note: The Company entered into a start-up agreement of cell sheet regenerative medical cooperation with Japan CellSeed Inc. on December 21, 2016 with the consideration amounting to JPY 50 million for expanding biomedical research and development, business development, as well as promoting the Company's innovative transformation of regenerative medicine. The Board of Directors during its meeting on March 24, 2017 adopted a resolution to enter into a cooperation agreement of abovementioned cell sheet regenerative medicine with Japan CellSeed Inc., which was formally signed on April 24, 2017 with the consideration amounting to JPY 1.25 billion. As of December 31, 2019, the Company has paid JPY 1,168,674,913 in respect of the payment schedule for arrangement.

10. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

11. Significant events after the balance sheet date

None.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 132,109	\$ 278,446
Financial assets at amortised cost	12,204	10,062
Notes receivable	918	1,427
Accounts receivable	111,504	96,447
Other receivables	2,321	10,525
Guarantee deposits paid		
(shown as 'other non-current assets')	5,133	4,936
	<u>\$ 264,189</u>	<u>\$ 401,843</u>

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Notes payable	324	1,377
Accounts payable	79,517	70,890
Other payables	12,233	25,282
Guarantee deposits received (shown as 'other non-current liabilities')	30	30
Bonds payable	144,861	-
	<u>\$ 256,965</u>	<u>\$ 117,579</u>
Lease liability	<u>\$ 123,808</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

- (a) The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.
- (b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Company treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company'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

Exchange rate risk

- i. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the transactions of the Company used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.
- ii. Management has set up a policy to require the Company's operating units to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency.
- iii. The Company has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk.
- iv. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency: NTD). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

December 31, 2019			
	Foreign currency amount <u>(In thousands)</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	Book value <u>(NTD)</u>
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 3,727	29.980	\$ 111,735
JPY:NTD	51,567	0.2760	14,232
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	2,467	29.980	73,961

December 31, 2018			
	Foreign currency amount <u>(In thousands)</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	Book value <u>(NTD)</u>
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 3,258	30.715	\$ 100,069
JPY:NTD	267,823	0.2782	74,508
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1,703	30.715	52,308

- v. The total exchange gain arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, amounted to \$1,335 and \$7,127, respectively.

vi. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

		Year ended December 31, 2019		
		Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss before tax	Effect on other comprehensive income after tax	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
	USD:NTD	1%	\$ 1,117	\$ -
	JPY:NTD	1%	142	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
	USD:NTD	1%	740	\$ -
		Year ended December 31, 2018		
		Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss before tax	Effect on other comprehensive income after tax	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
	USD:NTD	1%	\$ 1,001	\$ -
	JPY:NTD	1%	745	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
	USD:NTD	1%	523	\$ -

(b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable and notes receivable based on the agreed terms, as well as the contract cash flows of financial assets at amortised cost.
- ii. The Company manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire Company's concern. For banks and financial institutions, only above investment grade are accepted. According to the credit policy, each local entity in company 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 management. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Credit risk arises from credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables.

- iii. The Company 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. The Company adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.
- v. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:
 - (i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization due to their financial difficulties;
 - (ii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;
 - (iii) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.
- vi. The Company classifies customers' accounts receivable in accordance with credit rating of customer. The Group applies the simplified approach using loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss.
- vii. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Company will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights.
As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company has no written-off financial assets that are still under recourse procedures.
- viii. The Company used the forecastability of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research boom observation report to adjust historical and timely information to assess the loss allowance for accounts receivable. The Company's expected credit loss rate of not past due accounts receivable as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is not material.
- ix. The Company did not recognise the amount of loss allowance for accounts receivable applying the simple approach since it was not material for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
At January 1	\$ -	\$ 1,645
Reversal of impairment loss	-	(1,645)
At December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Company and aggregated by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company 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. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets.
- ii. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

December 31, 2019	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	\$ 20,310	\$ -	\$ -
Notes payable	324	-	-
Accounts payable	79,517	-	-
Other payables	12,233	-	-
Guarantee deposits received (shown as 'other non-current liabilities')	30	-	-
Lease liability	13,674	41,731	83,007
Bonds payable	-	150,000	-

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2018	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	\$ 20,320	\$ -	\$ -
Notes payable	1,377	-	-
Accounts payable	70,890	-	-
Other payables	25,282	-	-
Guarantee deposits received (shown as 'other non-current liabilities')	30	-	-

(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.

