

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT
AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 AND 2019

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.

BALANCE SHEETS

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

(The balance sheets as of September 30, 2020 and 2019 are reviewed, not audited)

Assets			September 30, 2020		December 31, 2019		September 30, 2019	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current assets								
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 997,283	24	\$ 874,549	20	\$ 591,917	14
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(2)	325	-	432	-	-	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(2)	384,495	9	513,599	12	560,342	14
1200	Other receivables		2,678	-	1,135	-	716	-
130X	Inventories	6(3)	396,803	9	330,153	8	390,581	9
1410	Prepayments		76,155	2	65,295	1	56,624	1
11XX	Total Current Assets		1,857,739	44	1,785,163	41	1,600,180	38
Non-current assets								
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(4) and 8	2,368,084	56	2,529,540	59	2,570,421	62
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(5)	1,379	-	2,706	-	3,148	-
1780	Intangible assets		3,255	-	2,808	-	2,749	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets		15,903	-	7,841	-	6,529	-
1915	Prepayments for business facilities	6(4)	6,685	-	11,303	-	2,554	-
1920	Guarantee deposits paid		67	-	67	-	67	-
1975	Net defined benefit asset, non-current		193	-	161	-	718	-
15XX	Total Non-current assets		2,395,566	56	2,554,426	59	2,586,186	62
1XXX	TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 4,253,305	100	\$ 4,339,589	100	\$ 4,186,366	100

(Continued)

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.

BALANCE SHEETS

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

(The balance sheets as of September 30, 2020 and 2019 are reviewed, not audited)

Liabilities and Equity		Notes	September 30, 2020		December 31, 2019		September 30, 2019	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities								
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(6)	\$ 580,000	14	\$ 470,000	11	\$ 620,000	15
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(13)	10,920	-	6,936	-	3,412	-
2170	Accounts payable		262,829	6	303,605	7	260,394	6
2200	Other payables	6(7)	195,922	5	245,677	6	196,025	5
2230	Current income tax liabilities		39,588	1	74,473	2	91,575	2
2280	Current lease liabilities		1,149	-	1,774	-	1,768	-
2300	Other current liabilities		7,162	-	5,266	-	6,649	-
21XX	Total Current Liabilities		1,097,570	26	1,107,731	26	1,179,823	28
Non-current liabilities								
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(8) and 8	400,000	9	400,000	9	300,000	7
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities		39	-	32	-	143	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		243	-	947	-	1,392	-
25XX	Total Non-current liabilities		400,282	9	400,979	9	301,535	7
2XXX	Total Liabilities		1,497,852	35	1,508,710	35	1,481,358	35
Equity attributable to owners of the parent								
	Share capital	6(10)						
3110	Ordinary Shares		1,849,059	44	1,849,059	43	1,849,059	44
	Capital surplus	6(11)						
3200	Capital surplus		16,736	-	16,691	-	16,691	-
	Retained earnings	6(12)						
3310	Legal reserve		502,110	12	450,724	10	450,724	11
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		387,548	9	514,405	12	388,534	10
3500	Treasury stocks	6(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3XXX	Total Equity		2,755,453	65	2,830,879	65	2,705,008	65
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9						
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11						
3X2X	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		\$ 4,253,305	100	\$ 4,339,589	100	\$ 4,186,366	100

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share amount)
(UNAUDITED)

			Three months ended September 30				Nine months ended September 30			
			2020		2019		2020		2019	
Items	Notes		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(13)	\$ 644,391	100	\$ 697,985	100	\$ 1,887,771	100	\$ 1,787,611	100
5000	Operating costs	6(3)(16)(17)	(374,026)	(58)	(412,453)	(59)	(1,088,716)	(58)	(1,041,242)	(58)
5900	Net operating margin		<u>270,365</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>285,532</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>799,055</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>746,369</u>	<u>42</u>
	Operating expenses	6(16)(17)								
6100	Selling expenses		(3,074)	-	(2,450)	-	(8,636)	(1)	(8,167)	(1)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(29,390)	(5)	(30,854)	(5)	(83,995)	(4)	(89,682)	(5)
6300	Research and development expenses		(77,973)	(12)	(60,715)	(9)	(219,543)	(12)	(185,508)	(10)
6450	Expected credit loss	12(2)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(27)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,608)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(27)</u>	<u>-</u>
6000	Total operating expenses		<u>(110,437)</u>	<u>(17)</u>	<u>(94,046)</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>(313,782)</u>	<u>(17)</u>	<u>(283,384)</u>	<u>(16)</u>
6900	Operating profit		<u>159,928</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>191,486</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>485,273</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>462,985</u>	<u>26</u>
	Non-operating income and expenses									
7100	Interest income		485	-	515	-	2,595	-	2,347	-
7010	Other income		144	-	224	-	168	-	3,558	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6(14)	(17,362)	(3)	1,392	-	(17,412)	(1)	7,481	-
7050	Finance costs	6(15)	(1,792)	-	(2,029)	-	(5,613)	-	(6,066)	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		<u>(18,525)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(20,262)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>7,320</u>	<u>-</u>
7900	Profit before income tax		141,403	22	191,588	27	465,011	24	470,305	26
7950	Income tax expense	6(18)	(28,556)	(4)	(38,190)	(5)	(78,218)	(4)	(82,318)	(4)
8200	Profit for the period		<u>\$ 112,847</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>\$ 153,398</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>\$ 386,793</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>\$ 387,987</u>	<u>22</u>
8500	Total comprehensive income for the period		<u>\$ 112,847</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>\$ 153,398</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>\$ 386,793</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>\$ 387,987</u>	<u>22</u>
9750	Basic earnings per share	6(19)	<u>\$ 0.61</u>		<u>\$ 0.83</u>		<u>\$ 2.09</u>		<u>\$ 2.11</u>	
9850	Diluted earnings per share	6(19)	<u>\$ 0.61</u>		<u>\$ 0.83</u>		<u>\$ 2.08</u>		<u>\$ 2.10</u>	

