Logah Technology Corporation
and subsidiary

Consolidated Financial Statements and
Independent Auditor’s Report
2021 and 2020 (after restatement)

Address: No. 15, Lane 62, Caigong 1st Rd., Kaohsiung City
Phone: (07)3433776

The independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Declaration of Consolidated Financial of Affiliated Enterprises

The entities that are required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company for 2021 (from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021) under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports, and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements" endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission. In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, the Company and its subsidiaries will not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Declared by

Company Name: Logah Technology Corporation

Chairman: Yu, Hui-Fa

March 18, 2022

Independent Auditors' Report

To Logah Technology Corporation

Audit opinions

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Logah Technology Corporationand its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and restated 2020, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Corporation as of December 31, 2021 and restated 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and 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 Regulation Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the R.O.C. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. The auditors of the firm, subject to the independence regulations, have maintained independence from the Corporation in accordance with the Code of Ethics and perform other obligations of such Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation for the year 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Key audit matters for the Corporation's consolidated financial statements for the year 2021 are stated as follows:

<u>Revenue recognition</u>

The Group is engaged in manufacturing, purchases and sales of plastic products. The amount of revenues of the customers has been material to the financial report, revenues shall evaluate significant risks. And, Authenticity shall be an important matter in audit of 2021, according to the Auditing Standards.

Please see note IV for explanation of important policies of revenues recognition

The audit procedures by CPA for the revenue recognition go as follows:

I. To understand and testimony internal controls for the revenue recognition.
II. Except the payment has not been received yet during the report date, a inquiry letter shall be sent or other alternatives will be adopted, the company requires to review whether sales revenues authentic by auditing the customer's shipping documents and certificates.

Other Matters

Logah Technology Corporation., has prepared the Parent Company Only Financial Statements for 2021 and 2020, to which we have also issued an independent auditor's report with unqualified opinion along with the section on other matters and provided for reference.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the responsibilities of the management include assessing the Corporation'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 Corporation 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 Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. The term of "reasonable assurance" refers to high level of assurance. Nevertheless, the audit performed according to the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards cannot guarantee the discovery of material misstatement in the financial statements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements 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 the consolidated 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:

I. Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements due to fraud or error, design and adopt appropriate countermeasures for the risks assessed, and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence in order to be used as the basis for the 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.

II. Obtain a necessary understanding of internal control concerning the inspection in order to design appropriate inspection procedures that are appropriate for the time being. The purpose, however, is not to effectively express opinions on the internal control of the Corporation.

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

IV. According to the audit evidence obtained, evaluate the appropriateness of the continuous operation accounting basis and whether events or circumstances possibly generating material concerns on the continuous operation ability of the Corporation have significant uncertainty, and provide conclusion thereto. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. Nevertheless, future events or circumstances may cause the Corporation to have no ability for continuous operation.

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

VI. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the financial information of individual entities of the Corporation and provide opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We handle the guidance, supervision and execution of the audit on the Corporation and are responsible for preparing the opinion for the Corporation.

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

We also provide the governance units with statements that we have complied with relevant matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and we have also communicated with the governance units on all relationships and other matters (including relevant protective measures) that may be considered to affect the independence of auditors. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Corporation's 2021 consolidated financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Emphasis of matters

As note XXIII and XXXI of the consolidated statements indicated, the Group acquired 100% equity of Suzhou Ruideng in September, 2021. The acquisition of equities was the reorganization under common control, so it shall be restated a consolidated financial report of the previous period. Restated equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control increased 160,545 thousand, and OCI of equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control decreased 17,168 thousand

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditor's report are Chiang, Jia-Ling and Wu, Chiu-Yen

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China
March 18, 2022

Notes to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.

Logah Technology Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT$1,000; %

Code	ASSETS	December 31, 2021 Amount	%	December 31, 2020(restated) Amount	%
	Current Assets				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Notes IV and VI)	$ 51,640	4	$ 42,708	3
1150	Notes receivable (Notes IV, VII and XIX)	-	-	801	-
1170	Accounts receivable (Note IV, V, VII, XIX, and XXVII)	329,464	23	368,240	23
1180	Accounts receivable-related parties (Notes IV, VII, XIX and XXVI)	6,764	-	4,780	-
1206	Other receivables (Notes IV and XXV)	19,836	1	23,016	1
1220	Current tax assets (Notes IV and XXI)	825	-	-	-
130X	Inventories (Notes IV and VIII)	109,346	7	127,236	8
1476	Other Financial assets-current (Note IV, IX and XXVII)	45,889	3	55,814	4
1479	Other current assets	11,691	1	12,605	1
11XX	Total current assets	575,455	39	635,200	40
	Non-current assets				
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes IV, XI, XXVII and XXVIII)	440,239	30	492,666	31
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note IV, XII and XXVII)	270,513	19	291,866	18
1760	Investment property (Notes IV, XIII and XXVII)	118,806	8	122,295	8
1805	Goodwill (Notes IV and XIV)	2,205	-	2,214	-
1821	Other intangible assets (Notes IV and XIV)	10,889	1	14,347	1
1840	Deferred tax assets (Notes IV, V and XXI)	38,365	3	39,460	2
1980	Other Financial assets- non-current (Note IV, IX and XXVII)	6,874	-	8,536	-
15XX	Total non-current assets	887,891	61	971,384	60
1XXX	Total assets	$ 1,463,346	100	$ 1,606,584	100

Code	Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2021 Amount	%	December 31, 2020(restated) Amount	%
	Current Liabilities				
2100	Short-term borrowings (Note XV and XXVII)	$ 111,988	8	$ 120,362	7
2130	Contract liabilities (Note XIX)	508	-	-	-
2150	Notes payable (Note XXI)	1,459	-	8,928	-
2170	Accounts payable	316,973	22	299,755	19
2180	Accounts payable -related parties (Note XXVI)	23,956	2	57,935	4
2219	Other payables (Note XVI)	96,909	7	107,891	7
2220	Other payables -related parties (Notes XVI and XXVI)	77,850	5	19,857	1
2230	Current tax liabilities (Notes IV and XXI)	-	-	339	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current (Notes IV and XII)	23,164	1	19,893	1
2322	Long-term borrowings due in one year (Notes XV and XXVII)	56,834	4	77,411	5
2399	Other current liabilities	1,026	-	527	-
21XX	Total current liabilities	710,667	49	712,898	44
	Non-current liabilities				
2540	Long-term borrowings (Note XV and XXVII)	24,670	2	43,767	3
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Notes IV and XXI)	12,528	1	16,533	1
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes IV and XII)	18,754	1	37,190	2
2622	Long-term payables -related parties (Notes XVI and XXVI)	79,596	5	22,744	2
2645	Deposits received	2,401	-	3,347	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	137,949	9	123,581	8
2XXX	Total Liabilities	848,616	58	836,479	52
	EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (Note XVIII)				
3110	Common share capital	930,425	64	930,425	58
3200	Capital surplus	7,327	-	-	-
3350	Deficit yet to be compensated	(337,573)	(23)	(339,095)	(21)
3400	Other equities	14,551	1	18,230	1
31XX	Total owners' equity of the company	614,730	42	609,560	38
35XX	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	-	-	160,545	10
3XXX	Total equity	614,730	42	770,105	48
	Total liabilities and equities	$ 1,463,346	100	$ 1,606,584	100