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 Company's investment in certain derivative instruments is included in Level 3.

B. The related information of 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:

	Level 3	
	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Assets		
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>		
Financial assets at fair value value through profit or loss or loss		
-Options embedded in convertible bonds	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u> -</u>

C. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
At January 1	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u> -</u>
Issued in the year	210	-
Valuation loss	(<u> 210</u>)	<u> -</u>
At December 31	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u> -</u>

D. Treasury 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.

E. 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:

	<u>Fair value at December 31, 2019</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range (weighted average)</u>	<u>Relationship of inputs to fair value</u>
Derivative instrument:					
Options	\$ -	Binomial model	Volatility	19.07%	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value

13. Supplementary Disclosures

(1) Significant transactions information

The disclosure information of investees is based on financial statements audited by independent accountants and the inter-company transactions are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. The following disclosure information is for reference only.

- 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): None.
- 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: None.
- H. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- I. Trading in derivative financial instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: None.
- J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 3.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Please refer to table 4.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

- A. Information on investees in the Mainland Area: Please refer to table 5.
- B. Significant transactions and their prices, payment terms and unrealised gains or losses, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to table 3.

14. Operating Segment Information

None.

Metatech (AP) Inc. and Subsidiaries

Loans to others

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2019	Balance at December 31, 2019	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of loan	Amount of transactions with the borrower	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party	Ceiling on total loans granted	Footnote
													Item	Value			
0	Metatech (AP) Inc.	Chienhwa Travel Service Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ -	1.80%	Short-term financing	\$ -	Operations	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 200,866	\$ 401,731	Note 3
1	MTI Holding Co., Ltd.	Metatech (AP) Inc.	Other receivables	Y	63,200	59,960	-	3.35%	Short-term financing	-	Operations	-	-	-	306,598	383,247	Notes 4 and 5
1	MTI Holding Co., Ltd.	MetaTech Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	31,600	29,980	-	4.32%	Short-term financing	-	Operations	-	-	-	306,598	383,247	Notes 4 and 5
1	MTI Holding Co., Ltd.	MetaTech (S) Pte Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	15,800	-	-	3.94%	Short-term financing	-	Operations	-	-	-	306,598	383,247	Notes 4 and 5

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: According to the company's "Regulations for Provision of Loans", the interest rate of loans to others should be no less than the average interest rate of the Company's short-term funds borrowed from financial institutions at that time.

Note 3: According to the Company's "Regulations for Provision of Loans", the Company's ceiling on total loans granted to others are as follows:

A. For business transactions, the accumulated loan amount is the transaction amount.

B. For short-term financing, the total amount is lower than 40% of the creditor's net assets.

C. The limit on total loans to the same party is 20% of the Company's net assets.

Note 4: According to the subsidiary's "Regulations for Provision of Loans", the subsidiary's ceiling on total loans granted to others are as follows:

A. For business transactions, the accumulated loan amount is the transaction amount.

B. For short-term financing, the total amount is lower than 100% of the creditor's net assets.

C. The limit on total loans to the same party is 80% of the subsidiary's net assets.

The subsidiary's ceiling on total loans granted to related parties, which its 100% voting shares directly or indirectly held by the parent Company and to the same party is 100% and 80% of the subsidiary's net assets, respectively.

Note 5: The current period ending balance was translated into TWD at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date (1USD:29.98TWD).

Metatech (AP) Inc. and Subsidiaries
 Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others
 For the year ended December 31, 2019

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, 2019	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2019	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	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China	Footnote
		Company name	Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor											
0	Metatech (AP) Inc.	MetaTech Ltd.	The Company's third-tier subsidiary	\$ 502,164	\$ 15,800	\$ 14,990	\$ -	\$ -	1.49	\$ 1,004,328	Y	N	N	Notes 2,3 and 4
0	Metatech (AP) Inc.	MetaTech (Shenzhen) Ltd.	The Company's third-tier subsidiary	502,164	10,000	10,000	-	-	1.00	1,004,328	Y	N	Y	Notes 2 and 3
1	MetaTech Ltd.	Metatech (AP) Inc.	Parent company	99,566	50,000	50,000	5,000	-	25.11	199,132	N	Y	N	Notes 2 and 4

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the endorsements/guarantees 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: According to the Company's "Regulations for Provision of Endorsements and Guarantees", the Company's limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party is 50% of the Company's net assets.