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)
(UNAUDITED)

			Capital Surplus		Retained Earnings			
	Notes	Ordinary Shares	Additional paid-in capital	Treasury stock transactions	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Treasury stocks	Total equity
<u>2019</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2019		\$ 1,849,059	\$ 102,682	\$ 4,500	\$ 411,007	\$ 410,075	(\$ 241,471)	\$ 2,535,852
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	387,987	-	387,987
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	387,987	-	387,987
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:								
Legal reserve	6(12)	-	-	-	39,717	(39,717)	-	-
Cash dividends	6(11)(12)	-	(92,453)	-	-	(369,811)	-	(462,264)
Treasury shares reissued to employees	6(10)	-	-	1,962	-	-	241,471	243,433
Balance at September 30, 2019		<u>\$ 1,849,059</u>	<u>\$ 10,229</u>	<u>\$ 6,462</u>	<u>\$ 450,724</u>	<u>\$ 388,534</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,705,008</u>
<u>2020</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2020		\$ 1,849,059	\$ 10,229	\$ 6,462	\$ 450,724	\$ 514,405	\$ -	\$ 2,830,879
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	386,793	-	386,793
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	386,793	-	386,793
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:								
Legal reserve	6(12)	-	-	-	51,386	(51,386)	-	-
Cash dividends	6(12)	-	-	-	-	(462,264)	-	(462,264)
Purchase of treasury shares	6(10)	-	-	-	-	-	(126)	(126)
Treasury shares reissued to employees	6(10)	-	-	45	-	-	126	171
Balance at September 30, 2020		<u>\$ 1,849,059</u>	<u>\$ 10,229</u>	<u>\$ 6,507</u>	<u>\$ 502,110</u>	<u>\$ 387,548</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,755,453</u>

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)
(UNAUDITED)

		Nine-month periods ended September 30	
	Notes	2020	2019
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Profit before tax		\$ 465,011	\$ 470,305
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation (including right-of-use assets)	6(4)(5)(16)	215,643	181,892
Amortisation	6(16)	562	558
Expected credit loss	12(2)	-	27
Interest expense	6(15)	5,613	6,066
Interest income		(2,595)	(2,347)
Unrealised exchange (gains) losses		(3,540)	1,112
Share-based compensation cost		-	1,971
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable, net		107	281
Accounts receivable, net		129,104	(287,090)
Other receivables		(1,543)	6,193
Inventories		(66,650)	(15,271)
Prepayments		(10,860)	(9,756)
Net defined benefit assets, non-current		(32)	-
Changes in operating liabilities			
Current contract liabilities		3,984	(3,221)
Accounts payable		(40,776)	27,706
Other payables		(26,158)	9,299
Other current liabilities		1,896	1,532
Other non-current liabilities		-	(63)
Cash inflow generated from operations		669,766	389,194
Interest received		2,595	2,347
Income taxes paid		(121,158)	(46,985)
Interest paid	6(15)	(5,613)	(6,066)
Net cash flows from operating activities		545,590	338,490
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(20)	(63,958)	(179,757)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(1,009)	(1,279)
(Increase)decrease in prepayments for business facilities		(7,881)	547
Decrease in guarantee deposits paid		-	62
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(72,848)	(180,427)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Increase in short-term borrowings	6(6)	110,000	120,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	6(8)	(1,100,000)	(80,000)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	6(8)	1,100,000	-
Repayments of lease liabilities		(1,329)	(1,255)
Dividends paid	6(12)	(462,264)	(462,264)
Reacquisition of treasury shares	6(10)	(126)	-
Treasury shares reissued to employees	6(10)	171	241,462
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(353,548)	(182,057)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		3,540	(1,112)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		122,734	(25,106)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	6(1)	874,549	617,023
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	6(1)	\$ 997,283	\$ 591,917

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)
(UNAUDITED)

1. History and Organization

Visual Photonics Epitaxy Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated in November 1996. The Company is primarily engaged in research & development, manufacture and sales of optoelectronic semi-conductors epitaxy, optoelectronic components products and etc. On January 24, 2002, the Company’s common stock was officially listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

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

These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on October 29, 2020.

