VisEra Technologies Company Ltd.

Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and Independent Auditors' Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
VisEra Technologies Company Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of VisEra Technologies Company Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter of the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 is stated as follows:

<u>Contract Assets and Revenue Recognition</u>

The majority of the Company's revenue is generated from color filter and optical coating, which are manufactured according to the customized specifications agreed in the contractual agreement. The customers have obtained control over the products during manufacturing process. As such, revenue and contract assets are recognized over time in accordance with the requirements under paragraph 35(b) of IFRS 15. Refer to Notes 4, 5 and 17 to the accompanying financial statements for the details of the accounting policies related to the contract assets and revenue recognition. The Company recognizes contract assets and revenue at the end of each month based on progress towards completion. Since the abovementioned process involves estimates and manual controls, there is a risk that contract assets and revenue may not be recognized correctly. Thus, the Company's contract assets and revenue recognition was identified as a key audit matter.

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

1. We obtained an understanding and tested the effectiveness of the design and implementation of key internal controls over contract assets and revenue recognition.

2. We obtained an understanding and evaluated the reasonableness of management's assumption and policy over contract assets and revenue recognition.

3. We evaluated the reasonableness of the underlying data used in calculations for the percentage of completion.

4. We performed a retrospective review of management's standard cost estimates.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Shang-Chih Lin and Ming-Yuan Chung.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

February 23, 2022

Notice to Readers

The accompanying financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the independent 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. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

BALANCE SHEETS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	$ 3,232,624	21	$ 2,537,344	22
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Note 7)	6,003	-	9,128	-
Contract assets - current (Notes 5, 17 and 25)	248,248	2	137,376	1
Accounts receivable, net (Notes 5 and 8)	1,196,432	8	730,474	6
Accounts receivable from related parties (Notes 5, 8 and 25)	117,823	1	188,516	2
Other receivables	35,639	-	28,760	-
Other receivables from related parties (Note 25)	-	-	1,643	-
Inventories (Note 9)	96,207	1	85,450	1
Prepayments and other current assets	67,957	-	48,316	-
Total current assets	5,000,933	33	3,767,007	32
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 5 and 10)	9,773,826	65	7,617,347	65
Right-of-use assets (Note 11)	244,038	2	319,065	3
Intangible assets (Note 12)	24,874	-	9,096	-
Deferred tax assets (Note 19)	21,014	-	36,763	-
Other non-current assets (Note 26)	24,490	-	22,490	-
Total non-current assets	10,088,242	67	8,004,761	68
TOTAL	$ 15,089,175	100	$ 11,771,768	100

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current (Note 7)	$ 86	-	$ 29	-
Contract liabilities - current (Note 17)	9,994	-	5,823	-
Accounts payable (Note 25)	335,527	2	199,739	2
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 11 and 22)	71,982	1	75,325	1
Accrued profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors (Note 18)	435,756	3	418,109	3
Payables to equipment suppliers	621,268	4	560,277	5
Current tax liabilities (Note 19)	365,775	2	438,674	4
Long-term liabilities-current portion (Notes 13 and 22)	166,666	1	-	-
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Notes 14, 17 and 25)	618,042	4	527,274	4
Total current liabilities	2,625,096	17	2,225,250	19
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term borrowings (Notes 13 and 22)	3,309,131	22	1,967,611	17
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 19)	21,560	-	11,399	-
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 11 and 22)	177,417	1	247,215	2
Deferred revenue - non-current (Note 13)	34,203	1	32,389	-
Guarantee deposits (Note 25)	5,193	-	5,069	-
Total non-current liabilities	3,547,504	24	2,263,683	19
Total liabilities	6,172,600	41	4,488,933	38
EQUITY (Note 16)				
Capital stock	2,932,991	19	2,911,531	25
Capital surplus	732,799	5	703,493	6
Retained earnings				
Appropriated as legal reserve	994,635	7	785,581	7
Unappropriated earnings	4,256,150	28	2,882,230	24
	5,250,785	35	3,667,811	31
Total equity	8,916,575	59	7,282,835	62
TOTAL	$ 15,089,175	100	$ 11,771,768	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2021		2020	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 5, 17 and 25)	$ 9,029,178	100	$ 6,946,349	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 9, 18 and 25)	5,460,206	60	3,835,451	55
GROSS PROFIT	3,568,972	40	3,110,898	45
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 18 and 25)				
Sales and marketing	69,189	1	59,148	1
General and administrative	279,052	3	161,236	2
Research and development	542,020	6	366,794	5
Total operating expenses	890,261	10	587,178	8
OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES, NET (Notes 10, 18 and 25)	28,551	-	32,720	-
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	2,707,262	30	2,556,440	37
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 18 and 25)				
Interest income	7,232	-	12,477	-
Other income	1,723	-	566	-
Other gains and losses	12,224	-	48,194	1
Foreign exchange loss, net	(11,981)	-	(57,105)	(1)
Finance costs	(12,514)	-	(5,221)	-
Total non-operating income and expenses	(3,316)	-	(1,089)	-
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	2,703,946	30	2,555,351	37
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Note 19)	538,666	6	464,806	7
NET INCOME	2,165,280	24	2,090,545	30
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	$ 2,165,280	24	$ 2,090,545	30
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 20)				
Basic earnings per share	$ 7.41		$ 7.18	
Diluted earnings per share	$ 7.24		$ 6.77	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Capital Stock - Common Stock			Retained Earnings			
	Stock (In Thousands)	Amount	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Total	Total Equity
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2020	291,153	$ 2,911,531	$ 696,675	$ 724,197	$ 853,069	$ 1,577,266	$ 5,185,472
Appropriation of earnings							
Legal reserve	-	-	-	61,384	(61,384)	-	-
Donation from shareholders	-	-	205	-	-	-	205
Compensation cost of employee share options	-	-	6,613	-	-	-	6,613
Net profit and total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	2,090,545	2,090,545	2,090,545
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2020	291,153	2,911,531	703,493	785,581	2,882,230	3,667,811	7,282,835
Appropriation of earnings							
Legal reserve	-	-	-	209,054	(209,054)	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(582,306)	(582,306)	(582,306)
Employee share options exercised	2,146	21,460	21,112	-	-	-	42,572
Donation from shareholders	-	-	406	-	-	-	406
Compensation cost of employee share options	-	-	7,788	-	-	-	7,788
Net profit and total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	2,165,280	2,165,280	2,165,280
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2021	293,299	$ 2,932,991	$ 732,799	$ 994,635	$ 4,256,150	$ 5,250,785	$ 8,916,575