Note 3: According to the Company's "Regulations for Provision of Endorsements and Guarantees", the Company's limit on total endorsements/guarantees is 100% of the Company's net assets.

Note 4: The current period ending balance was translated into TWD at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date (1USD:29.98TWD).

Metatech (AP) Inc. and Subsidiaries
 Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods
 For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD
 (Except as otherwise indicated)

Number	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	
0	Metatech (AP) Inc.	MetaTech Ltd.	1	Sales revenue	\$ 440	Prices are determined according to the gross profits in mutual agreement, 90 days after monthly billing	-
0	"	"	1	Service revenue	1,121	Administrative service fees and payment on behalf of others, 90 days after monthly billing	-
0	"	MetaTech (S) Pte Ltd.	1	Sales revenue	2,091	Prices are determined according to the gross profits in mutual agreement, 90 days after monthly billing	-
0	"	Chienhwa Travel Service Co., Ltd.	1	Rental revenue	57	Prices are determined according to the amount in mutual agreement	-
0	"	MTI Holding Co., Ltd.	1	Other receivables	22	Advance payment, 90 days after monthly billing	-
1	MetaTech (S) Pte Ltd.	Metatech (AP) Inc.	2	Sales revenue	207	Prices are determined according to the gross profits in mutual agreement, 90 days after monthly billing	-
1	"	MetaTech Ltd.	3	Sales revenue	3,674	Prices are determined according to the gross profits in mutual agreement, 90 days after monthly billing	-
1	"	"	3	Accounts receivable	453	Prices are determined according to the gross profits in mutual agreement, 90 days after monthly billing	-
2	MetaTech Ltd.	Metatech (AP) Inc.	2	Sales revenue	5,480	Prices are determined according to the gross profits in mutual agreement, 90 days after monthly billing	-
2	"	"	2	Accounts receivable	239	Prices are determined according to the gross profits in mutual agreement, 90 days after monthly billing	-
2	"	MetaTech (S) Pte Ltd.	3	Sales revenue	44,286	Prices are determined according to the gross profits in mutual agreement, 90 days after monthly billing	3%
2	"	"	3	Accounts receivable	11,635	Prices are determined according to the gross profits in mutual agreement, 90 days after monthly billing	-
2	"	MetaTech (Shenzhen) Ltd.	3	Sales revenue	24,203	Prices are determined according to the gross profits in mutual agreement, 90 days after monthly billing	2%
2	"	"	3	Accounts receivable	4,038	Prices are determined according to the gross profits in mutual agreement, 90 days after monthly billing	-
2	"	"	3	Other receivables	68	Advance payment, 90 days after monthly billing	-
2	"	"	3	Service revenue	23,099	Prices are determined according to the gross profits in mutual agreement, 90 days after monthly billing	2%
2	"	"	3	Other payables	12,492	Prices are determined according to the gross profits in mutual agreement, 90 days after monthly billing	1%
3	Chienhwa Travel Service Co., Ltd.	Metatech (AP) Inc.	2	Service revenue	348	Services rendered terms and the credit term are the same with third parties	-
4	"	"	3	Other receivables	151	Advance payment, 30 days after monthly billing	-

Number	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets
3	Chienhwa Travel Service Co., Ltd.	Metatech (AP) Inc.	2	Guarantee deposits	30	Securities deposits are determined according to the amount in mutual agreement	-

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

(1)Parent company is '0'.

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

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

(1)Parent company to subsidiary.

(2)Subsidiary to parent company.

(3)Subsidiary to subsidiary.

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

Note 4: The sales prices and credit terms are the same with the third parties. The credit terms on sales to third parties were 30 to 90 days.