3. Application of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 4, ‘Extension of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9’	January 1, 2021

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

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

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

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Reference to the conceptual framework'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment: proceeds before intended use'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, 'Onerous contracts—cost of fulfilling a	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform— Phase 2'	January 1, 2021

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

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

(1) Compliance statement

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Accounting Standard 34, 'Interim financial reporting' as endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for defined benefit assets and liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation, the financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.
- B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements

are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

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

Foreign currency transactions and balances

- A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- B. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.
- C. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.
- D. All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within ‘other gains and losses’.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

- A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:
 - (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
 - (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to pay off liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.
- B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
 - (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

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

(5) Cash equivalents

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

(6) Accounts and notes receivable

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

(7) Impairment of financial assets

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

(8) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(9) Inventories

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

(10) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item

will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	50 ~ 60 years
Machinery and equipment	3 ~ 15 years
Office equipment	3 ~ 4 years
Other equipment	3 ~ 15 years

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

- A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate.

Lease payments are comprised of the following:

- (a) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- (b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
- (c) Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- (d) The exercise price of a purchase option, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- (e) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

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

- C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:
- (a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
 - (b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;
 - (c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
 - (d) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

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

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

(12) Intangible assets

Intangible assets, mainly patent and computer software, are stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3 to 5 years.

(13) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(14) Borrowings

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

(15) Notes and accounts payable

- A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.
- B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(16) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(17) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

- i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the employment benefit obligations.
- ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.
- iii. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.
- iv. Pension cost for the interim period is calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the pension cost rate derived from the actuarial valuation at the end of the prior financial year, adjusted for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant curtailments, settlements, or other significant one-off events. And, the related information is disclosed accordingly.

C. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Company's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Company recognises expense as it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or it recognises relating restructuring costs, whichever is earlier. Benefits that are expected to be due more than 12 months after balance sheet date shall be discounted to their present value.

D. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employee compensation is paid by shares, the Company calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(18) Income tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.
- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
- C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

- E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
- F. The interim period income tax expense is recognised based on the estimated average annual effective income tax rate expected for the full financial year applied to the pretax income of the interim period, and the related information is disclosed accordingly.
- G. If a change in tax rate is enacted or substantively enacted in an interim period, the Company recognises the effect of the change immediately in the interim period in which the change occurs. The effect of the change on items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity while the effect of the change on items recognised in profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

(19) Share capital

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

(20) Dividends

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

(21) Revenue recognition

Sales of goods

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

- B. Sales revenue is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the business tax, sales return and discounts. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 30 to 90 days after control of goods are transferred, which is consistent with market practice.
- C. A receivable is recognised when the control of goods are transferred as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

(22) Operating segments

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

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

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

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

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Evaluation of inventories

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

As of September 30, 2020, the carrying amount of inventories was \$396,803.

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>September 30, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 335	\$ 335	\$ 341
Checking accounts and demand deposits	860,948	498,374	393,496
Time deposits	136,000	375,840	198,080
	<u>\$ 997,283</u>	<u>\$ 874,549</u>	<u>\$ 591,917</u>

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

B. The Company has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

(2) Notes and accounts receivable

<u>Items</u>	<u>September 30, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>
Notes receivable	<u>\$ 325</u>	<u>\$ 432</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 385,075	\$ 514,179	\$ 560,922
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(580)	(580)	(580)
	<u>\$ 384,495</u>	<u>\$ 513,599</u>	<u>\$ 560,342</u>

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable and notes receivable are as follows:

<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>September 30, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>
Not past due	\$ 353,646	\$ 397,074	\$ 369,766
Up to 60 days	27,647	85,625	176,663
61 to 90 days	789	7,921	12,375
91 to 180 days	-	21,753	2,118
Over 180 days	2,993	1,806	-
	<u>\$ 385,075</u>	<u>\$ 514,179</u>	<u>\$ 560,922</u>
 <u>Notes receivable</u>	 <u>September 30, 2020</u>	 <u>December 31, 2019</u>	 <u>September 30, 2019</u>
Not past due	<u>\$ 325</u>	<u>\$ 432</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

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

C. As of September 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and September 30, 2019, accounts receivable and notes receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2019, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$274,140.

D. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2).