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

Logah Technology Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
Unit: Expressed in NT$ thousand; except (loss) earnings per share expressed in NT$)

		2021		2020 (Restated)	
Code		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue (Notes IV, XIX and XXVI)	$ 1,211,862	100	$ 1,118,998	100
5000	Operating costs (Notes VIII, XX and XXVI)	1,109,952	91	967,716	87
5900	Gross profit	101,910	9	151,282	13
	Operating expenses (Note XX and XXVI)				
6100	Selling expenses	28,076	2	29,872	3
6200	Administrative expenses	92,561	8	93,976	8
6450	Expected credit impairment losses	1,162	-	310	-
6000	Total operating expenses	121,799	10	124,158	11
6900	Net operating profit (loss)	(19,889)	(1)	27,124	2
	Non-operating income and expenses (Note XX and XXVI)				
7100	Interest revenue	454	-	650	-
7010	Other income	13,094	1	23,566	2
7020	Other gains or losses	(15,316)	(1)	47,028	4
7050	Financial costs	(20,861)	(2)	(38,125)	(3)
7000	Total non-operating incomes and expenses	(22,629)	(2)	33,119	3
7900	Net profit (loss) before income tax	(42,518)	(3)	60,243	5
7950	Income tax gains (expenses) (Notes IV and XXI)	3,278	-	(4,990)	-
8200	Net profit (loss) for the year	(39,240)	(3)	55,253	5

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Code		2021 Amount	2021 %	2020 (Restated) Amount	2020 (Restated) %
	Other comprehensive income (loss) (Note XVIII and XXI)				
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8361	Transaction difference on translation of financial statements of foreign operation	($ 6,823)	(1)	$ 3,064	-
8399	Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	920	-	(127)	-
8300	Other comprehensive income of the year (net amount after tax)	(5,903)	(1)	2,937	-
8500	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	($ 45,143)	(4)	$ 58,190	5
	Net income (loss) attributable to:				
8610	Owners of the Company	$ 1,522	-	$ 74,849	7
8615	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	(40,762)	(3)	(19,596)	(2)
8600		($ 39,240)	(3)	$ 55,253	5
	Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
8710	Owners of the Company	($ 2,157)	-	$ 75,358	7
8715	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	(42,986)	(4)	(17,168)	(2)
8700		($ 45,143)	(4)	$ 58,190	5
	EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note XXII)				
9750	Basic	$ 0.02		$ 0.90	
9850	Diluted	$ 0.02		$ 0.90	

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

Logah Technology Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT$1,000; %

Code		Equity attributable to owners of the company						
					Other equities			
		Common share capital	Capital surplus	Deficit yet to be compensated	Transaction difference on translation of financial statements of foreign operation	Total	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	Total equity
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2020	$830,425	$ -	($410,744)	$ 17,721	$437,402	$ -	$437,402
A4	Retroactive adjustment by equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	-	-	-	-	-	177,713	177,713
D1	Net profit (loss) for 2020 (restated)	-	-	74,849	-	74,849	(19,596)	55,253
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2020 (restated)	-	-	-	509	509	2,428	2,937
D5	Total comprehensive income of 2020 (restated)	-	-	74,849	509	75,358	(17,168)	58,190
E1	Issuance of common stock for cash (Note XVIII)	100,000	-	(3,200)	-	96,800	-	96,800
Z1	December 31, 2020(restated)	930,425	-	(339,095)	18,230	609,560	160,545	770,105
D1	Net profit (loss) in 2021		-	1,522	-	1,522	(40,762)	(39,240)
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2021	-	-	-	(3,679)	(3,679)	(2,224)	(5,903)
D5	Total comprehensive income of 2021	-	-	1,522	(3,679)	(2,157)	(42,986)	(45,143)
H3	Re-organization (Note XXIII)	-	7,327	-	-	7,327	(117,559)	(110,232)
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2021	$930,425	$ 7,327	($337,573)	$ 14,551	$614,730	$ -	$614,730

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

Logah Technology Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT$1,000; %

Code		2021	2020 (restated)
	Cash flows from operating activities		
A10000	Net profit (loss) before tax for the year	($ 42,518)	$ 60,243
A20010	Income/expenses items		
A20100	Depreciation expense	102,016	107,189
A20200	Amortization cost	3,041	1,072
A20300	Expected credit impairment losses	1,162	310
A20900	Financial costs	20,861	38,125
A21200	Interest revenue	(454)	(650)
A22500	Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4,382	3,253
A22700	Gains on disposals of investment property	-	(30,384)
A22900	Gains on disposals of right-of-use assets	-	(39,251)
A23700	Inventories Losses	18,803	2,816
A24100	Loss (gain) on foreign currency exchange	4,633	(1,433)
A29900	Other Items	-	(1,160)
A30000	Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31130	Notes receivable	798	(801)
A31150	Accounts receivable	34,438	(154,744)
A31160	Accounts receivable-related parties	(2,753)	12,649
A31180	Other receivables	3,180	7,580
A31190	Other receivables -related parties	-	4
A31200	Inventories	(913)	(38,425)
A31240	Other current assets	914	3,933
A32125	Contract liability	508	-
A32130	Notes payable	(5,907)	8,392
A32150	Accounts payable	17,218	66,685
A32160	Accounts payable-related parties	(33,979)	53,521
A32180	Other payables	1,422	(11,995)
A32190	Other payables -related parties	(221)	(327)
A32230	Other current liabilities	499	(542)
A33000	Cash generated from operations	127,130	86,060
A33100	Interest received	454	650
A33300	Interest paid	(25,624)	(36,970)
A33500	Income tax paid	(3,182)	(454)
AAAA	Net cash generated from operating activities	98,778	49,286

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Code		2021	2020 (restated)
	Cash flows from investing activities		
B02200	Net cash outflow for obtaining subsidiaries	($ 11,918)	($ 14,774)
B02700	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(33,959)	(38,835)
B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,167	2,191
B05500	Proceeds from disposals of investment property	-	72,533
B04600	Proceeds from disposal of right-of-use assets	-	93,069
B06500	Decrease in other financial assets	11,587	33,056
BBBB	Net cash inflow (outflow) from investment activities	(33,123)	147,240
	Cash flows from financing activities		
C00100	Increase of short-term borrowings	138,939	161,840
C00200	Decrease in short-term borrowings	(144,862)	(249,856)
C01600	Proceeds from long-term borrowings	47,148	43,449
C01700	Repayments of long-term borrowings	(85,633)	(103,463)
C03000	(Return of) Guarantee deposits received	(933)	300
C03700	The increase (decrease) in other payables - related parties)	13,562	(130,063)
C04020	Repaid principal of lease liabilities	(24,666)	(20,956)
C04600	Issuance of common stock for cash	-	96,800
CCCC	Net cash outflow from financing activities	(56,445)	(201,949)
DDDD	Impact of fluctuations in exchange rate on profit or loss	(278)	(2)
EEEE	Increase (Decrease) in cash	8,932	(5,425)
E00100	Cash at the beginning balance	42,708	48,133
E00200	Cash at the end balance	$ 51,640	$ 42,708

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

Logah Technology Corporation and the subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

I. Company History

Logah Technology Corporation (hereafter "the Company") was incorporated on December 22, 2003; originally, it engaged in the R&D, design, and sales of backlight module inverters for LCD TVs. As the backlight source technology has been changed significantly, and the market demand has declined, by considering the future operation development with full organization restructure, the Company added new businesses including the trading of electronic materials, production and sales of electronic products, and international trading.