Metatech (AP) Inc. and Subsidiaries
Information on investees
For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2019			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2019	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2019	Balance as at December 31, 2018	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Metatech (AP) Inc.	MetaTech Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding and reinvestment business	\$ 333,065	\$ 333,065	10,000,000	100	\$ 383,247	\$ 19,521	\$ 19,521	Subsidiary
Metatech (AP) Inc.	Chienhwa Travel Service Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Travel business	3,400	3,400	800	100	2,787	5	5	Subsidiary
MetaTech Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	MTI Holding Co., Ltd.	Samoa	Investment holding and reinvestment business	333,065	333,065	10,000,000	100	383,247	19,521	19,521	Sub-subsidiary
MTI Holding Co., Ltd.	MetaTech (S) Pte Ltd.	Singapore	Wholesale and retail of electronic materials	82,259	82,259	3,800,000	100	120,198	4,241	4,241	Third-tier subsidiary
MTI Holding Co., Ltd.	MetaTech Ltd.	Hong Kong	Wholesale and retail of electronic materials	199,170	199,170	46,000,000	100	199,132	15,048	15,048	Third-tier subsidiary

Metatech (AP) Inc. and Subsidiaries
Information on investments in Mainland China
For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2019	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China / Amount remitted back to Taiwan for year ended December 31, 2019		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Net income of investee as of December 31, 2019	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2019	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
MetaTech (Shenzhen) Ltd.	Wholesale and retail of electronic materials	\$ 78,715	Through investing in an existing company in the third areas, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China	\$ 78,715	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 78,715	\$ 5,025	100	\$ 5,025	\$ 24,511	\$ -	Notes 1,2 and 3

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Celling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA (Note 4)
Metatech (AP) Inc.	\$ 78,715	\$ 79,614	\$ 602,597

Note 1: Through investing in the subsidiary, MetaTech Investment Holding Co, Ltd in the third areas by cash and reinvesting by its second-tier subsidiary, MetaTech Ltd. The investments were approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Note 2: The amount of investment income (loss) recognised is the amount recognised in the financial statements of the investee that were audited by R.O.C parent company's CPA.

Note 3: Paid-in capital and investment amount are translated into TWD at exchange rate at the balance sheet date (1USD:29.98 TWD).

Note 4: According to the MOEA Regulation No. 09704604680, "Regulations Governing the Permission of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland Area", announced on August 29, 2008, limit on accumulated amount of investment in Mainland China is the higher of 60% of net assets and consolidated net assets.

METATECH(AP) INC.
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 1

Item	Description	Amount
Cash on hand		\$ 98
Demand deposits		-
- NTD		107,932
- Foreign currency	USD 325,253.06; conversion rate 1:29.980	9,751
	JPY 51,522,947; conversion rate 1:0.2760	14,221
	Others	12
Checking accounts		95
		<u>\$ 132,109</u>

METATECH(AP) INC.
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET
DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 2

Client Name	Amount	Note
<u>Non-related parties</u>		
A	\$ 55,394	
D	8,127	
B	6,960	
Others	<u>41,023</u>	None of the balances of each remaining clients is greater than 5% of this account balance
	111,504	
Less: Allowance for bad debts	<u>-</u>	
	<u>\$ 111,504</u>	

METATECH(AP) INC.
INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 3

Item	Amount		Note
	Cost	Net Realisable Value	
Raw materials	\$ 2,756	\$ 2,756	Net realisable values are used as market value
Work in progress	197	197	Net realisable values are used as market value
Semi-finished goods	549	549	Net realisable values are used as market value
Finished goods	369	369	Net realisable values are used as market value
Merchandise	30,570	31,088	Net realisable values are used as market value
	34,441	\$ 34,959	
Less: Allowance for valuation loss on inventories	(1,207)		
	\$ 33,234		

METATECH(AP) INC.
CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 4

Name	Beginning Balance		Addition		Decrease		Ending Balance			Net Assets Value			
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Unit Price	Total Amount	Collateral	Note
MetaTech Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	\$ 372,617	-	\$ 10,630	-	\$ -	10,000,000	100%	\$ 383,247	\$ 38.32	\$ 383,247	None	None
Chienhwa Travel Service Co., Ltd.	800	\$ 2,782	-	\$ 5	-	\$ -	800	100%	\$ 2,787	\$ 3,484	\$ 2,787	None	None

Note: Including investment profit or loss and effect from accumulated translation adjustment.