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	$ 2,703,946	$ 2,555,351
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	1,949,486	754,300
Amortization expense	8,971	6,166
Finance costs	12,514	5,221
Interest income	(7,232)	(12,477)
Compensation cost of employee share options	7,788	6,613
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	(1,003)	(428)
Impairment loss recognized on property, plant and equipment	-	10,159
Foreign exchange gain, net	(3,796)	(7,316)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3,182	(945)
Contract assets	(110,872)	(35,711)
Accounts receivable, net	(465,958)	(185,381)
Receivables from related parties, net	70,693	(66,944)
Other receivables	(5,931)	(23,089)
Other receivables from related parties	1,643	1,079
Inventories	(10,757)	(28,347)
Prepayments and other current assets	(19,641)	(4,348)
Contract liabilities	4,171	3,284
Accounts payable	135,788	69,353
Accrued profit sharing bonus to employees	17,647	295,355
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	89,743	153,984
Cash generated from operations	4,380,382	3,495,879
Income taxes paid	(585,655)	(125,316)
Net cash generated from operating activities	3,794,727	3,370,563
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(3,957,499)	(6,036,304)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,003	3,238
Increase in refundable deposits	(2,000)	(118)
Decrease in refundable deposits	-	148
Payments for intangible assets	(24,749)	(5,010)
Increase in other current assets	-	(2,562)
Interest received	6,284	16,858
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,976,961)	(6,023,750)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	1,510,000	2,000,000
Guarantee deposits received	176	1,151
Guarantee deposits refunded	(52)	(614)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(75,876)	(75,331)
Cash dividends	(582,306)	-

(Continued)

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2021	2020
Employee share options exercised	$ 42,572	$ -
Interest paid	(17,406)	(6,047)
Donation from shareholders	406	205
Net cash generated from financing activities	877,514	1,919,364
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	695,280	(733,823)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,537,344	3,271,167
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	$ 3,232,624	$ 2,537,344

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. (Concluded)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

VisEra Technologies Company Ltd. (the "Company"), a company limited by shares, was incorporated in Hsinchu City on December 1, 2003. The Company is a dedicated optical foundry mainly engaged in manufacturing electronic spare parts and in researching, developing, designing, manufacturing, selling, packaging and testing of color filter.

The Company's stock has been approved by Taipei Exchange (TPEx) and listed on the Emerging Stock Board (ESB) since April, 2021.

The financial statements are presented in the Company's functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors for issue on February 23, 2022.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

a. Initial application of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

   The initial application of the amendments to the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have a significant effect on the Company's accounting policies.

b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2022

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 - 2020 Cycle	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use"	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"	January 1, 2022

c. New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note1)
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 IASB
IFRS 17 Insurance Contract	January 1, 2023

(Continued)

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note1)
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17—Comparative Information”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 “Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction”	January 1, 2023

(Concluded)

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

As of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Company’s financial position and financial performance, and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies below.

The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

a. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

b. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

c. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

Classification of Current and Noncurrent Assets and Liabilities

Current assets include:

a. Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;

b. Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and

c. Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

a. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

b. Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and

c. Liabilities for which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period. 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.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as noncurrent.

Foreign Currencies

In preparing the Company's financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Such exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the year except for exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made on an item-by-item basis, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and necessary selling costs. Inventories are recorded at weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Costs include any incremental costs that are directly attributable to the construction or acquisition of the item of property, plant and equipment.

Properties, plant and equipment in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

Intangible Assets

a. Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

b. Derecognition of intangible assets

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-use Asset and Intangible Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized on the asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial Assets

The classification of financial assets depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date or settlement date basis for which financial assets were classified in the same way, respectively. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

a. Measurement categories

   Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL and financial assets at amortized cost.

   1) Financial assets at FVTPL

      Derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 24.

   2) Financial assets at amortized cost

      Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

      a) The financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

      b) The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

      Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable(including related parties) at amortized cost, other receivables (including related parties) and other non-current assets) are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

      Cash equivalents include time deposits, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

b. Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

   The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable), as well as contract assets.

   The Company always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) for accounts receivable and contract assets. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

   Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Company considers the following situations as indication that a financial asset is in default without taking into account any collateral held by the Company:

1) Internal or external information shows that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.

2) Financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account.

c. Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

Equity Instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial Liabilities

a. Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured either at amortized cost using effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL are derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting, and they are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 24.

Financial liabilities other than those held for trading purposes and designated as at FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period.

b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rates.

Derivative are initially recognized at fair value at the date on which the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument. When the fair value of a derivative financial instrument is positive, the derivative is recognized as a financial asset; when the fair value of a derivative financial instrument is negative, the derivative is recognized as a financial liability.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from manufacturing color filter and optical coating

The Company identifies contracts with customers and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

The manufacturing of color filter and optical coating is according to the customized specifications agreed in the contractual agreement. The customers have obtained control over the products during manufacturing process. As such, revenue and contract assets are recognized over time. Revenue from manufacturing color filter and optical coating is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Provision for estimated sales returns and other allowances is generally made and adjusted based on historical experience and the consideration of varying contractual terms to recognize refund liabilities, which is classified under accrued expenses and other current liabilities.

In principle, the averaged payment terms granted to customers are 30 days to 90 days. Due to the short term nature of the receivables from color filter and optical coating manufacturing revenue with the immaterial discounted effect, the Company measures them at the original invoice amounts without discounting.

Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

a. The Company as lessor

   Rental income from operating lease is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

b. The Company as lessee

   The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

   Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets. Subsequent measurement is calculated as cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss and adjusted for changes in lease liabilities as a result of lease term modifications or other related factors. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

   Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms. However, if leases transfer ownership of the underlying assets to the Company by the end of the lease terms or if the costs of right-of-use assets reflect that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use assets from the commencement dates to the end of the useful lives of the underlying assets.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate and the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. The lease payments are discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rates.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used, or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase an underlying asset to determine those payments, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to an acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Other than those stated above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants related to income are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes the related costs that the grants intend to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred revenue and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

The benefit of a government loan received at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant measured as the difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

Employee Benefits

a. Short-term employee benefits

   Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

b. Retirement benefits

   Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as expenses when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Share-based Payment Arrangements

The fair value at the grant date of the employee share options is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's best estimates of the number of shares or options that are expected to ultimately vest, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - employee share options. The expense is recognized in full at the grant date if the grants are vested immediately. The grant date of issuing employee share options is the date on which the number of shares that the employees can purchase is confirmed.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of employee share options that are expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expenses reflect the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to capital surplus - employee share options.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

<u>Current tax</u>

According to the Income Tax Law in the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earning is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

<u>Deferred tax</u>

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

<u>Current and deferred taxes</u>

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 4, the management is required to make judgments, estimations, and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

Critical Accounting Judgements

a. Revenue recognition

For every contract, the Company determines its performance obligations are satisfied over time based on the conditions in the contract and applicable regulations described in Note 4.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

a. Estimation of sales returns and allowances

Sales returns and other allowance is estimated and recorded based on historical experience and in consideration of different contractual terms. The amount is deducted from revenue in the same period the related revenue is recorded. The Company periodically reviews the reasonableness of the estimates.

b. Estimated impairment of trade receivables and contract assets

The provision for impairment of trade notes and accounts receivable is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past experience, current market conditions as well as forward looking information at the end of each reporting period. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

c. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

In the process of evaluating the potential impairment of tangible assets, the Company determines the independent cash flows, useful lives, expected future revenue and expenses related to the specific asset groups. Any change in these estimates based on changed economic conditions or business strategies could result in significant impairment charges or reversal in future years.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Deposits in banks	$ 3,232,614	$ 2,537,334
Petty cash	10	10
	$ 3,232,624	$ 2,537,344

The market rate intervals of cash in the bank at the end of the year were as follows:

	December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Bank balance	0.001%-0.41%	0.001%-0.35%

Deposits in banks consisted of highly liquid time deposits that were readily convertible to known amounts of cash and were subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Financial assets		
Mandatorily measured at FVTPL		
Derivative financial assets (not under hedge accounting)		
Forward exchange contracts	$ 6,003	$ 9,128
Financial liabilities		
Held for trading		
Derivative financial liabilities (not under hedge accounting)		
Forward exchange contracts	$ 86	$ 29

The Company entered into forward exchange contracts to manage exposures due to fluctuations of foreign exchange rates. These forward exchange contracts did not meet the criteria for hedge accounting. Therefore, the Company did not apply hedge accounting for these forward exchange contracts.