The Company is listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange on March 16, 2009.

The consolidated financial statements were expressed in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

II. Approval Date and Procedures of financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements were released upon the approval of the Board of Directors on March 18, 2022.

III. New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

(I) Initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, "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 any material impact on the Company's accounting policies.

(II) IFRSs endorsed by FSC applicable in 2022

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	The effective date announced by the International Accounting Standards Board (ISAB)
"Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020"	January 1, 2022 (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 3 "References to Conceptual Framework"	January 1, 2022 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment: Proceeds before intended use"	January 1, 2022 (Note 3)
Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous contract - costs incurred in fulfilling contracts"	January 1, 2022 (Note 4)

Note 1: The amendment of IFRS 9 applies to the exchange of financial liabilities or modified terms incurring in the annual reported periods since January 1, 2022; the amendment of "Agriculture" in IAS 41 applies to the measurement at fair value in the annual reported periods since January 1, 2022; The amendment of "Initial application of IFRSs" in IFRS 1 applies the annual reported periods since January 1, 2022 retrospectively.

Note 2: Amendments are applicable to the merge and acquisition at the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 3: Amendments are applicable to plant, property and equipment in and under necessary places and conditions which meet the operation way expected from the management at the periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021.

Note 4: The Amendments are applicable to all contracts which have not fulfilled obligations on January 1, 2022.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Corporation has assessed the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations would have on the Corporation's financial position and financial performance, and has determined that there would be no such material impact.

(III) The New IFRSs issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by FSC

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
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 Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "First time of application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9－comparison 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 Policy"	January 1, 2023 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimation"	January 1, 2023 (Note 3)
Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred income tax: related to assets and liabilities incurred due to single transaction"	January 1, 2023 (Note 4)

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

Note 2: Amendments are applicable to the reporting period beginning on or after Sunday, January 1, 2023.

Note 3: Amendments are applicable to the changes on accounting estimates and accounting policies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 4: Except for the temporary difference of lease and decommissioning obligations recognized as deferred income tax on January 1, 2022, the amendments are applicable to transactions occurred after January 1, 2022.

By the time the release date of the consolidated financial statements was approved, the Corporation had continued to evaluate the effect of the amendments to other standards and interpretations on its financial position and financial performance, and the relevant effects will be disclosed when the evaluation is completed.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(I) Compliance Statement

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements is based on the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and IFRSs accepted and effectively published by FSC.

(II) Basis of preparation

This consolidated financial report has been prepared based on the historical costs.

(III) Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

Current assets include:

1. Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2. Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date; and
3. Cash (unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the date of statement of financial position).

Current liabilities include:

1. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2. Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date; and (liabilities with long-term refinancing or rearrangement of payment terms completed after the balance sheet date and before the release of the financial statements); and
3. Liabilities with a repayment deadline that cannot be unconditionally deferred for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date. However, the 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 non-current.

(IV) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company. Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the effective dates of acquisitions or up to the effective dates of disposals, as appropriate Proper adjustments have been made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to allow their accounting policies to be consistent with those used by the Company. During the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, the transaction, account balance, revenue and expense among entities have been eliminated completely.

Please refer to Note X and Table 5 and 6 for the detailed list of subsidiaries, shareholding ratios and business activities.

(V) Business Combinations

The Corporation did not use the acquisition method for business combinations under reorganization; instead, the Corporation used the book value method and considered the acquisition to be a merger from the beginning and restated the comparative information for the prior reporting period.

(VI) Acquisition of subsidiaries/asset groups that are not a business

When acquiring a group of assets that do not constitute a business, the consolidated company identifies and recognizes individually identifiable assets (including intangible assets) acquired and liabilities assumed, and allocate the transaction price to the individual identifiable assets and liabilities. When allocating,for any identifiable asset or liability initially measured at an amount other than cost, an entity initially measures that asset or liability at the amount specified in the applicable IFRS Standard. The entity deducts from the transaction price of the group the amounts allocated to the assets and liabilities initially measured at an amount other than cost, and then allocates the residual transaction price to the remaining identifiable assets and liabilities based on their relative fair values at the date of the acquisition (these initially measured at cost)

(VII) Foreign currencies

In preparing the Parent Company Only statements of each individual Group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency monetary amount is translated at the closing rate at each date of the balance sheet. Other than the following items, exchange differences arising from settlement or translation are recognized as profit or loss at the period.

For the monetary items payable or receivable of foreign operations, if the repayment of the item is not currently planned, nor will happen in the foreseeable future (and thus constituting a partial investment in the concerned foreign operation), the exchange difference originally recognized to the other comprehensive income, and re-classified to profit and loss from equity when the net investment is disposed.

Non-monetary foreign currencies held at fair value at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction; however, non-monetary foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items carried at historical cost is reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and will not calculated again.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, assets and liabilities from foreign operations, including subsidiaries whose location or currency are different from the Company, are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(VIII) Inventories

Inventories include the raw materials, products in progress, and finished products; inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The lower of cost and net realizable value is based on the individual inventory items. Net realized value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method.

(IX) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognized at costs and subsequently measured at costs of the amount less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment under construction are recognized at cost less accumulated impairment loss. The cost includes professional service expenses and the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Upon completion and ready for intended use, such assets are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment, and depreciation of these assets commences.

Property, plant, and equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method during the useful life, and each significant part is depreciated separately. If the lease term is shorter than the useful life, depreciation is provided during the lease term. The Corporation reviews the estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method at least at the end of each reporting period, and with the effect of any changes in 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.

(X) Investment Property

Investment property refers to plant held for the purpose of earning rents or capital appreciation or both.

Investment property is originally measured at cost (including transaction cost) and subsequently measured at the cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis.

Buildings of property, plant and equipment are transferred to investment property at the carrying amount at the time when ending the self-use.

When derecognizing investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

(XI) Goodwill

The cost of goodwill from business combination is the amount of goodwill recognized at the acquisition date, and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

To test impairment, goodwill is allocated among each cash generating unit or a group of cash generating units (collectively “CGUs”, which is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The carrying amount and recoverable amount of the CGUs to which goodwill is allocated will be compared every year and whenever there are signs of impairment as impairment testing on the units. If the goodwill allocated to CGUs was obtained from a business combination in the year, the CGUs should be tested for impairment before the end of the year. If the recoverable amount of CGUs to which goodwill is allocated is lower than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is first deducted from the carrying amount of the goodwill of said CGUs. Next, the carrying amount of other assets within said CGUs is deducted from the carrying amount of the goodwill of said CGUs in proportion to the carrying amount of each asset. Any impairment loss is recognized in loss in the current year. Impairment loss of goodwill shall not be reversed subsequently.