(3) Inventories

September 30, 2020			
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 162,591	(\$ 4,728)	\$ 157,863
Work in progress	34,252	(430)	33,822
Finished goods	250,140	(45,022)	205,118
	<u>\$ 446,983</u>	<u>(\$ 50,180)</u>	<u>\$ 396,803</u>
December 31, 2019			
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 163,129	(\$ 4,728)	\$ 158,401
Work in progress	40,510	(430)	40,080
Finished goods	176,694	(45,022)	131,672
	<u>\$ 380,333</u>	<u>(\$ 50,180)</u>	<u>\$ 330,153</u>
September 30, 2019			
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 164,724	(\$ 4,728)	\$ 159,996
Work in progress	41,869	(430)	41,439
Finished goods	234,168	(45,022)	189,146
	<u>\$ 440,761</u>	<u>(\$ 50,180)</u>	<u>\$ 390,581</u>

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the period:

Three-month periods ended September 30,			
	2020	2019	
Cost of goods sold	<u>\$ 374,104</u>	<u>\$ 412,532</u>	
Nine-month periods ended September 30,			
	2020	2019	
Cost of goods sold	\$ 1,088,794	\$ 1,041,321	
Revenue from sale of scraps	(78)	(79)	
Scrap loss	-	499	
Gain on reversal of decline in market value	-	(499)	
	<u>\$ 1,088,716</u>	<u>\$ 1,041,242</u>	

The gain on reversal of decline in market value arose from partially scrapping of slow-moving finished goods for the nine months ended September 30, 2019.

(4) Property, plant and equipment

2020							
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment under acceptance	Total
<u>At January 1</u>							
Cost	\$ 141,004	\$ 1,229,493	\$ 3,718,928	\$ 21,201	\$ 222,770	\$ 27,498	\$ 5,360,894
Accumulated depreciation	-	(627,402)	(2,031,453)	(20,812)	(151,687)	-	(2,831,354)
	<u>\$ 141,004</u>	<u>\$ 602,091</u>	<u>\$ 1,687,475</u>	<u>\$ 389</u>	<u>\$ 71,083</u>	<u>\$ 27,498</u>	<u>\$ 2,529,540</u>
Opening net book amount	\$ 141,004	\$ 602,091	\$ 1,687,475	\$ 389	\$ 71,083	\$ 27,498	\$ 2,529,540
Additions	-	7,625	25,822	363	6,026	525	40,361
Reclassifications	-	552	10,351	-	3,661	(2,065)	12,499
Depreciation charge	-	(44,987)	(159,774)	(220)	(9,335)	-	(214,316)
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 141,004</u>	<u>\$ 565,281</u>	<u>\$ 1,563,874</u>	<u>\$ 532</u>	<u>\$ 71,435</u>	<u>\$ 25,958</u>	<u>\$ 2,368,084</u>
<u>At September 30</u>							
Cost	\$ 141,004	\$ 1,237,670	\$ 3,755,101	\$ 21,564	\$ 232,458	\$ 25,958	\$ 5,413,755
Accumulated depreciation	-	(672,389)	(2,191,227)	(21,032)	(161,023)	-	(3,045,671)
	<u>\$ 141,004</u>	<u>\$ 565,281</u>	<u>\$ 1,563,874</u>	<u>\$ 532</u>	<u>\$ 71,435</u>	<u>\$ 25,958</u>	<u>\$ 2,368,084</u>
2019							
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment under acceptance	Total
<u>At January 1</u>							
Cost	\$ 141,004	\$ 1,040,600	\$ 2,678,541	\$ 21,201	\$ 172,229	\$ 1,105,451	\$ 5,159,026
Accumulated depreciation	-	(574,508)	(1,849,311)	(20,560)	(141,990)	-	(2,586,369)
	<u>\$ 141,004</u>	<u>\$ 466,092</u>	<u>\$ 829,230</u>	<u>\$ 641</u>	<u>\$ 30,239</u>	<u>\$ 1,105,451</u>	<u>\$ 2,572,657</u>
Opening net book amount	\$ 141,004	\$ 466,092	\$ 829,230	\$ 641	\$ 30,239	\$ 1,105,451	\$ 2,572,657
Additions	-	4,546	29,961	-	5,687	113,857	154,051
Reclassifications	-	26,024	565,568	-	23,506	(590,760)	24,338
Depreciation charge	-	(39,878)	(133,740)	(194)	(6,813)	-	(180,625)
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 141,004</u>	<u>\$ 456,784</u>	<u>\$ 1,291,019</u>	<u>\$ 447</u>	<u>\$ 52,619</u>	<u>\$ 628,548</u>	<u>\$ 2,570,421</u>
<u>At September 30</u>							
Cost	\$ 141,004	\$ 1,071,171	\$ 3,266,616	\$ 21,201	\$ 201,422	\$ 628,548	\$ 5,329,962
Accumulated depreciation	-	(614,387)	(1,975,597)	(20,754)	(148,803)	-	(2,759,541)
	<u>\$ 141,004</u>	<u>\$ 456,784</u>	<u>\$ 1,291,019</u>	<u>\$ 447</u>	<u>\$ 52,619</u>	<u>\$ 628,548</u>	<u>\$ 2,570,421</u>

- A. The significant components of buildings include main plants, which are depreciated over 50 to 60 years.
- B. Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.
- C. For the requirement of production and operation, the Company has successively entered into equipment purchase contracts starting from 2017. As of September 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and September 30, 2019, the amounts of partial payment for undelivered equipment were \$6,685, \$11,303 and \$2,554 (shown as ‘prepayments for business facilities’).