Outstanding forward exchange contracts consisted of the following:

	Maturity Date	**Contract Amount (In Thousands)**
December 31, 2021		
Sell US$/Buy NT$	January 2022 to March 2022	US$ 56,500/NT$ 1,569,543
December 31, 2020		
Sell US$/Buy NT$	January 2021 to March 2021	US$ 39,000/NT$ 1,104,781

8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
At amortized cost		
Accounts receivable from unrelated parties	$ 1,196,664	$ 731,308
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(232)	(834)
	1,196,432	730,474
Accounts receivable from related parties	117,823	188,516
	$ 1,314,255	$ 918,990

In principle, the average payment terms granted to customers are 30 days to 90 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued. No interest is charged on accounts receivables. Aside from recognizing impairment loss for credit-impaired accounts receivable, the Company recognizes loss allowance based on the expected credit loss ratio of customers by different risk levels. Such risk levels are determined with reference to factors of historical loss ratios and customers' current financial conditions and business outlook (such as economic outlook of the industries in which the customers operate and future changes in purchasing requirements during a certain period, etc.).

The Company writes off accounts receivable when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. For accounts receivables that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

Aging analysis of accounts receivable, net

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Not past due	$ 1,231,957	$ 918,425
1-60 days	82,298	565
Total	$ 1,314,255	$ 918,990

The above aging analysis was based on the past due dates.

Aging analysis of accounts receivable that is past due but not impaired

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
1-60 days	$ 82,298	$ 565

The above aging analysis was based on the past due dates.

Movements of the loss allowance

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Balance on January 1	$ 834	$ -
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(602)	834
Balance on December 31	$ 232	$ 834

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the changes in loss allowance were mainly due to the variations in the accounts receivable book value of different risk levels.

9. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Raw materials	$ 96,207	$ 85,450

Write-down of inventories to net realizable value and reversal of write-down of inventories resulting from the increase in net realizable value were included in the cost of revenue. The amounts are illustrated below:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Cost of inventories sold	$ 5,460,206	$ 3,835,451
Inventory write-downs (reversed)	$ (2,639)	$ 1,760

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Assets used by the Company	$ 9,769,122	$ 7,591,961
Assets leased under operating leases	4,704	25,386
	$ 9,773,826	$ 7,617,347

a. Assets used by the Company

	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Office Equipment	Equipment	Other Equipment	Equipment under Installation and Construction in Progress	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 2,804,497	$ 10,951,336	$ 154,935	$ 1,767	$ 87,442	$ 2,543,101	$ 16,543,078
Additions	479,557	1,532,010	26,157	-	31,576	1,958,903	4,028,203
Disposals	(17,741)	(415)	-	(1,005)	-	-	(19,161)
Reclassification	325,143	1,876,414	11,681	-	346	(2,155,264)	58,320
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 3,591,456	$ 14,359,345	$ 192,773	$ 762	$ 119,364	$ 2,346,740	$ 20,610,440

(Continued)

	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Office Equipment	Equipment	Other Equipment	Equipment under Installation and Construction in Progress	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 2,010,320	$ 6,779,959	$ 129,476	$ 1,767	$ 29,595	$ -	$ 8,951,117
Depreciation	204,159	1,620,091	19,864	-	26,594	-	1,870,708
Disposals	(17,741)	(415)	-	(1,005)	-	-	(19,161)
Reclassification	38,654	-	-	-	-	-	38,654
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 2,235,392	$ 8,399,635	$ 149,340	$ 762	$ 56,189	$ -	$ 10,841,318
Carrying amount at December 31, 2021	$ 1,356,064	$ 5,959,710	$ 43,433	$ -	$ 63,175	$ 2,346,740	$ 9,769,122
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 2,385,201	$ 7,194,974	$ 131,268	$ 1,767	$ 22,181	$ 381,978	$ 10,117,369
Additions	376,193	3,510,656	14,468	-	64,784	2,472,957	6,439,058
Disposals	-	(51,139)	(101)	-	(156)	-	(51,396)
Reclassification	43,103	296,845	9,300	-	633	(311,834)	38,047
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 2,804,497	$ 10,951,336	$ 154,935	$ 1,767	$ 87,442	$ 2,543,101	$ 16,543,078
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 1,889,122	$ 6,265,978	$ 119,015	$ 1,767	$ 19,537	$ -	$ 8,295,419
Depreciation	98,824	552,151	10,562	-	10,214	-	671,751
Disposals	-	(48,329)	(101)	-	(156)	-	(48,586)
Impairment loss	-	10,159	-	-	-	-	10,159
Reclassification	22,374	-	-	-	-	-	22,374
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 2,010,320	$ 6,779,959	$ 129,476	$ 1,767	$ 29,595	$ -	$ 8,951,117
Carrying amount at December 31, 2020	$ 794,177	$ 4,171,377	$ 25,459	$ -	$ 57,847	$ 2,543,101	$ 7,591,961

(Concluded)

No impairment assessment was performed for the year ended December 31, 2021 as there was no indication of impairment.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company recognized an impairment loss of $10,159 thousand for certain machinery and equipment that were assessed to have no future use, and the recoverable amount of certain machinery and equipment was nil. Such impairment loss was recognized in other operating income and expenses.

The above items of property, plant and equipment used by the Company are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	
Main buildings	10- 20 years
Mechanical and electrical power equipment	2- 5 years
Machinery and equipment	2- 5 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Office equipment	2- 5 years
Other equipment	2- 3 years

b. Assets leased under operating leases

	Buildings
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 73,784
Reclassification	(58,320)
Balance on December 31, 2021	$ 15,464

(Continued)

	Buildings
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 48,398
Depreciation	1,016
Reclassification	(38,654)
Balance on December 31, 2021	$ 10,760
Carrying amount at December 31, 2021	$ 4,704
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 111,831
Reclassification	(38,047)
Balance on December 31, 2020	$ 73,784
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 66,701
Depreciation	4,071
Reclassification	(22,374)
Balance on December 31, 2020	$ 48,398
Carrying amount at December 31, 2020	$ 25,386

(Concluded)

Operating leases relate to leases of buildings with lease terms between 1 and 5 years with an option to extend for another 18 months. The lessees do not have bargain purchase options to acquire the assets at the expiry of the lease periods.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under the above operating leases is as follows:

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Year 1	$ 16,992	$ 18,557
Year 2	-	16,992
	$ 16,992	$ 35,549

To reduce the residual asset risk related to buildings at the end of the relevant lease, the Company follows its general risk management strategy.

No impairment assessment was performed for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 as there was no indication of impairment.