When disposing of a certain operation within the CGUs to which goodwill is allocated, the amount of goodwill related to the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation to determine the gain or loss on the disposal.

(XII) Intangible asset

1. 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. Intangible assets are amortized using straight-line method over the useful lives. The Corporation conducts at least one annual review at the end of each year to assess the estimated useful life, residual value, and amortization methods, while applying the effects of changes in accounting estimates prospectively. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are recognized at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

2. Expenses for internal research are recognized as an expense when incurred.

3. acquired in a business combination

   The intangible assets acquired by business combination are recognized at the fair value on the acquisition date, and are recognized separately from goodwill. The subsequent measurement method is the same as the intangible assets acquired independently.

4. Derecognition

   When derecognizing an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss of the current year.

(XIII) Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the consolidated company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, in order to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered any 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 Corporation estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an individual asset or a CGU is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount, and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

When the impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or the CGU is increased to the revised recoverable amount, provided that the increased carrying amount shall not exceed the carrying amount (less amortization or depreciation) of the asset or the CGU, which was not recognized in impairment loss in prior years. The reversal of impairment loss is recognized as profit or loss.

(XIV) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when a group entity 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 issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss is immediately recognized in profit or loss.

1. Financial assets

Regular trading of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized in accordance with trade date accounting.

(1) Classification of measurement

Financial assets are classified into the financial assets measured at amortized cost

When the financial assets invested by the Corporation satisfies the following two criteria at the same time, it is classified as the amortized cost financial assets:

A. Where the financial assets are held under certain business model, and the purpose of such model is to hold the financial assets in order to collect contract cash flows; and

B. Where contract terms generated cash flow of specific date, and such cash flow is completely for the payment of the interest of principle and external circulating principle amount.

After initial recognition, such assets (including cash, notes and accounts receivables measured at amortized costs (including related parties), other receivable, and other financial assets) are measured at the amortized cost of the total carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss; and any foreign currency exchange gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss. Interest income is calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate by the total carrying amount of financial assets:

(2) Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

The Corporation assesses the impairment loss of financial assets measured at amortized cost (including accounts receivable).

Accounts receivable are recognized in allowance for losses based on the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs). Other financial assets are assessed to determine whether the credit risk has significantly increased since the original recognition. If there is no significant increase, then the allowance loss is recognized according to the 12-month expected credit loss. If it has increased significantly, then allowance loss is recognized according to the lifetime expected credit loss.

Expected credit losses are weighted average credit losses with the probability of default events. The 12-month ECLs represent the ECLs from possible defaults of a financial instrument within 12 months after the reporting date. The lifetime ECLs represent the

ECLs from all possible defaults in a financial instrument over the expected life of a financial instrument.

For the purpose of internal credit risk management, the Corporation, without considering the collateral held, determines that the following situations represent defaults in the financial assets:

A. Internal or external information indicates that it is impossible for the debtor to settle the debt.
B. It is overdue for more than 180 days, unless there is reasonable and corroborative information showing that a default date postponed is more appropriate.

All impairment losses on financial assets is decreased its carrying amount through contra accounts.

(3) Derecognition of financial assets

The Corporation 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 financial assets 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.

2. Equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Corporation are classified as either financial liabilities or equity as per the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

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

The repurchase of the Corporation's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity. The purchase, sale, issuance, or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments is not recognized in profit or loss.

3. Financial liabilities

(1) Follow-up measurement

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using effective interest method.

(2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

On the derecognition of financial liabilities, the difference between their carrying amount and the consideration paid and payable, including any transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities, is recognized as profit or loss.

(XV) Revenue recognition

The Corporation allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation and recognizes the revenue when each of the obligation is satisfied after the customer has identified it.

The income from the sales of goods generated from the sales of plastic mechanical parts. The control of the goods is transferred to the customer when it is shipped or when it arrives at the place designated by the customer. The customer has the right to price and use the goods, has the obligation to resell them, and assumes the risk that the goods become obsolete. The consolidated company recognizes the revenue and accounts receivable at this point in time. The advance collected from the sale of goods are recognized as contract liabilities when the goods are shipped or before they arrive at the location designated by the customer.

During processing of imported materials, the control of the ownership of the processed products has not been transferred, so materials of imported materials are not recognized as income.

(XVI) Lease

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

1. The Corporation as the lessor

   Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

   Under the operating lease, lease payments less lease incentives granted are recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis. The initial direct cost which occurs on granting operating leases is the carrying amount accumulated to the underlying assets and is recognized as expense on a straight of line basis.

2. The Corporation as the Lessee

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

   The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost (including the initially measured amount of the lease liability, the lease payment paid before the lease commencement date less the lease incentives received, the initial direct cost, and the estimated cost of restoring the asset) and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and the remeasurement of the lease liability is adjusted. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated 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. When the lease period expires, if the ownership of the acquired underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use assets is reflected ton the exercise of the call option, the underlying assets will be depreciated from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset.

   Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate in a lease if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Corporation uses the incremental borrowing rate.

   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, the Corporation remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized as profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

(XVII) Borrowing costs

Borrowing Costs requires that borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are included in the cost of the asset.

Other borrowing costs at the period are recognized as profit or loss.

(XVIII) Employee benefits

1. 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 recognized as expenses in that period when the employees render service.

2. Pensions

   For defined contribution plans, the amount of contribution payable in respect of service rendered by employees in that period should be recognized as expenses.

3. Termination benefits

   The consolidated company recognizes a severance benefit liability when it is no longer able to rescind the offer of severance benefits, or to recognize the related restructuring costs, whichever is earlier.

(XIX) Income tax

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

1. Current income tax

   The Corporation determines the income (loss) of the year in accordance with the laws and regulations in each jurisdiction for income tax declaration and calculates the income tax payable (recoverable) accordingly.

   A surtax is imposed on the undistributed earnings pursuant to the Income Tax Act of R.O.C. is recognized via the resolution at the annual shareholders' meeting.

   Adjustment to income tax payable from prior years are recognized in the current income tax.

2. Deferred tax

   Deferred tax is accounted for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable profit or loss.

   Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred income tax assets are recognized when there are likely to be taxable income, against which the deductible temporary differences, losses, and loss credits can be utilized.

   Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Corporation is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The deductible temporary differences related to said investments are recognized as deferred income tax only if it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable income against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences, and they are expected to be reversed in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at each balance sheet date, and its carrying amount will be increased as it has become probable that future taxable income will allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates in the period in which the liabilities are expected to be settled or assets realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would ensue in a manner expected by the Corporation at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3. Current and deferred taxes for the year

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 recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

V. Significant Accounting Assumptions and Judgments, and Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the Corporation’s accounting policies, the management is required to make judgments, estimations, and assumptions about the relevant information that is not readily accessible from other sources based on historical experience and other relevant factors. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The Corporation has taken COVID-19 into consideration on significant accounting estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. If a revision of an estimate only affects the current period, it is recognized in the period in which the revision occurs. If a revision of an accounting estimate affects the current period and future periods, it is recognized in the period in which the revision occurs and future periods.