METATECH(AP) INC.
CHANGES IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 5

Item	Beginning Balance	Addition	Decrease	Transfer (Note)	Ending Balance	Collateral	Note
Cost							
Land	\$ 17,209	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,209	Fully pledged as collateral for credit line for short-term borrowings	
Buildings and structures	40,313	4,695	-	102,191	147,199		Partly pledged as collateral for credit line for short-term borrowings
Machinery and equipment	14,013	14,413	-	29,002	57,428	None	
Transportation equipment	5,453	-	-	-	5,453	"	
Office equipment	19,697	4,225	(442)	2,786	26,266	"	
Leasehold improvements	7,187	952	-	11,270	19,409	"	
Other equipment	1,626	476	(41)	-	2,061	"	
Construction in progress	109,337	4,124	-	(113,461)	-	"	
	<u>\$ 214,835</u>	<u>\$ 28,885</u>	<u>(\$ 483)</u>	<u>\$ 31,788</u>	<u>\$ 275,025</u>		
Accumulated depreciation							
Buildings and structures	(\$ 11,656)	(\$ 4,941)	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 16,597)		
Machinery and equipment	(2,753)	(5,052)	-	-	(7,805)		
Transportation equipment	(1,150)	(909)	-	-	(2,059)		
Office equipment	(16,286)	(1,898)	442	-	(17,742)		
Leasehold improvements	(5,980)	(1,599)	-	-	(7,579)		
Other equipment	(1,123)	(326)	41	-	(1,408)		
Construction in progress	-	-	-	-	-		
	<u>(38,948)</u>	<u>(\$ 14,725)</u>	<u>\$ 483</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(53,190)</u>		
	<u>\$ 175,887</u>				<u>\$ 221,835</u>		

Note: The testing of the Company's regenerative medicine laboratory and relevant machinery and equipment were completed for the year ended December 31, 2019, therefore, they were transferred from prepayments for business facilities (shown as other non-current assets).

METATECH(AP) INC.
CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 6

<u>Item</u>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Adjustments on initial application</u>	<u>Addition</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Note</u>
Cost						
Land	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71,648	\$ -	\$ 71,648	-
Buildings	-	51,753	10,074	-	61,827	-
Transportation equipment	-	1,681	-	-	1,681	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 53,434</u>	<u>\$ 81,722</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 135,156</u>	-
Accumulated depreciation						
Land	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 3,010)	\$ -	(\$ 3,010)	
Buildings	-	-	(9,348)	-	(9,348)	
Transportation equipment	-	-	(618)	-	(618)	
	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 12,976)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,976)</u>	
	<u>\$ -</u>				<u>\$ 122,180</u>	

METATECH(AP) INC.
SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 7

<u>Nature</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Contract Period</u>	<u>Range of Interest Rate</u>	<u>Credit Line</u>	<u>Collateral</u>	<u>Note</u>
CTBC	Unsecured borrowings	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	2019/2/28-2020/2/29	1.55%	\$ 50,000	None	None

METATECH(AP) INC.
ACCOUNTS PAYABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 8

<u>Client Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
A	\$ 68,984	
E	5,566	
Others	<u>4,728</u>	None of the balances of each remaining suppliers is greater than 5% of this account
	<u>\$ 79,278</u>	

METATECH(AP) INC.
CORPORATE BONDS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2019
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 9

Bonds Name	Trustee	Issuance Date	Payment Date	Coupon Rate	Amount			Unamortised Premiums (Discounts)	Carrying Amount	Repayment Term	Collateral
					Total Issuance Amount	Repayment Paid and Converted Amount	Ending Balance				
Third domestic secured convertible bonds	Taiwan Business Bank	2019.1.9	-	0.00%	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000	(\$ 5,139)	\$ 144,861	Please refer to Note 6(10)	Please refer to Note 6(10)

METATECH(AP) INC.
OPERATING REVENUE
DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 10

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Connectors	\$ 426,839	
Consumer products	6,583	
Communications	20,914	
Others	89	
	<u>454,425</u>	
Less: Sales returns and discounts	(786)	
Net sales revenue	453,639	
Other income	2,266	
Net operating revenue	<u>\$ 455,905</u>	