Depreciation expense is provided on a straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

Buildings	20 years

11. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Carrying amount		
Land	$ 183,251	$ 196,293
Buildings	59,017	122,772
Transportation equipment	1,770	-
	$ 244,038	$ 319,065

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 2,735	$ 176,322
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 13,042	$ 12,487
Buildings	64,366	65,639
Transportation equipment	354	352
	$ 77,762	$ 78,478

Other than the abovementioned additions and depreciation expense recognized, the Company did not have significant sublease or impairment of right-of-use assets during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Carrying amount		
Current	$ 71,982	$ 75,325
Non-current	177,417	247,215
	$ 249,399	$ 322,540

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Land	1.36%-2.14%	1.36%-2.14%
Buildings	1.03%-1.11%	1.11%-1.50%
Transportation equipment	1.08%	-

c. Material terms of right-of-use assets

The Company leases land and buildings mainly for the use of plants and offices with lease terms of 2 to 30 years. The Company has options to renew at the end of the lease terms. The lease contracts for land located in the ROC specify that lease payments will be adjusted every 2 years on the basis of changes in announced land value prices. The Company does not have purchase options to acquire the leasehold land and buildings at the end of the lease terms.

d. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 1,124	$ 393
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	$ 3	$ 3
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	$ 14,100	$ 14,100
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 95,903	$ 94,224

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Computer software	$ 24,874	$ 9,096
Technology license fees	-	-
Technical expertise	-	-
	$ 24,874	$ 9,096

	Technology License Fee	Technical Expertise	Computer Software	Total
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 114,930	$ 102,000	$ 151,210	$ 368,140
Additions	-	-	24,749	24,749
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 114,930	$ 102,000	$ 175,959	$ 392,889
Accumulated amortization				
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 114,930	$ 102,000	$ 142,114	$ 359,044
Additions	-	-	8,971	8,971
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 114,930	$ 102,000	$ 151,085	$ 368,015
Carrying amount at December 31, 2021	$ -	$ -	$ 24,874	$ 24,874

(Continued)

	Technology License Fee	Technical Expertise	Computer Software	Total
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 114,930	$ 102,000	$ 146,200	$ 363,130
Additions	-	-	5,010	5,010
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 114,930	$ 102,000	$ 151,210	$ 368,140
Accumulated amortization				
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 114,930	$ 102,000	$ 135,948	$ 352,878
Additions	-	-	6,166	6,166
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 114,930	$ 102,000	$ 142,114	$ 359,044
Carrying amount at December 31, 2020	$ -	$ -	$ 9,096	$ 9,096

(Concluded)

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer software	5 years
Technology license fees	5 years
Technical expertise	3 years

13. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Unsecured borrowings		
Bank loans	$ 3,510,000	$ 2,000,000
Less: Discounts on government grants	(34,203)	(32,389)
Less: Current portion	(166,666)	-
	$ 3,309,131	$ 1,967,611

In March 2020, the Company obtained a letter of approval from the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) under the "Action Plan for Accelerated Investment by Domestic Corporations", which stipulates that the Company should complete its investment within three years from the date of approval.

The Company entered into credit agreements with banks under the "Action Plan for Accelerated Investment by Domestic Corporations", and the interest rate for the first $2 billion of the allocation was reduced by 0.5% of the two-year fixed deposit interest rate of Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd. after the mark up, and 0.3% thereafter.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company acquired preferential interest rate loan subsidized by the government of $3,510,000 thousand, and the loan proceeds are used to fund qualifying capital expenditure. Such loans are due by September 2026, in five year from the first date of drawdown. Repayment will be made in monthly installments for the first two years and the principal will be repaid in equal monthly installments starting from the third year. Using the prevailing market interest rate at an equivalent loan rate of 0.9%, the fair value of the loan was estimated at $3,460,518 thousand on initial recognition. The difference of $49,482 thousand between the proceeds and the fair value of the loan was the benefit derived from the preferential interest rate loan and had been recognized as deferred revenue. The revenue was offset against interest expense on a monthly basis over the loan period. The amount offset against interest expense was $13,386 thousand and $1,894 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Under bank loan agreements, the Company has to meet certain financial covenants and criteria. As of December 31, 2021, such financial covenants were not breached.

14. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Current		
Accrued expenses		
Payables for salaries or bonuses	$ 235,273	$ 251,713
Insurance payables	48,515	39,418
Utilities payables	29,341	31,785
Others	262,103	138,594
	575,232	461,510
Other current liabilities		
Refund liabilities	37,913	61,819
Others	4,897	3,945
	41,810	65,764
	$ 618,042	$ 527,274

15. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, the Company makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

16. EQUITY

a. Capital stock

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Authorized stock (in thousands)	400,000	400,000
Authorized capital	$ 4,000,000	$ 4,000,000
Issued and paid stock (in thousands)	293,299	291,153
Issued capital	$ 2,932,991	$ 2,911,531

A holder of issued common stock with a par value of NT$10 is entitled to vote and to receive dividends.

The change in the Company's capital stock is mainly due to the exercise of employee share options.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2021	2020
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (Note 1)		
Issuance of ordinary shares	$ 701,925	$ 680,813
Donations	12,893	12,893
May only be used to offset a deficit		
Donation from shareholders	762	356
Employee share options exercised	6,781	-
May not be used for any purpose		
Compensation cost of employee share options	10,438	9,431
	$ 732,799	$ 703,493

Note 1: Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Under the dividend policy as set forth in the Company's Articles, where the Company made profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, and setting aside or reversing special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations until the accumulated legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. Any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for distribution of dividends and bonus to shareholders.

For the policy on the profit sharing bonus for employees and compensation for directors, refer to Note 18(g).

Any appropriations of the profits are subject to shareholders' approval in the following year.

An appropriation of earnings to a legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficits. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

The appropriations of earnings for 2020 and 2019, which were approved in the shareholders' meetings on July 22, 2021, and June 19, 2020, respectively, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings		**Cash Dividends Per Share (NT$)**	
	For the Year Ended December 31		**For the Year Ended December 31**	
	2020	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
Legal reserve	$ 209,054	$ 61,384		
Cash dividends	582,306	-	$ 2.0	$ -

The appropriations of earnings for 2021 proposed by the Company's board of directors on February 23, 2022, were as follows:

	The Appropriation of Earnings	**Cash Dividends Per Share (NT$)**
Legal reserve	$ 216,528	
Cash dividends	586,712	$ 2.0

The appropriation of earnings for 2021 is subject to the resolution of the shareholders in the shareholders' meeting to be held on May 24, 2022.

17. OPERATING REVENUE

a. Contract information

For revenue generated from manufacturing of color filter and optical coating according to customized specifications agreed in the contractual agreement, because the customers has obtained control over the products during the service, the Company's revenue from service contracts is recognized over time.

b. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

	For the Year Ended December 31	
Production	**2021**	**2020**
Image Sensor	$ 4,947,328	$ 4,226,717
Micro-Optical Elements	3,936,619	2,602,900
Others	145,231	116,732
	$ 9,029,178	$ 6,946,349

	For the Year Ended December 31	
Region	**2021**	**2020**
Asia	$ 7,695,926	$ 5,531,112
Taiwan	1,252,207	1,359,257
Europe	55,070	40,490
United States	25,975	15,490
	$ 9,029,178	$ 6,946,349

c. Contract balances

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	January 1, 2020
Contract assets	$ 248,248	$ 137,376	$ 101,665
Contract liabilities	$ 9,994	$ 5,823	$ 2,539

The changes in the balance of contract assets and contract liabilities primarily result from the timing difference between the satisfaction of performance obligation and the customer's payment.