(5) Leasing arrangements — lessee

- A. The Company leases various assets including business vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 3 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.
- B. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	<u>September 30, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	<u>\$ 1,379</u>	<u>\$ 2,706</u>	<u>\$ 3,148</u>
	<u>Three-month periods ended September 30,</u>		
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	
	<u>Depreciation charge</u>	<u>Depreciation charge</u>	
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	<u>\$ 442</u>	<u>\$ 442</u>	
	<u>Nine-month periods ended September 30,</u>		
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	
	<u>Depreciation charge</u>	<u>Depreciation charge</u>	
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	<u>\$ 1,327</u>	<u>\$ 1,267</u>	

- C. For the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, the additions to right-of-use assets were \$0, \$0, \$0 and \$2,157, respectively.
- D. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	<u>Three-month periods ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 4	\$ 9
Expense on short-term lease contracts	203	162
	<u>Nine-month periods ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 17	\$ 30
Expense on short-term lease contracts	468	558

- E. For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, the Company's total cash outflow for leases were \$1,814 and \$1,843, respectively.

(6) Short-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	September 30, 2019
Bank unsecured borrowings	\$ 580,000	\$ 470,000	\$ 620,000
Interest rate range	0.745%~0.80%	0.88%~0.909%	0.87%~0.90%

The Company did not provide any collateral for the abovementioned borrowings.

(7) Other payables

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	September 30, 2019
Wages, salaries and bonus payable	\$ 163,935	202,070	\$ 171,102
Payable on equipment	6,865	30,462	4,262
Others	25,122	13,145	20,661
	<u>\$ 195,922</u>	<u>\$ 245,677</u>	<u>\$ 196,025</u>

(8) Long-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate	Collateral	September 30, 2020
Long-term bank borrowings				
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from June 21, 2018 to June 21, 2023 ; interest is repayable monthly.	0.968%~0.9783%	Land, Building and Machinery	\$ 400,000
Less: Current portion				-
				<u>\$ 400,000</u>

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate	Collateral	December 31, 2019
Long-term bank borrowings				
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from June 21, 2018 to June 21, 2023 ; interest is repayable monthly.	1.1228%~1.1230%	Land, Building and Machinery	\$ 400,000
Less: Current portion				-
				<u>\$ 400,000</u>

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	September 30, 2019
Long-term bank borrowings				
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from June 21, 2018 to June 21, 2023 ; interest is repayable monthly.	1.1228%	Land, Building and Machinery	\$ 300,000
Less: Current portion				-
				<u>\$ 300,000</u>

(9) Pensions

- A. (a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contributions for the deficit by next March.
- (b) For the aforementioned pension plan, the Company recognised pension costs both of \$0 for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019.
- (c) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2020 amounts to \$42.
- B. (a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.
- (b) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, were \$2,251, \$2,035, \$6,441 and \$6,039, respectively.

(10) Share capital/Treasury shares

- A. As of September 30, 2020, the Company's authorised capital was \$2,600,000, consisting of 260,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock (including 15,000 thousand shares reserved for employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was \$1,849,059 with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected. Movements in the number of the company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follow:

	2020	2019
At January 1	\$ 184,906	\$ 181,042
Treasury shares reissued to employees	2	3,864
Shares reacquisition (treasury shares)	(2)	-
At September 30	\$ 184,906	\$ 184,906

B. Treasury shares

- (a) 2 thousand shares of treasury stock totaling \$126 was reacquired on March 23, 2020 at \$63.24 (in dollars) per share reissued to employees, as resolved by the Board of Directors on July 16, 2020. The reissue was completed on September 30, 2020.
- (b) Reason for share reacquisition and movements in the number of the Company's treasury shares are as follows:
No such transaction was recorded as at September 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and September 30, 2019.
- (c) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, the number of shares bought back as treasury share should not exceed 10% of the number of the Company's issued and outstanding shares and the amount bought back should not exceed the sum of retained earnings, paid-in capital in excess of par value and realised capital surplus.
- (d) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares should not be pledged as collateral and is not entitled to dividends before it is reissued.
- (e) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares should be reissued to the employees within five years from the reacquisition date and shares not reissued within the three-year period are to be retired. Treasury shares to enhance the Company's credit rating and the stockholders' equity should be retired within six months of acquisition.

(11) Capital surplus

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

- B. On June 12, 2019, the stockholders resolved that cash dividend distributed to owners amounting to \$92,453 (\$0.5 (in dollars) per share) from the capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks.