Major source of estimates and assumption uncertainty

(I) Estimated impairment of accounts receivable

The estimated impairment of accounts receivable is based on the consolidating company's assumptions of default rate and expected loss rate. The consolidated company considers historical experience, current market conditions and forward-looking information, to develop assumptions and select inputs for impairment assessments. Please refer to Note VII for the key assumptions and input values adopted. If the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may have resulted.

(II) Income tax

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the amount of deferred income tax assets related to unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences was NT$256,938 thousand and NT$215,047 thousand, respectively; due to the unpredictability of future profits, the consolidated company does not recognize such as a deferred tax asset. The realization of the deferred tax asset depends mainly on its future profitability or the taxable temporary difference. A significant recognition of deferred tax assets will be recognized as gain or loss if the real profits in the future are more than expected. Such recognition is recognized as gain or loss during the occurrence period.

VI. Cash

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Cash on hand and penny cash	$ 1,157	$ 430
Check and demand deposit	50,483	42,278
	$ 51,640	$ 42,708

VII. Notes receivable and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Notes receivable		
Occurs due to operations	$ -	$ 801
Accounts receivable (related parties)		
Amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	$352,580	$388,302
Less: Allowance for bad debts	16,352	15,282
	$336,228	$373,020

The consolidated company's average credit period of sales of goods is 30 to 180 days. No interest is accrued for notes and accounts receivable. To mitigate credit risk, the management of the Company has designated functional working group responsible for decision on line of credit, credit approval and other supervision to ensure proper action has been taken to collect overdue notes and accounts receivable. In addition, the Company will review the recoverable amount of the note and account receivables one by one on the balance sheet date to ensure that the appropriate provision of impairment losses for uncollectible note and account receivables have been made.

The loss allowance for accounts receivable is measured at an amount equal to useful lives expected credit losses. The ECLs on accounts receivable are estimated using a provision matrix with reference to clients' past default records, current financial position, economic situation in the industry, GDP forecast and industry outlook. As the Corporation's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Corporation's different customer base.

If any evidence shows the counterparty faces significant financial difficulty and the collectible amount cannot be reasonably expected, the Company will directly provide 100% loss allowance but keep track of the receivables. The recovered amount is recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of trade receivables based on the Corporation's provision matrix.

December 31, 2021

	Counterparty has no default signal				Counterparty has default signal	Total
	Not Past Due	Less than 60 days	61–90 days	overdue 91-150 days		
Expected credit loss (%)	0～0.002	0.01～0.34	0.16～0.78	0.54～8.5	100	
Total carrying amount	$ 333,593	$ 1,765	$ 122	$ 767	$ 16,333	$ 352,580
Loss allowance (lifetime ECLs)	(2)	-	-	(17)	(16,333)	(16,352)
Cost after amortization	$ 333,591	$ 1,765	$ 122	$ 750	$ -	$ 336,228

December 31, 2020 (after restatement)

	Counterparty has no default signal				Counterparty has default signal	Total
	Not Past Due	Less than 60 days	61–90 days	overdue 91-180 days		
Expected credit loss (%)	0～1	0～10	0～20	0～50	90～100	
Total carrying amount	$ 368,844	$ 3,643	$ 206	$ 379	$ 15,230	$ 388,302
Loss allowance (lifetime ECLs)	(941)	(102)	-	-	(14,239)	(15,282)
Cost after amortization	$ 367,903	$ 3,541	$ 206	$ 379	$ 991	$ 373,020

The movements of the allowance for doubtful notes and accounts receivable were as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance at January 1	$ 15,282	$ 14,796
Less: current actual write-off	-	(66)
Plus: current impairment losses	1,162	310
Exchange differences on translation	(92)	242
Balance at December 31	$ 16,352	$ 15,282

Please refer to Note XXV for the amount and relevant terms of factoring of accounts receivable by the consolidated company.

For the accounts receivable pledged as collateral for borrowings by the consolidated company are set out in Note XXVII.

VIII. Inventories

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Finished goods	$ 81,830	$ 72,063
Work in process	3,819	32,479
Raw materials	23,697	22,694
	$ 109,346	$ 127,236

The cost of selling goods related to inventories in 2021 and restated 2020 was NT$1,108,463 thousand and NT$967,716 thousand, respectively, including:

	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Loss on obsolescence of inventory	$ 31,092	$ -
Inventory valuation loss (gain from price recovery)	(12,289)	2,816
Unamortized production overheads	1,926	2,661
	$ 20,729	$ 5,477

IX. Other financial assets

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Pledge bank deposit	$ 44,571	$ 54,725
Refundable deposits	8,192	9,625
	$ 52,763	$ 64,350
Current	$ 45,889	$ 55,814
Non-current	6,874	8,536
	$ 52,763	$ 64,350

Please refer to Note XXVII for information on other financial assets pledged.

X. Subsidiary

The basis for the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Investor	Investee	Main business	% of Ownership December 31, 2021	% of Ownership December 31, 2020	Explanation
The Company	Logah Technology Co., Ltd. (Seychelles Logah)	Investment in holding companies	100	100	
The Company	Le Yang Investment Co., Ltd. (Le Yang Investment)	Investment in holding companies	100	100	
The Company	Link Bright Technology Limited (Link Bright Technology)	Trading	100	100	Note
Seychelles Logah	Logah Technology (HK) Co., Ltd. (Hongkong Logah)	Investment in holding companies	100	100	
Le Yang Investment	Legend Investment (Samoa) Limited (Legend Investment)	Investment in holding companies	56	56	
Hongkong Logah	Logah Auto Accessories (Suzhou) (Suzhou Logah)	Processing plastic injection products	100	100	
Suzhou Logah	Legend Investment (Samoa) Limited (Legend Investment)	Investment in holding companies	44	44	
Legend Investment	Suzhou Longdeng Electronic Technologies Limited (Suzhou Longdeng)	Manufacturing, processing, and trading of plastic injection products and dies	100	100	
Suzhou Longdeng	Suzhou Ruideng Technology Limited (Suzhou Ruideng)	Manufacturing and trading of displays and dies	100	-	Refer to Note XXIII

Note: In order to expand and acquire the network communication market, the consolidated company acquired the entire equity of Link Bright Technology from the chairman of the Company at a total price of RMB4,000 thousand on

September 1, 2020. The total proceed was negotiated by referring to the appraisal report issued by an independent professional institution. The aforesaid equity acquisition transaction is not considered a business under IFRS 3 "Business Combination," and should be treated as an asset acquisition; therefore, the acquisition consideration after deducting other assets and liabilities initially measured at fair value, becomes the costs to acquire intangible assets - cost of customer relationship. Other information of acquisition of Link Bright Technology is as follows:

(I) Assets acquired and liabilities assumed

Current assets	
Cash	$ 2,398
Net value of accounts receivable	147,193
	149,591
Non-current assets	
Customer relation	$ 15,934
Current liabilities	
Notes payable	(79)
Accounts payable	(9,868)
Accounts payable - related parties	(137,249)
Other payables	(100)
Current tax liabilities	(1,057)
	(148,353)
	$ 17,172

(II) Net cash outflow for obtaining subsidiaries

Transfer consideration	$ 17,172
Less: acquired cash	(2,398)
Net cash outflow for obtaining subsidiaries	$ 14,774

XI. Property, plant and equipment

(I) Table of changes in cost, cumulative depreciation and impairment

2021

	Building	Machinery and equipment	Others	Unfinished construction and equipment pending acceptance	Total
Cost					
Balance as of January 1, 2021 (after restatement)	$ 265,439	$ 768,793	$ 130,033	$ 3,350	$ 1,167,615
Addition	-	23,468	2,434	755	26,657
Disposal	-	(57,425)	(7,690)	-	(65,115)
Exchange differences on translation	(1,088)	(3,144)	(499)	(16)	(4,747)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$ 264,351	$ 731,692	$ 124,278	$ 4,089	$ 1,124,410
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as of January 1, 2021 (after restatement)	($ 27,773)	($ 486,661)	($ 94,471)	$ -	($ 608,905)
Depreciation expense	(7,818)	(56,811)	(6,900)	-	(71,529)

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	Building	Machinery and equipment	Others	Unfinished construction and equipment pending acceptance	Total
Disposal	-	51,992	7,574	-	59,566
Exchange differences on translation	118	1,991	358	-	2,467
Balance as of December 31, 2021	($ 35,473)	($ 489,489)	($ 93,439)	$ -	($ 618,401)
Accumulated impairment loss					
Balance as of January 1, 2021 (after restatement)	$ -	($ 49,571)	($ 16,473)	$ -	($ 66,044)
Exchange differences on translation	-	207	67	-	274
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$ -	($ 49,364)	($ 16,406)	$ -	($ 65,770)
Net amount on December 31, 2021	$ 228,878	$ 192,839	$ 14,433	$ 4,089	$ 440,239

2020

	Building	Machinery and equipment	Others	Unfinished construction and equipment pending acceptance	Total
Cost					
Balance as of January 1, 2020 (after restatement)	$ 261,367	$ 736,686	$ 143,780	$ 5,842	$ 1,147,675
Addition (after restatement)	-	32,379	4,998	(2,585)	34,792
Disposal (after restatement)	-	(12,136)	(20,574)	-	(32,710)
Exchange differences on translation (after restatement)	4,072	11,864	1,829	93	17,858
Balance as of December 31, 2020(after restatement)	$ 265,439	$ 768,793	$ 130,033	$ 3,350	$ 1,167,615
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as of January 1, 2020 (after restatement)	($ 19,621)	($ 429,125)	($ 104,547)	$ -	($ 553,293)
Depreciation expense (after restatement)	(7,712)	(57,837)	(8,040)	-	(73,589)
Disposal (after restatement)	-	7,831	19,435	-	27,266
Exchange differences on translation (after restatement)	(440)	(7,530)	(1,319)	-	(9,289)
Balance as of December 31, 2020(after restatement)	($ 27,773)	($ 486,661)	($ 94,471)	$ -	($ 608,905)
Accumulated impairment loss					
Balance as of January 1, 2020 (after restatement)	$ -	($ 48,796)	($ 16,221)	$ -	($ 65,017)
Exchange differences on translation (after restatement)	-	(775)	(252)	-	(1,027)
Balance as of December 31, 2020(after restatement)	$ -	($ 49,571)	($ 16,473)	$ -	($ 66,044)
Net amount as of December 31, 2020 (after restatement)	$ 237,666	$ 232,561	$ 19,089	$ 3,350	$ 492,666

(II) Useful life

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives:

Buildings	
Main buildings of offices	20-40 years
Electromechanical power equipment	10 years
Machinery and equipment	5-10 years
Others	3-10 years

For the property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for borrowings by the consolidated company are set out in Note XXVII.

(III) Investing activities affect the cash and non-cash items at the same time

	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Increase in property, plant and equipment	$ 26,657	$ 34,792
Decrease in payables for equipment.	7,302	4,043
Cash paid for purchasing property, plant, and equipment	$ 33,959	$ 38,835

XII. Lease agreements

(I) Right-of-use assets

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets		
Land	$228,176	$234,936
Buildings	42,337	56,930
	$270,513	$291,866

	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Addition to right-of-use assets	$ 7,665	$ -
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 5,800	$ 7,237
Buildings	21,699	19,750
	$ 27,499	$ 26,987

Except for the depreciation expenses added and recognized above, there were no major sublease and impairment loss of the right-of-use assets of the Company in 2021 and 2020.

For the right-of-use assets pledged as collateral for borrowings by the consolidated company are set out in Note XXVII.

(II) Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Carrying amount of lease liabilities		
Current	$ 23,164	$ 19,893
Non-current	$ 18,754	$ 37,190

Ranges of discount rates (%) for lease liabilities are as follow

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Buildings	1.1875～2.375	1.1875

(III) Material leases and terms

The consolidated company leases the land use-of-rights and buildings, for using as plant and office, and the remaining lease period is 2 to 39 years, ending in March 2061.

The consolidated company sold the land use-of-rights and buildings at Youyi Village, Songling Town, Wujiang District, Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province to a non-related party in December 2020 at a price of RMB165,602 thousand (RMB40,000 thousand), resulting in the gain from disposal of investment real property of RMB 30,384 thousand, and gain from disposal of right-of-use assets for RMB 39,251 thousand.

(IV) Information on other lease

	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 221	$ 211
Expenses for leases of low-value assets	$ 30	$ 30
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 27,317	$ 24,279

The Company leases employee’s dormitory which qualifies as short-term leases and equipment which qualify as low-value asset leases. The Company elected to apply for the recognition exemption and, thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

XIII. Investment Property

2021

	Buildings and structures
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2021	$133,291
Exchange differences on translation	(547)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$132,744
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance at January 1, 2021	($ 10,996)

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Depreciation expense	(2,988)
Exchange differences on translation	46
Balance as of December 31, 2021	($ 13,938)
Net amount on December 31, 2021	$118,806

2020

Cost	Buildings and structures
Balance as of January 1, 2020	$195,500
Disposal (Note XII)	(64,140)
Exchange differences on translation	1,931
Balance as of December 31, 2020	$133,291

Accumulated depreciation	Buildings and structures
Balance as of January 1, 2020	($ 26,233)
Depreciation expense	(6,613)
Disposal (Note XII)	21,991
Exchange differences on translation	(141)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	($ 10,996)
Net amount on December 31, 2020	$122,295

The investment property of the consolidated company is transferred from property, plant and equipment.

The lease term of the investment property is four to five years, and the lessee is granted the option to extend the lease term. The lessee agrees to adjust the rents according to the market standard when exercising the right to renew the lease. The lessee does not have the have preferential rights to acquire to acquire the investment property at the end of the lease term.