The Company recognized revenue from the beginning balance of contract liability, which amounted to $4,688 thousand and $1,472 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

d. Refund liabilities

Estimated sales returns and other allowances are made and adjusted based on historical experience and the consideration of varying contractual terms, which amounted to $(17,642) thousand and $20,855 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the aforementioned refund liabilities amounted to $37,913 thousand and $61,819 thousand, respectively, which were classified under accrued expenses and other current liabilities.

18. NET PROFIT

a. Other operating income and expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Rental income - related party	$ 28,564	$ 46,522
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	-	(10,159)
Others	(13)	(3,643)
	$ 28,551	$ 32,720

b. Interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Bank deposits	$ 7,232	$ 12,477

c. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Gain (loss) on financial instruments at FVTPL	$ 13,454	$ 49,199
Others	(1,230)	(1,005)
	$ 12,224	$ 48,194

d. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	$ 1,852,255	$ 729,861
Operating expenses	96,215	20,368
Other operating income and expenses	1,016	4,071
	$ 1,949,486	$ 754,300
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	$ 5,026	$ 3,347
General and administrative expenses	3,945	2,819
	$ 8,971	$ 6,166

e. Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Interest expense		
Lase liabilities	$ 4,800	$ 4,397
Bank loans	13,608	1,389
Others	23	29
	18,431	5,815
Less: Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	(5,917)	(594)
	$ 12,514	$ 5,221

Information about capitalized interest is as follows:

	2021	2020
Capitalized interest amount	$ 5,917	$ 594
Capitalization rate	0.57%-0.58%	0.54%-0.67%

f. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Post-employment benefits (Note 15)		
Defined contribution plan	$ 55,392	$ 43,181
Share-based payments		
Equity-settled	7,788	6,613
Other employee benefits	1,988,896	1,782,448
Total employee benefits expense	$ 2,052,076	$ 1,832,242
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 1,488,997	$ 1,424,011
Operating expenses	563,079	408,231
	$ 2,052,076	$ 1,832,242

g. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors

The Company accrues compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors at rates of no less than 1% and no higher than 2%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors and supervisors. The Company accrues a profit sharing bonus for employees and remuneration of directors based on a percentage of net profit before income tax (before a profit sharing bonus for employees and remuneration of directors). The compensation of employees and the remuneration of directors and supervisors are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Compensation of employees	$ 433,056	$ 418,109
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	$ 2,700	$ -

If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the annual financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

The appropriations of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors for 2021 and 2020 that were resolved by the board of directors on February 23, 2022 and March 12, 2021, respectively are $433,056 thousand and $418,109, with the amount of $2,674 and nil of remuneration of directors and supervisors.

There was no significant difference between the actual amounts of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors the aforementioned resolutions paid and the expenses recognized for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Information on the compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors resolved by the Company's board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

h. Gains or losses on foreign currency exchange

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Foreign exchange gains	$ 64,086	$ 49,702
Foreign exchange losses	(76,067)	(106,807)
	$ (11,981)	$ (57,105)

19. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax expense consisted of the following:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Current income tax		
In respect of the current year	$ 514,879	$ 504,756
Income tax adjustments on prior years	(2,123)	(46,264)
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	25,910	6,314
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 538,666	$ 464,806

A reconciliation of income before income tax and income tax expense recognized in profit or loss is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Profit before tax	$ 2,703,946	$ 2,555,351
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 540,789	$ 511,070
Tax effect of adjusting items:		
Income tax expense adjustments on prior years	(2,123)	(46,264)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 538,666	$ 464,806

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b. Current tax assets and liabilities

The analysis of deferred income tax assets in the balance sheets is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ 365,775	$ 438,674

c. Deferred tax assets

The movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Deferred Tax Assets	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
Refund liabilities	$ 12,364	$ (4,781)	$ 7,583
Property, plant and equipment temporary differences	21,449	(10,633)	10,816
Others	2,950	(335)	2,615
	$ 36,763	$ (15,749)	$ 21,014

Deferred Tax Liabilities	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
Revenue	$ 9,536	$ 10,841	$ 20,377
Others	1,863	(680)	1,183
	$ 11,399	$ 10,161	$ 21,560

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Deferred Tax Assets	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
Refund liabilities	$ 8,713	$ 3,651	$ 12,364
Property, plant and equipment temporary differences	31,759	(10,310)	21,449
Others	1,994	956	2,950
	$ 42,466	$ (5,703)	$ 36,763

Deferred Tax Liabilities	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
Revenue	$ 9,157	$ 379	$ 9,536
Others	1,631	232	1,863
	$ 10,788	$ 611	$ 11,399

d. Income tax examination

The tax authorities have examined income tax returns of the Company through 2019. All differences in investment tax credits assessed by the tax authorities have been adjusted accordingly.

20. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Basic earnings per share	$ 7.41	$ 7.18
Diluted earnings per share	$ 7.24	$ 6.77

Earnings per share is computed as follows:

	Amounts (Numerator)	Number of Stocks (Denominator) (In Thousands)	Earnings Per Share (NT$)
For the year ended December 31, 2021			
Basic EPS			
Net income	$ 2,165,280	292,028	$ 7.41
Effect of potentially dilutive common stock	-	6,968	
Diluted EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders plus effect of potentially dilutive common stock	$ 2,165,280	298,996	$ 7.24

(Continued)

	Amounts (Numerator)	Stocks (Denominator) (In Thousands)	Earnings Per Share (NT$)
For the year ended December 31, 2020			
Basic EPS			
Net income	$ 2,090,545	291,153	$ 7.18
Effect of potentially dilutive common stock	-	17,526	
Diluted EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders plus effect of potentially dilutive common stock	$ 2,090,545	308,679	$ 6.77

(Concluded)

If the Company offered to settle the obligation by cash or by issuing stocks, the profit sharing bonus for employees will be settled in stocks and the resulting potential stocks were included in the weighted average number of stocks outstanding in the calculation of diluted EPS as the stocks have a dilutive effect. Such dilutive effect of the potential stocks is included in the calculation of diluted EPS until the profit sharing bonus for employees to be settled in the form of common stocks is approved in the following year.

21. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Qualified employees were granted 460 options in April 2020, 5,424 options in July 2019 and 72 options in December 2019. Each option entitles the holder with the right to subscribe for one thousand ordinary shares of the Company. The options granted are valid for 6 years and exercisable at certain percentages after the second anniversary from the grant date. The options were granted at an exercise price equal to NT$20. For any subsequent changes in the Company’s ordinary shares, the exercise price is adjusted accordingly.

Information on employee share options was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2021		2020	
	Number of Options (In Thousands of Units)	Weighted-average Exercise Price ($)	Number of Options (In Thousands of Units)	Weighted-average Exercise Price ($)
Balance at January 1	5,780	$ 20.00	5,392	$ 20.00
Options granted	-	-	460	20.00
Options exercised	(2,146)	19.84	-	-
Options forfeited	(168)	-	(72)	-
Balance at December 31	3,466		5,780	
Options exercisable, end of the year	518		-	
Weighted-average fair value of options granted ($)	$ -		$ 8.02	

The weighted-average share prices on the exercise date of the share options from July 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021 was $474.58.