(12) Retained earnings

- A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve unless existing legal reserve exceeds or is equal to issued share capital. Special reserve is set aside or reversed in accordance with related laws or regulations.
- B. The Company's dividend policy is summarised below: as the Company operates in a growth stage and future expansion plans are expected in the future years, the earnings dividend policy considers fostering of competitiveness, capital needs in future years and expansion of share capital. For stable growth of earnings per share, dividends are adjusted based on performance, and cash dividends shall account for at least 10% of the total dividends distributed. The Board of Directors shall propose for dividend distribution based on capital structure and budget, and the proposals shall be resolved in shareholders' meetings.
- C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
- D. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.
- E. The appropriation of earnings and distribution of capital reserve of years 2019 and 2018 had been resolved at the stockholders' meeting on June 12, 2020 and June 12, 2019, respectively. Details are summarised below:

	2019		2018	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 51,386		\$ 39,717	
Cash dividends	462,264	\$ 2.50	369,811	\$ 2.03

Information about the distribution of retained earnings of the Company as proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved at the meeting of shareholders will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(13) Operating revenue

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

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

	Taiwan	US	All other segments	Total
Three-month periods ended September 30, 2020				
Revenue from external customer contracts	<u>\$ 280,167</u>	<u>\$ 274,206</u>	<u>\$ 90,018</u>	<u>\$ 644,391</u>
Nine-month periods ended September 30, 2020				
Revenue from external customer contracts	<u>\$ 913,854</u>	<u>\$ 744,661</u>	<u>\$ 229,256</u>	<u>\$ 1,887,771</u>
Three-month periods ended September 30, 2019				
Revenue from external customer contracts	<u>\$ 408,763</u>	<u>\$ 242,848</u>	<u>\$ 46,374</u>	<u>\$ 697,985</u>
Nine-month periods ended September 30, 2019				
Revenue from external customer contracts	<u>\$ 840,618</u>	<u>\$ 815,369</u>	<u>\$ 131,624</u>	<u>\$ 1,787,611</u>

B. Contract assets and liabilities

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

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	September 30, 2019	January 1, 2019
Advance sales receipts	<u>\$ 10,920</u>	<u>\$ 6,936</u>	<u>\$ 3,412</u>	<u>\$ 6,633</u>

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

	Three-month periods ended September 30,	
	2020	2019
Advance sales receipts	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 741</u>
	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2020	2019
Advance sales receipts	<u>\$ 4,744</u>	<u>\$ 5,890</u>

(14) Other gains and losses

		Three-month periods ended September 30,	
		2020	2019
Foreign exchange (losses) gains	(\$	17,230)	\$ 1,513
Other losses	(	132)	(121)
	(\$	17,362)	\$ 1,392
		Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
		2020	2019
Foreign exchange (losses) gains	(\$	17,166)	\$ 7,686
Other losses	(	246)	(205)
	(\$	17,412)	\$ 7,481

(15) Finance costs

		Three-month periods ended September 30,	
		2020	2019
Interest expense	\$	1,792	\$ 2,029
		Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
		2020	2019
Interest expense	\$	5,613	\$ 6,066

(16) Expenses by nature

	Three-month periods ended September 30,			
	2020		2019	
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Operating costs	Operating expenses
Change in inventory of finished goods and work in progress	\$ 9,678	\$ -	\$ 40,994	\$ -
Raw materials and supplies used	241,569	-	235,874	-
Employee benefit expense	49,727	29,239	56,781	30,700
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	31,054	36,881	38,779	25,719
Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets	-	442	-	442
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	-	191	-	200
Other expenses	41,998	43,684	40,025	36,985
	<u>\$ 374,026</u>	<u>\$ 110,437</u>	<u>\$ 412,453</u>	<u>\$ 94,046</u>
	Nine-month periods ended September 30,			
	2020		2019	
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Operating costs	Operating expenses
Change in inventory of finished goods and work in progress	(\$ 67,188)	\$ -	(\$ 6,821)	\$ -
Raw materials and supplies used	773,452	-	673,624	-
Employee benefit expense	156,198	88,432	155,241	88,656
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	109,398	104,918	112,870	67,755
Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets	-	1,327	-	1,267
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	-	562	-	558
Other expenses	116,856	118,543	106,328	125,148
	<u>\$ 1,088,716</u>	<u>\$ 313,782</u>	<u>\$ 1,041,242</u>	<u>\$ 283,384</u>

(17) Employee benefit expense

	Three-month periods ended September 30,			
	2020		2019	
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Operating costs	Operating expenses
Wages and salaries	\$ 42,797	\$ 26,523	\$ 48,107	\$ 27,716
Labour and health insurance fees	3,354	1,805	3,147	1,541
Pension costs	1,634	617	1,525	510
Other personnel expenses	1,942	294	4,002	933
	<u>\$ 49,727</u>	<u>\$ 29,239</u>	<u>\$ 56,781</u>	<u>\$ 30,700</u>
	Nine-month periods ended September 30,			
	2020		2019	
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Operating costs	Operating expenses
Wages and salaries	\$ 132,698	\$ 79,532	\$ 129,901	\$ 80,738
Labour and health insurance fees	9,790	4,382	9,444	3,666
Pension costs	4,650	1,791	4,539	1,500
Other personnel expenses	9,060	2,727	11,357	2,752
	<u>\$ 156,198</u>	<u>\$ 88,432</u>	<u>\$ 155,241</u>	<u>\$ 88,656</u>

- A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The ratio shall be at least 5 ~ 15% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 3% for directors' remuneration.
- B. For the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, employees' compensation was accrued at \$13,393, \$17,199, \$41,944 and \$42,630, respectively; directors' remuneration was accrued at \$5,022, \$6,449, \$15,729 and \$15,986, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 8% and 3% of distributable profit of current year for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019.