The total lease payments to be received in the future for investment property leased out under operating leases are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Year 1	$ 9,895	$ 10,483
Year 2	6,395	6,614
Year 3	4,194	4,976
Year 4	4,194	2,882
Year 5	1,206	2,882
Over 5 years	-	720
	$ 25,884	$ 28,557

The consolidated company's investment properties are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives:

Main building	40 years

The fair value of investment properties of the consolidated company as at December 31, 2021 and 2019 was measured by an independent appraisal company as a level 3 input at each balance sheet date. The valuation adopts the income method and the cost method, and the important unobservable input value adopted is the discount rate. The fair value obtained from the valuation is as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Fair value	$126,751	$127,792

With the assessment of the consolidated company's management, there was no significant change in the fair value at 31 December 2020 compared to the fair value at 31 December 2019.

All investment properties of the consolidated company are self-owned interests. Investment properties pledged as collateral for borrowings are set out in Note XXVII.

XIV. Goodwill and intangible assets

(I) Goodwill

The consolidated company acquired the subsidiary Suzhou Longdeng on December 22, 2014. Pursuant to IFRS 3 "Business Combination," the difference of NT$38,861 thousand from the total purchase price less the fair value of the purchased identifiable net assets is classified as goodwill, and has been provided for the impairment loss, amounted to NT$35,930 thousand.

(II) Other intangible assets

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Customer relation (Note X)	$ 10,889	$ 14,347

2021

	Customer relation	Computer software	Total
Cost			
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 123,054	$ 376	$ 123,430
Exchange differences on translation	(523)	-	(523)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$ 122,531	$ 376	$ 122,907
Accumulated amortization			
Balance at January 1, 2021	($ 108,707)	($ 376)	($ 109,083)
Amortization cost	(3,041)	-	(3,041)
Exchange differences on translation	106	-	106
Balance as of December 31, 2021	($ 111,642)	($ 376)	($ 112,018)
Net amount on December 31, 2021	$ 10,889	$ -	$ 10,889

2020

Cost	Customer relation	Computer software	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2020	$ 107,682	$ 376	$ 108,058
Acquisition by acquiring subsidiaries	15,934	-	15,934
Exchange differences on translation	(562)	-	(562)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	$ 123,054	$ 376	$ 123,430

Accumulated amortization	Customer relation	Computer software	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2020	($ 107,682)	($ 376)	($ 108,058)
Amortization cost	(1,072)	-	(1,072)
Exchange differences on translation	47	-	47
Balance as of December 31, 2020	($ 108,707)	($ 376)	($ 109,083)
Net amount on December 31, 2020	$ 14,347	$ -	$ 14,347

Amortization expense is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives below:

Customer relation	5 years

XV. Borrowings

(I) Short-term borrowings

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Secured borrowings (Note XXVII)		
Bank borrowings	$102,594	$105,010
Unsecured borrowings		
Bank borrowings	9,394	15,352
	$111,988	$120,362

The interest rate per annum of the said short-term borrowings are as following:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Secured borrowings (%)	1.47～4.65	3.09～4.70
Unsecured borrowings	2.94	2.96

Some of the aforesaid borrowings are endorsed and guaranteed by the Chairman, Yu, Hui-Fa and the substantive related party.

(II) Long-term borrowings

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Secured borrowings (Note XXVII)		
Bank borrowings - successively mature before July 2022	$ 36,917	$ 59,828
Other borrowings - successively mature before July 2024	$ 44,587	$ 61,350
	81,504	121,178
Less: Current portion	56,834	77,411
Long-term borrowings	$ 24,670	$ 43,767

The interest rate per annum of the said long-term borrowings are as following:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Secured borrowings (%)	3.13～10.06	3.22～10.09

Some of the aforesaid borrowings are endorsed and guaranteed by the Chairman, Yu, Hui-Fa and the substantive related party.

XVI. Other payables (including related parties)

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Borrowings - related parties (Note XXVI)	$ 55,942	$ 42,380
Processing fee payable	11,231	24,352
Wages and bonuses payable	29,523	34,844
Accounts payable, equipment	73	7,375
Payable for dies	35,932	14,634
Investment payable (Note XXIII and XXVI)	101,504	-
Others	20,150	26,907
	$254,355	$150,492
Other payables	$ 96,909	$107,891
Other payables - related parties (Notes XXVI)	77,850	19,857
Long-term accounts payabl - related parties (Notes XXVI)	79,596	22,744
	$254,355	$150,492

XVII. Post-employment benefit plans

The pension system of the "Labor Pension Act" is applicable to the Company, belonging to the affirmed appropriation of pension plan under the management of the government, and pension is appropriated at the rate of 6% of the monthly salary of employees into the personal dedicated account of the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

The employees of the subsidiaries, Suzhou Longdeng and Suzhou Ruideng, are members of the retirement benefit plan operated by the Chinese government. It is required to contribute pension insurance premiums to the relevant government departments pursuant to local laws and regulations, and it is also a defined retirement contribution procedures. Other subsidiaries have not yet prescribe a retirement procedures.

XVIII. Equity

(I) Common share capital

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Authorized shares (in thousands)	200,000	200,000
Authorized capital	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Issued and paid shares (in thousands)	93,042	93,042
Issued capital	$ 930,425	$ 930,425

A holder of issued common shares with par value of NT$10 per share is entitled to vote and to receive dividends.

To replenish working capital, repay bank borrowings, and respond to the funds needed for future developments, on June 15, 2020, the Company, upon the resolution of the broad of directors, to complete the cash capital increase with private placement. The common shares were issued at a discounted price of NT$9.68 per share, and 10,000 thousand shares were placed, for total NT$96,800 thousand; the change registration was completed.

The rights and obligations of the said privately placed common shares are identical to the issued common shares, other than the transfer is only permitted after three full years lapse from the delivery date, and the supplemental public issuance is conducted for applying listing and trading.

(II) Capital surplus

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (note)		
Additional paid-in capital	$ 7,327	$ -

Note: 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 (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus and once a year).

(III) Retained earnings and dividend policy

Under the dividends policy as outlined in the amended Articles, where the Company made a 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, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then 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.

The enterprise life cycle of the Company is at the growing stage. By considering the effects of future business expansion, fund demands, and taxation on the Company and its shareholders, for the distribution of dividends, the cash dividends must not lower than the 10% of the total distributed dividends of the year.

Legal capital reserve shall be set aside until its balance equals to full amount of the paid-in capital. Legal reserves may be used to offset the deficit.

The appropriations for offsetting loss for 2020 and 2019 were approved in the shareholders' general meetings on August 19, 2021, and June 15, 2020, respectively.

The appropriations for offsetting loss for 2021 are subject to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting to be held in June 2022.

(IV) Other items of equity

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations

	2021	2020
Balance at January 1	$ 18,230	$ 17,721
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(4,599)	636
Related income tax	920	(127)
Balance at December 31	$ 14,551	$ 18,230

XIX. Revenues

	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sales revenue	$ 1,205,334	$ 1,118,998
Rental income	6,528	-
	$ 1,211,862	$ 1,118,998

(I) Please refer to note IV for the description of contracts with customers

(II) Contract balance

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)	January 1, 2020 (after restatement)
Notes receivable (Note VII)	$ -	$ 801	$ -
Accounts receivable (related parties) (Note VII)	336,228	373,020	232,964
	$ 336,228	$ 373,821	$ 232,964
contract liability			
Advance rent receipts	$ 508	$ -	$ -

The change in contract liabilities is mainly due to the difference between the point of meeting the performance obligation and the time of payment by the customer.