Information on outstanding options was as follows:

	December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Range of exercise price ($)	$ 18	$ 20
Weighted-average remaining contractual life (in years)	3.58	4.56

Options are priced using the Black-Scholes pricing model, and the inputs to the model are as follows:

	April 2020	**December 2019**	**July 2019**
Grant-date share price	$ 24.79	$ 17.42	$ 17.42
Exercise price	$ 20	$ 20	$ 20
Expected volatility	27.18%-28.74%	28.30%-28.48%	28.30%-28.48%
Expected life (in years)	4-5	4-5	4-5
Expected dividend yield	-	-	-
Risk-free interest rate	0.40%-0.42%	0.58%-0.61%	0.58%-0.61%

Compensation costs recognized were $7,788 thousand and $6,613 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

22. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

a. Non-cash transactions

	Years Ended December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Additions of property, plant and equipment	$ 4,028,203	$ 6,439,058
Less: Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	(5,917)	(594)
Changes in payables for purchases of equipment	(64,787)	(402,160)
Payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	$ 3,957,499	$ 6,036,304

b. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

			Non-cash changes			
	Balance as of January 1, 2021	**Financing Cash Flow**	**Foreign Exchange Movement**	**Leases Modifications**	**Other Changes (Note)**	**Balance as of December 31, 2021**
Guarantee deposits	$ 5,069	$ 124	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,193
Lease liabilities	322,540	(80,676)	-	101	7,434	249,399
Long-term borrowings	1,967,611	1,510,000	-	-	(1,814)	3,475,797
Total	$ 2,295,220	$ 1,429,448	$ -	$ 101	$ 5,620	$ 3,730,389

			Non-cash changes			
	Balance as of January 1, 2020	**Financing Cash Flow**	**Foreign Exchange Movement**	**Leases Modifications**	**Other Changes (Note)**	**Balance as of December 31, 2020**
Guarantee deposits	$ 4,532	$ 537	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,069
Lease liabilities	221,549	(79,727)	-	-	180,718	322,540
Long-term borrowings	-	2,000,000	-	-	(32,389)	1,967,611
Total	$ 226,081	$ 1,920,810	$ -	$ -	$ 148,329	$ 2,295,220

Note: Other changes include financial cost of lease liabilities, right-of-use assets obtained and long-term bank loan interest subsidy recognized as deferred revenue.

23. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings).

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

Management believes that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities not carried at fair value approximate their fair values or their fair values cannot be reliably measured.

b. Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial assets	$ -	$ 6,003	$ -	$ 6,003
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivatives financial liabilities	$ -	$ 86	$ -	$ 86

December 31, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial assets	$ -	$ 9,128	$ -	$ 9,128
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivatives financial liabilities	$ -	$ 29	$ -	$ 29

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The Company did not acquire or dispose of financial assets measured at fair value in Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

2) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 2 fair value measurement

Derivative instruments - forward exchange contracts are discounted using the cash flow method. Future cash flows are estimated based on observable forward exchange rates at the end of the year and contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Financial assets		
FVTPL		
Held for trading	$ 6,003	$ 9,128
Amortized cost (1)	4,586,697	3,488,916
Financial liabilities		
FVTPL		
Held for trading	86	29
Amortized cost (2)	4,782,641	2,946,438

1) Including financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, account receivable (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties) and other non-current assets.

2) Including accounts payable, payables to contractors and equipment suppliers, accrued expenses and other current liabilities, long-term borrowings (including current portion of long-term borrowings) and guarantee deposits.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company monitors and manages the financial risks associated with its operations, which include foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of derivative financial instruments and significant financial rules and plans are regulated by the Company's board of directors and reviewed by the Company’s internal control system. The Company does not engage in transactions of financial instruments (including derivative financial instruments) for speculative purposes.

1) Market risk

The Company’s activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see (a) below) and interest rates (see (b) below).

The Company entered into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

There has been no change to the Company’s exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

a) Foreign currency risk

A portion of the Company's cash inflows and outflows are denominated in foreign currencies and therefore have a natural hedging effect. The Company manages exchange rate risk for hedging purposes, not for profit-making.

The carrying amounts of the Company’s foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities and of the derivatives exposed to foreign currency risk at the end of the year are set out in Note 28.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the U.S. dollar and Japanese yen.

The sensitivity analysis of foreign currency exchange rate risk is based on the unfavorable impact of foreign currency monetary items, including cash, accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable and other payables, as of the end of the reporting period. If the unfavorable change in foreign currencies reaches 5%, the Company's net income will decrease by $76,479 thousand and $54,640 thousand in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

b) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Company borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the year were as follows:

	December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 2,405,031	$ 1,327,232
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	847,894	1,230,404
Financial liabilities	3,475,797	1,967,611

The Company's fixed-rate financial assets are not included in the analysis of interest rate risk with fair value because they are measured at amortized cost.

The Company's floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities are not included in the analysis of interest rate risk with cash flow because the amounts are not significant.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. At the end of the year, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, which would cause a financial loss to the Company due to the failure of the counterparty to discharge its obligation and due to the financial guarantees provided by the Company, could be equal to the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets.

Business-related credit risk

The Company's accounts receivable are from its five largest customers. The majority of the Company's outstanding accounts receivable are not covered by collaterals or guarantees. While the Company has procedures to monitor and manage credit risk exposure on accounts receivable, there is no assurance such procedures will effectively eliminate losses resulting from its credit risk. This risk is heightened during periods when economic conditions worsen.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's five largest customers accounted for 83 % and 92% of accounts receivable respectively.

3) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

a) Liquidity and interest rate risk tables

The following table details the analysis of the remaining contractual maturities of the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities with contractual repayment periods, which are based on the earliest possible date on which the Company can be required to make repayment, and is prepared using the undiscounted cash flows of the financial liabilities, which include cash flows of interest and principal.

The maturity dates of the Company's other non-derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed upon repayment dates.

December 31, 2021

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1+Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest bearing	$ 680,836	$ 203,129	$ 382,129	$ 5,193
Lease liabilities	6,777	13,554	55,510	200,627
Long-term borrowings	1,433	2,807	179,431	3,371,012
	$ 689,046	$ 219,490	$ 617,070	$ 3,576,832

December 31, 2020

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1+Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest bearing	$ 440,965	$ 143,896	$ 388,897	$ 5,069
Lease liabilities	6,676	13,352	60,083	274,258
Long-term borrowings	667	1,333	6,000	2,018,333
	$ 448,308	$ 158,581	$ 454,980	$ 2,297,660

Additional information about the maturity analysis for financial liabilities:

December 31, 2021

	Less than 5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Non-interest bearing	$ 1,271,287	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Lease liabilities	$ 138,166	$ 76,556	$ 48,934	$ 12,812	$ -
Long-term borrowings	$ 3,554,683	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

December 31, 2020

	Less than 5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Non-interest bearing	$ 978,827	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Long-term borrowings	$ 200,756	$ 76,556	$ 61,683	$ 12,812	$ 2,562
Lease liabilities	$ 2,026,333	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

The following table details the liquidity analysis of the Company's derivative financial instruments. For derivative instruments with gross settlement, the analysis is based on undiscounted contractual net cash inflows and outflows.