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of 2019 as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2019 financial statements.

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

(18) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

Components of income tax expense:

	Three-month periods ended September 30,	
	2020	2019
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	\$ 30,255	\$ 35,358
Total current tax	30,255	35,358
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences (	1,699)	2,832
Income tax expense	\$ 28,556	\$ 38,190
Nine-month periods ended September 30,		
	2020	2019
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	\$ 102,157	\$ 91,730
Prior year income tax overestimation (	15,883)	(12,380)
Total current tax	86,274	79,350
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences (	8,056)	2,968
Income tax expense	\$ 78,218	\$ 82,318

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

(19) Earnings per share

	Three-month period ended September 30, 2020		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 112,847	184,905	\$ 0.61
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 112,847	184,905	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	534	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 112,847	185,439	\$ 0.61

Three-month period ended September 30, 2019			
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 153,398	184,906	\$ 0.83
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 153,398	184,906	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	387	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 153,398	185,293	\$ 0.83
Nine-month period ended September 30, 2020			
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 386,793	184,905	\$ 2.09
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 386,793	184,905	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	1,260	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 386,793	186,165	\$ 2.08

	Nine-month period ended September 30, 2019		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 387,987	184,139	\$ 2.11
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 387,987	184,139	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	536	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 387,987	184,675	\$ 2.10

(20) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2020	2019
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 40,361	\$ 154,051
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	30,462	29,968
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(6,865)	(4,262)
Cash paid during the period	\$ 63,958	\$ 179,757

B. Investing activities with no cash flow effects

	Nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2020	2019
Prepayments for business facilities transferred to property, plant and equipment	\$ 12,499	\$ 24,338

7. Related Party Transactions

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling party

None.

(2) Names of related parties and relationship

None.

(3) Key management compensation

	<u>Three-month periods ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 16,584	\$ 19,039
Post-employment benefits	159	164
Total	<u>\$ 16,743</u>	<u>\$ 19,203</u>
	<u>Nine-month periods ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 52,292	\$ 56,953
Post-employment benefits	487	480
Total	<u>\$ 52,779</u>	<u>\$ 57,433</u>

8. Pledged Assets

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

<u>Pledged asset</u>	<u>Book value</u>			<u>Purpose</u>
	<u>September 30, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>	
Property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 1,129,119</u>	<u>\$ 1,175,803</u>	<u>\$ 1,177,409</u>	For guarantee of long-term borrowings

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

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

	<u>September 30, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>
Property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 75,340</u>	<u>\$ 39,980</u>	<u>\$ 66,291</u>

B. Guarantee for customs duties

The Company's guarantee for customs duties is as follows:

	<u>September 30, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>
	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>

10. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

11. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date

None.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal

capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the balance sheet). Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the balance sheet.

The gearing ratios at September 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and September 30, 2019 were as follows:

	<u>September 30, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>
Total borrowings	\$ 980,000	\$ 870,000	\$ 920,000
Total equity	\$ 2,755,453	\$ 2,830,879	\$ 2,705,008
Gearing ratio	36%	31%	34%

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	<u>September 30, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Financial assets at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 997,283	\$ 874,549	\$ 591,917
Notes receivable	325	432	-
Accounts receivable	384,495	513,599	560,342
Other receivables	2,678	1,135	716
Guarantee deposits paid	67	67	67
	<u>\$ 1,384,848</u>	<u>\$ 1,389,782</u>	<u>\$ 1,153,042</u>

	<u>September 30, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Short-term borrowings	\$ 580,000	\$ 470,000	\$ 620,000
Accounts payable	262,829	303,605	260,394
Other accounts payable	195,922	245,677	196,025
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	400,000	400,000	300,000
	<u>\$ 1,438,751</u>	<u>\$ 1,419,282</u>	<u>\$ 1,376,419</u>
Lease liability	<u>\$ 1,392</u>	<u>\$ 2,721</u>	<u>\$ 3,160</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

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

principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

i. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency is NTD). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

September 30, 2020			
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 33,238	29.10	\$ 967,226
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 6,693	29.10	\$ 194,766
December 31, 2019			
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 29,444	29.98	\$ 882,731
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 7,743	29.98	\$ 232,135
September 30, 2019			
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 26,203	31.04	\$ 813,341
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 6,369	31.04	\$ 197,694

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

September 30, 2020				
Sensitivity analysis				
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income	
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 9,672	\$	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 1,948	\$	-
December 31, 2019				
Sensitivity analysis				
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income	
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 8,827	\$	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 2,321	\$	-
September 30, 2019				
Sensitivity analysis				
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income	
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 8,133	\$	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 1,977	\$	-

- iii. Total exchange (loss) gain, including realized and unrealised arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, amounted to (\$17,230), \$1,513, (\$17,166) and \$7,686, respectively.