METATECH(AP) INC.
OPERATING COSTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 11

Item	Amount	Note
Beginning raw materials		
Add: Raw materials purchased	\$ 5,930	
Semi-finished goods transferred into raw materials	248	
Finished goods transferred into raw materials	22	
Less: Ending raw materials	(2,756)	
Cost of raw materials	(33)	
Gain on physical inventory	(1)	
Reclassified as expenses	(2,455)	
Raw materials used	955	
Direct labor	634	
Manufacturing expense	6,003	
Total manufacturing cost	7,592	
Add: Beginning work in Progress	-	
Less: Ending work in Progress	(197)	
Reclassified as expenses	(257)	
Manufacturing cost	7,138	
Add: Beginning semi-finished goods	-	
Semi-finished goods purchased	1,100	
Less: Ending semi-finished goods	(549)	
Reclassified as expenses	(2,782)	
Gain on physical inventory	(4)	
Semi-finished goods transferred into raw materials	(248)	
Cost of semi-finished goods	(505)	
Cost of finished goods	4,150	
Add: Beginning finished goods	-	
Less: Ending finished goods	(369)	
Reclassified as expenses	(3,759)	
Finished goods transferred into raw materials	(22)	
Cost of goods manufactured and sold	-	
Beginning merchandise inventory	\$ 33,971	
Add: Net purchase for the year	400,908	
Less: Ending merchandise inventory	(30,570)	
Reclassified as expenses	(1,238)	
Cost of purchases and sales	403,071	
Add: Other operating costs	12,646	
Gain on reversal of decline in market value	(207)	
Total operating costs	<u>\$ 415,510</u>	

METATECH(AP) INC.
OPERATING EXPENSES
DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 12

<u>Item</u>	<u>Selling expenses</u>	<u>General and Administrative Expenses</u>	<u>Research and Development Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Wages and salaries	\$ 28,989	\$ 44,592	\$ 14,432	88,013
2. Depreciation expense	2,739	1,514	17,632	21,885
3. Contracted research expense	-	-	5,986	5,986
4. Entertainment expense	1,962	3,674	108	5,744
5. Others (Note)	19,738	16,531	19,402	55,671
	<u>\$ 53,428</u>	<u>\$ 66,311</u>	<u>\$ 57,560</u>	<u>\$ 177,299</u>

Note: None of the balances of each remaining item is greater than 5% of this account balance.

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METATECH(AP) INC.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

STATEMENT 13

Function Nature	Year ended December 31, 2019			Year ended December 31, 2018		
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee Benefit Expense						
Wages and salaries	\$ -	\$ 85,585	\$ 85,585	\$ -	\$ 68,972	\$ 68,972
Labour and health insurance fees	-	6,216	6,216	-	5,322	5,322
Pension costs	-	3,626	3,626	-	3,139	3,139
Directors' remuneration	-	2,428	2,428	-	1,945	1,945
Other personnel expenses	-	5,299	5,299	-	3,360	3,360
Depreciation expense	5,816	21,885	27,701	2,912	2,930	5,842
Amortisation expense	-	367	367	-	552	552

Note:

1. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had 97 and 83 employees, including 9 and 7 non-employee directors, respectively.
2. A company whose stock is listed for trading on the stock exchange or over-the-counter securities exchange shall additionally disclose the following information:
 - (1) Average employee benefit expense in current year was \$1,145 ((Total employee benefit expense in current year–Total directors' compensation in current year)/ (Number of employees in current year–Number of non-employee directors in current year)).
Average employee benefit expense in previous year was \$1,063 ((Total employee benefit expense in previous year–Total directors' compensation in previous year)/ (Number of employees in previous year – Number of non-employee directors in previous year)).
 - (2) Average employee salaries in current year was \$973 (Total employee salaries in current year / (Number of employees in current year–Number of non-employee directors in current year)).
Average employee salaries in previous year was \$908 (Total employee salaries in previous year / (Number of employees in previous year–Number of non-employee directors in previous year)).
 - (3) Adjustments of average employee salaries was 7% ((Average employee salaries in current year- Average employee salaries in previous year)/ Average employee salaries in previous year).