December 31, 2021

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years
Gross settled					
Foreign exchange forward contracts					
Inflows	$ 653,775	$ 915,768	$ -	$ -	$ -
Outflows	(650,339)	(913,242)	-	-	-
	$ 3,436	$ 2,526	$ -	$ -	$ -

December 31, 2020

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years
Gross settled					
Foreign exchange forward contracts					
Inflows	$ 484,835	$ 619,946	$ -	$ -	$ -
Outflows	(477,649)	(618,134)	-	-	-
	$ 7,186	$ 1,812	$ -	$ -	$ -

25. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company’s parent company is Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, which held 72.83% and 86.94% of the ordinary shares of the Company on December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Besides information disclosed elsewhere in the other notes, details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed as follows:

a. Related party name and category

Related Party Name	Related Party Category
TSMC	The Company’s parent company
Xintec Inc. (Xintec)	Other related party
Global Unichip Corp. (GUC)	Other related party

b. Sales of goods

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2021	2020
Xintec	$ 750,808	$ 898,937
Others	4,466	13,653
	$ 755,274	$ 912,590

c. Purchases of goods

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2021	2020
For manufacturing		
TSMC	$ 3,527	$ 1,152
For researching and developing		
TSMC	$ 15,031	$ 19,467

d. Rental income

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2021	2020
GUC	$ 26,999	$ 26,514
TSMC	1,565	20,008
	$ 28,564	$ 46,522

e. Manufacturing expense

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2021	2020
Xintec	$ 14,100	$ 14,100

f. Interest expense

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2021	2020
Xintec	$ 1,012	$ 583
Others	23	29
	$ 1,035	$ 612

g. Contract assets

Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Xintec	$ 2,222	$ 1,964

h. Receivables from related parties

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2021	For the Year Ended December 31 2020
Xintec	$ 117,488	$ 187,488
Others	335	1,028
	$ 117,823	$ 188,516

i. Other Receivables

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2021	For the Year Ended December 31 2020
TSMC	$ -	$ 1,643

j. Expenses payable and other current liabilities

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2021	For the Year Ended December 31 2020
TSMC	$ 4,046	$ 1,539
Others	65	-
	$ 4,111	$ 1,539

k. Lease arrangements

Acquisition of Right-of-Use Assets, Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property

The Company leases plant and offices from related parties. The lease terms are determined by agreement between the parties, and rentals are paid monthly in accordance with the lease agreements, and the related rental expenses are recorded as right-of-use assets and manufacturing costs.

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2021	For the Year Ended December 31 2020
Acquisition of right-of-use assets		
Xintec	$ -	$ 128,110

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	2021	2020
Lease liabilities	Xintec	$ 59,099	$ 122,888

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Interest expense		
Xintec	$ 1,012	$ 583
Lease expense		
Xintec	$ 14,100	$ 14,100

l. Deposit guarantee

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
GUC	$ 2,832	$ 2,832
Others	6	6
	$ 2,838	$ 2,838

For the sales transactions between the Company and its related parties, the transaction prices and collection terms are not materially different from those of non-related parties. For other related party transactions, price and terms were determined in accordance with mutual agreements.

The Company rented/leased property, plant and equipment to/from related parties. The lease terms are determined in accordance with mutual agreements. The rentals were paid monthly; the related rentals were classified under other income and manufacturing expenses.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, no impairment loss was recognized for contract assets from related parties.

m. Remuneration of key management personnel

The compensation of directors and other key management personnel was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	$ 94,632	$ 85,293
Post-employment benefits	680	664
	$ 95,312	$ 85,957

The compensation of directors and other key management personnel was determined in accordance with the value of the individual's participation in and contribution to the operations of the Company and is determined by reference to the usual industry standards.

26. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company provided certificate of deposits amounted to $20,311 thousand and $20,311 thousand, respectively, which were recorded in other non-current assets as collateral mainly for land lease agreements and tariff guarantees.

27. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant contingencies and unrecognized commitments of the Company at December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

a. Unrecognized commitments

	December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	$ 2,184,568	$ 3,267,400

b. The Company entered into long-term energy purchase agreements with supplier. The relative fulfillment period, quantity and price are specified in the agreement.

28. EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION OF FOREIGN-CURRENCY DENOMINATED FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The significant financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2021

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate (Note)
Financial assets		
Monetary items		
USD	$ 58,883	27.674
JPY	155,921	0.2414
EUR	293	31.460
Financial liabilities		
Monetary items		
USD	3,604	27.674
JPY	155,657	0.2414
EUR	302	31.460

December 31, 2020

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate (Note)
Financial assets		
Monetary items		
USD	$ 46,121	28.097
JPY	370,427	0.2729
EUR	3,253	34.587
Financial liabilities		
Monetary items		
USD	7,062	28.097
JPY	387,463	0.2729
EUR	3,286	34.587

Note: Please refer to Note 18 for foreign exchange gain and loss for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange gains (losses) by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transactions.

29. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

a. Operating segments, segment revenue and operating results

VisEra's chief operating decision maker periodically reviews operating results, focusing on operating income generated by color filter segment. Operating results are used for resource allocation and performance assessment. As a result, the Company has only one operating segment, the color filter segment. The color filter segment engages mainly in the researching, developing, designing, manufacturing and selling, packaging and testing of color filter products.

The basis for the measurement of income from operations is the same as those for the preparation of financial statements. Please refer to the statements of comprehensive income for the related segment revenue and operating results.

b. Geographical information of operating revenue is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Asia	$ 7,695,926	$ 5,531,112
Taiwan	1,252,207	1,359,257
Europe	55,070	40,490
United States	25,975	15,490
	$ 9,029,178	$ 6,946,349

The Company's revenue by geography is computed based on the recipient's region and its non-current assets are all located in Taiwan. Hence, it is not required to disclose information about non-current assets.

c. Revenue from major products and services

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Image Sensor	$ 4,947,328	$ 4,226,717
Micro-Optical Elements	3,936,619	2,602,900
Others	145,231	116,732
	$ 9,029,178	$ 6,946,349

d. Information about major customers

Major customers representing at least 10% of net revenue:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2021		2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Customer A	$ 3,187,407	35	$ 3,050,156	44
Customer C	2,508,073	28	25,392	0.4
Xintec	750,808	8	898,937	13
Customer B	506,179	6	1,511,497	22

30. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

a. Significant transactions

1) Financing provided to others. (None)

2) Endorsements/guarantees provided. (None)

3) Marketable securities held. (None)

4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)

5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)

6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)

7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table 1)

8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table 2)

9) Information about the derivative instruments transaction. (Note 7)

b. Information on investees. (None)

c. Information on investments in mainland China. (None)

d. Information of major shareholders

List of all shareholders with ownership of 5 percent or greater showing the names and the number of shares and percentage of ownership held by each shareholder: See Table 3 attached.

TABLE 1

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Accounts Payable or Receivable		Note
			Purchases/ Sales	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% to Total	
VisEra	Xintec	Other related parties	Sales	$ 750,808	8	60 days after monthly closing	Note 25	Note 25	$ 117,488	9	-

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
VisEra	Xintec	Other related parties	$ 117,488	4.92	$ -	-	$ 56,503	$ -

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Shareholders	Shares	
	Total Shares Owned	Ownership Percentage
TSMC	213,619,000	72.83%

THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

STATEMENT 1

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Item	Description	Amount
Cash		
Petty cash		$ 10
Cash in banks		
Checking accounts and demand deposits		16,340
Foreign currency deposits	Including US$9,474 thousand at US$27.674:NT$1 and JPY$155,921 thousand at JPY$0.2414:NT$1	299,826
Time deposits (Note)	Including NT$2,854,650 thousand, US$1,900 thousand at US$27.674:NT$1 and EUR$293 thousand at EUR$31.46:NT$1	2,916,448
Total		$ 3,232,624

Note: The deposits matured by the end of May 2022 consecutively, and the annual interest rates were 0.001%-0.41%.