Price risk

Not applicable.

Cash flow and fair value Interest rate risk

- i. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash and cash equivalents held at variable rates. For the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in New

Taiwan dollars.

- ii. If the borrowing interest rate of New Taiwan dollars had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, profit, net of tax for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 would have increased/decreased by \$2,400 and \$1,800. The main factor is that changes in interest expense result in floating-rate borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms.
- ii. According to the Company's credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.
- iii. The Company adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.
- iv. The Company adopts following assumptions under IFRS 9 to assess when the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.
- v. The Company classifies customers' accounts receivable in accordance with customer types. The Company applies the modified approach to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.
- vi. The Company used the forecast ability of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research boom observation report to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. On September 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and September 30, 2019, the provision matrix is as follows:

	Without past due	Up to 60 days	Up to 90 days	Up to 180 days	Over 181 days	Total
<u>At September 30, 2020</u>						
Expected loss rate	0.03%	0.07%	0.20%	15.00%	100.00%	
Total book value	\$ 353,646	\$ 27,647	\$ 789	\$ -	\$ 2,993	\$ 385,075
Loss allowance	\$ 106	\$ 19	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 453	\$ 580

	Without past due	Up to 60 days	Up to 90 days	Up to 180 days	Over 181 days	Total
<u>At December 31, 2019</u>						
Expected loss rate	0.03%	0.07%	0.20%	15.00%	100.00%	
Total book value	\$ 397,074	\$ 85,625	\$ 7,921	\$ 21,753	\$ 1,806	\$ 514,179
Loss allowance	\$ 119	\$ 60	\$ 16	\$ 385	\$ -	\$ 580

	Without past due	Up to 60 days	Up to 90 days	Up to 180 days	Over 181 days	Total
<u>At September 30, 2019</u>						
Expected loss rate	0.03%	0.07%	0.20%	15.00%	100.00%	
Total book value	\$ 369,766	\$ 176,663	\$ 12,375	\$ 2,118	\$ -	\$ 560,922
Loss allowance	\$ 111	\$ 124	\$ 25	\$ 320	\$ -	\$ 580

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

	2020	2019
	Accounts receivable	Accounts receivable
At January 1	\$ 580	\$ 580
Provision for impairment	1,608	27
Write-offs	(1,608)	(27)
At September 30	\$ 580	\$ 580

(c) Liquidity risk

- Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating units of the Company and aggregated by the Company's treasury department. The Company's treasury department monitors rolling forecast of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.
- The treasury department invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts and time deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts.
- The table below analyses the Company's non-derivate financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>Over 1 years</u>
September 30, 2020		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 580,162	\$ -
Accounts payable	262,829	-
Other payables	195,922	-
Other current liability	7,162	-
Lease liability	1,157	244
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	3,882	406,690

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>Over 1 years</u>
December 31, 2019		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 470,380	\$ -
Accounts payable	303,605	-
Other payables	245,677	-
Other current liability	5,266	-
Lease liability	1,794	952
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	4,492	411,100

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>Over 1 years</u>
September 30, 2019		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 620,421	\$ -
Accounts payable	260,394	-
Other payables	196,025	-
Other current liability	6,649	-
Lease liability	1,768	1,392
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	3,368	309,173

- iv. The Company does not expect the timing of occurrence of the cash flows estimated through the maturity date analysis will be significantly earlier, nor expect the actual cash flow amount will be significantly different.

(3) Fair value information

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

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

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

- B. The balance of financial instruments measured at fair value on September 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and September 30, 2019 is \$0, so there is no disclosure of relevant fair value information.
- C. For the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.
- D. For the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, there was no transfer in and out from level 3.

13. Supplementary Disclosures

(1) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: None.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.
- C. Holding of securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None.
- D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
- E. Acquisition of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital or more: None.
- F. Disposal of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital or more: None.
- G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital or more: None.
- H. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital or more: None.
- I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: None.
- J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: None.

(2) Information on investees

None.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

None.

(4) Major shareholders information

Major shareholders information: Please refer to table 1.

14. Segment Information

(1) General information

The Company operates business only in a single industry. The Board of Directors who allocates resources and assesses performance of the Company as a whole, has identified that the Company has only one reportable operating segment.

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

The Company's segment information, including segment income or loss, assets and liabilities, is consistent with that in the financial statements.

(3) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

The Company operates business only in a single industry. The Chief Operating Decision-Maker, who allocates resources and assesses performance of the Company as a whole, has identified that the Company has only one reportable operating segment, therefore, no reconciliation was needed.

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
Major shareholders information
September 30, 2020

Table 1

Name of major shareholders	Shares	
	Name of shares held	Ownership (%)
Fubon Life Assurance Co.,LTD	10,176,000	5.50%