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount
Customer A	$ 614,733
Customer B	212,966
Customer C	134,575
Customer D	111,785
Others (Note)	122,605
	1,196,664
Less: Loss allowance	(232)
Total	$ 1,196,432

Note: The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

STATEMENT OF RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES, NET
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount
Xintec Inc.	$ 117,488
Others (Note)	335
	$ 117,823

Note: The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Amount	
Item	**Cost**	**Market Price (Note)**
Raw materials	$ 96,207	$ 96,207

Note: Market value is based on the net realizable value.

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

	Land	Buildings	Transportation Equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 219,605	$ 254,384	$ -	$ 473,989
Additions	-	611	2,023	2,634
Lease modification	-	-	101	101
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 219,605	$ 254,995	$ 2,124	$ 476,724
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 23,312	$ 131,612	$ -	$ 154,924
Depreciation	13,042	64,366	354	77,762
Lease modification	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 36,354	$ 195,978	$ 354	$ 232,686
Carrying amount at December 31, 2021	$ 183,251	$ 59,017	$ 1,770	$ 244,038

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Amount
Vendor A	$ 125,938
Vendor B	33,275
Vendor C	30,696
Vendor D	20,418
Others (Note)	125,200
Total	$ 335,527

Note: The amount of individual vendor included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

STATEMENT OF PAYABLES TO CONTRACTORS AND EQUIPMENT SUPPLIERS
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Amount
Vendor E	$ 183,800
Vendor F	114,725
Vendor G	67,641
Vendor H	34,635
Vendor I	32,675
Others (Note)	187,792
Total	$ 621,268

Note: The amount of individual vendor included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Bank	Description	Borrowing Amount End of Year	Contract Period (Note)	Range of Interest Rates (%)	Collateral
E. Sun Bank	Unsecured borrowing	$ 2,000,000	2020/09/-2025/09	0.40	Nil
Taipei Fubon Bank	Unsecured borrowing	910,000	2021/02/-2026/03	0.60	Nil
Far Eastern Int'l Bank	Unsecured borrowing	300,000	2021/02/-2026/01	0.60	Nil
Mega International Commercial Bank	Unsecured borrowing	300,000	2021/09/-2026/09	0.60-0.90	Nil
		3,510,000			
Less: Current portion		(166,666)			
		$ 3,343,334			

Note: The earliest borrowing date and the last maturity date of multiple drawdowns.

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Lease Term	Discount Rate (%)	Balance, End of Year
Land	Mainly for the use of plants and offices	20 to 30 years	1.36-2.14	$ 188,116
Buildings	Mainly for the use of facilities	2 years	1.03-1.11	59,508
Transportation equipment	For operation use	3 years	1.08	1,775
				249,399
Less: Current portion				(71,982)
Non-current portion				$ 177,417

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Item	Shipments (Piece)	Amount
Image Sensor	1,390 thousand pieces of 8-inch wafer	$ 4,947,328
Micro-Optical Elements	297 thousand pieces of 8-inch wafer	3,936,619
Others		145,231
Net revenue		$ 9,029,178

STATEMENT 11

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Raw materials, beginning of year	$ 90,043
Raw materials purchased	1,313,159
Transferred to manufacturing or operating expenses	(10,670)
Raw materials, end of year	(98,161)
Raw materials used	1,294,371
Direct labor	328,633
Manufacturing expenses	3,851,131
Manufacturing costs	5,474,135
Material requisition for research and development use	(10,546)
Cost of finished goods	5,463,589
Cost of production and marketing	5,463,589
Inventory reversals	(2,639)
Others	(744)
Total	$ 5,460,206

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Sales and Marketing Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Research and Development Expenses
Payroll and bonus	$ 66,589	$ 188,732	$ 302,087
Management fees of the Science Park Administration	-	16,822	-
Miscellaneous expense for employees	-	12,231	166
Depreciation expense	-	6,576	89,639
Research and development expense	-	-	95,639
Others (Note)	2,600	54,691	54,489
Total	$ 69,189	$ 279,052	$ 542,020

Note: The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

VISERA TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LTD.

STATEMENT OF LABOR, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021				For the Year Ended December 31, 2020			
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Classified as Other Operating Income and Expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Classified as Other Operating Income and Expenses	Total
Labor cost								
Salary and bonus	$ 1,291,538	$ 493,683	$ -	$ 1,785,221	$ 1,264,563	$ 362,499	$ -	$ 1,627,062
Labor and health insurance	93,649	26,522	-	120,171	73,534	18,007	-	91,541
Pension	41,794	13,598	-	55,392	33,763	9,418	-	43,181
Board compensation	-	5,671	-	5,671	-	-	-	-
Others	62,016	23,605	-	85,621	52,151	18,307	-	70,458
	$ 1,488,997	$ 563,079	$ -	$ 2,052,076	$ 1,424,011	$ 408,231	$ -	$ 1,832,242
Depreciation	$ 1,852,255	$ 96,215	$ 1,016	$ 1,949,486	$ 729,861	$ 20,368	$ 4,071	$ 754,300
Amortization	$ 5,026	$ 3,945	$ -	$ 8,971	$ 3,347	$ 2,819	$ -	$ 6,166

Note 1: For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had 1,337 and 1,107 employees, respectively. There were 5 and 4 non-employee directors, respectively.

Note 2: Average labor costs for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were $1,536 thousand and $1,661 thousand, respectively.

Note 3: Average salaries and bonuses for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were $1,340 thousand and $1,475 thousand, respectively. The average salary and bonus decreased by 9% year over year.

Note 4: The Company did not have any remuneration of supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. The Company has established Audit Committee on March 4, 2021, and the remuneration of independent directors has been incorporated into the remuneration to directors.

Note 5: The Company's compensation policies: The Company's employees are entitled to a comprehensive compensation and benefits program above the industry average. The compensation program includes a monthly salary, business performance bonuses based on quarterly business results, and a profit sharing bonus based on annual profits. The Company determines the amount of the business performance bonus and profit sharing based on operating results and industry practice in the R.O.C.. The amount and distribution of the bonus and profit sharing are recommended by the Compensation Committee to the Board of Directors for approval. Individual rewards are based on each employee's job responsibility, contribution and performance.

Note 6: The total compensation paid to the executive officers is decided based on their job responsibility, contribution, company performance and projected future risks the Company will face. It is reviewed by the Compensation Committee then submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

Note 7: According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors is authorized to determine the salary for the Chairman and Directors, taking into account the extent and value of the services provided for the management of the Company and the standards of the industry within the R.O.C. and overseas. The Articles of Incorporation also provide that the compensation to directors shall be no more than 2% of annual profits. The distribution of compensation to directors shall be made in accordance with the Company's "Rules for Distribution of Compensation and Honorarium to Directors" based on the following principles: (1) independent directors receive compensation in accordance with the policy; (2) the remuneration received by each non-independent director shall not exceed the total remuneration received by each independent director.