(III) Details of revenue from contracts with customers

Please see Note XXXIII for the information on details of revenue from contracts with customers.

XX. Net profit (loss) for the year

Net profit (loss) for the year includes the following items:

(I) Other income

	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Rental income	$ 5,761	$ 14,382
Others	7,333	9,184
	$ 13,094	$ 23,566

(II) Other gains and losses

	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Net foreign currency conversion loss	($ 2,512)	($ 1,392)
Depreciation charges on investment property	(1,499)	(6,613)
Fee expenses	(2,328)	(2,884)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(4,382)	(3,253)
Gain from disposal of right-of-use asset	-	39,251
Gains on disposals of investment property	-	30,384
Others	(4,595)	(8,465)
	($ 15,316)	$ 47,028

(III) Financial costs

	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Interest on borrowings	$ 16,734	$ 35,043
Interest on lease liabilities	2,400	3,082
Other interest expenses	1,727	-
	$ 20,861	$ 38,125

(IV) Depreciation and amortization

	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Property, plant and equipment	$ 71,529	$ 73,589
Right-of-use assets	27,499	26,987
Investment Property	2,988	6,613
Intangible asset	3,041	1,072

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	$105,057	$108,261
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	$ 90,913	$ 87,054
Operating expenses	9,604	13,522
Other gains and losses	1,499	6,613
	$102,016	$107,189
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating expenses	$ 3,041	$ 1,072

(V) Direct operating expenses of investment property

	2021	2020
Rental income generated	$433	$ -

(VI) Employee benefit expense

	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Short-term employee benefits	$326,076	$329,128
Pensions		
Defined contribution plans	11,061	(135)
Termination benefits	54	11
Total employee benefit expenses	$337,191	$329,004
An analysis by function		
Operating costs	$285,988	$275,685
Operating expenses	51,203	53,319
	$337,191	$329,004

(VII) Employee compensation and directors' remuneration

Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall accrue remunerations of employees and directors at the rates of 1% to 3% and no higher than 1.5% respectively, of net profit before income tax, of remuneration of employees and remuneration of directors. In 2021 and 2020, the Company recorded both cumulative deficit. Therefore, it did not estimate employee compensation and directors' remuneration.

If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in accounting estimate and will be reflected in the following year.

In 2021 and 2020, the Company recorded both cumulative deficit. Therefore, the board of directors resolved on March 25, 2021 and March 26, 2020, not to distribute the remunerations of employees and directors.

Please visit the "Market Observation Post System (MOPS)" of Taiwan

Stock Exchange Corporation for information on employee compensation and directors' remuneration as resolved by the Company's Board of Directors.

(VIII) Gains (losses) on foreign currency exchange

	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Foreign exchange gains	$ 2,861	$ 9,325
Foreign exchange losses	(5,373)	(10,717)
Net loss	($ 2,512)	($ 1,392)

XXI. Income tax

(I) Main components of income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Current income tax		
Income tax expense generated in the current year	($ 255)	($ 1,368)
Adjustment on prior years	(201)	-
	(456)	(1,368)
Deferred tax		
Income tax expense generated in the current year	3,734	(3,622)
Income tax income tax gain (expense) recognized in profit or loss	$ 3,278	($ 4,990)

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax income (expense) is as follows:

	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Net profit (loss) before income tax	($ 42,518)	$ 60,243
Income tax gain (expense) calculated at the statutory rate	$ 9,532	($ 14,387)
Non-deductible expenses in determining taxable income, and deductible income	(23,016)	5,195
Land Value Increment Tax	-	(454)
Unrecognized loss carryforward/ deductible temporary differences	16,963	4,656
Adjustments to income tax expenses from prior years in the year	(201)	-
Income tax income tax gain (expense) recognized in profit or loss	$ 3,278	($ 4,990)

(II) Income tax gain (expense) recognized in other comprehensive income

Deferred tax	2021	2020
Incurred during the year		
Translation of foreign operations	$ 920	($ 127)

(III) Current tax liabilities

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current income tax assets	$ 825	$ -
Current tax liabilities		
Income taxes payable	$ -	$ 339
Notes payable	-	1,562
	$ -	$ 1,901

(IV) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

2021

	Balance at January 1	Defined benefit costs recognized in profit or loss	Defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	Translation differences	Balance at December 31
Deferred tax income assets					
Temporary differences					
Inventory falling price reserves	$ 1,372	$ 378	$ -	($ 6)	$ 1,744
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	8,614	-	-	(733)	7,881
Others	29,474	(617)	-	(117)	28,740
	$ 39,460	($ 239)	$ -	($ 856)	$ 38,365
Deferred income tax liabilities					
Temporary differences					
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	$ 6,257	$ -	($ 920)	$ 924	$ 6,261
Others	10,276	(3,973)	-	(36)	6,267
	$ 16,533	($ 3,973)	($ 920)	$ 888	$ 12,528

2020

Deferred tax income assets	Balance at January 1	Defined benefit costs recognized in profit or loss	Defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	Translation differences	Balance at December 31
Temporary differences					
Inventory falling price reserves	$ 631	$ 719	$ -	$ 22	$ 1,372
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	11,612	-	-	(2,998)	8,614
Others	34,077	(5,027)	-	424	29,474
	$ 46,320	($ 4,308)	$ -	($ 2,552)	$ 39,460

Deferred income tax liabilities (after restatement)					
Temporary differences					
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	$ 4,430	$ -	$ 127	$ 1,700	$ 6,257
Others	10,829	(686)	-	133	10,276
	$ 15,259	($ 686)	$ 127	$ 1,833	$ 16,533

(V) Items not recognized as deferred income tax assets in the consolidated balance sheet

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Unused loss carryforwards		
Due at the end of 2021	$ -	$ 46,244
Due at the end of 2022	119,186	119,210
Due at the end of 2023	220,686	223,333
Due at the end of 2024	277,146	291,458
Due at the end of 2025	61,556	63,523
Due at the end of 2026	28,420	28,401
Due at the end of 2027	22,035	22,035
Due at the end of 2028	12,742	12,742
Due at the end of 2029	17,072	17,072
Due at the end of 2030	21,216	20,671
Due at the end of 2031	21,301	-
	$ 801,360	$ 844,689

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Deductible temporary difference		
Losses from foreign investments	$ 411,263	$ 385,659

(VI) Income tax examination

The Company and the subsidiary, Le Yang Investment's filing of profit-seeking enterprise income taxes has been assessed by the tax authorities for up to the end of 2019.

The income taxes of the subsidiaries, Suzhou Logah, Suzhou Longdeng and Suzhou Ruideng, have been settled and paid to the local tax authorities for the year ended 2020.

XXII. Earnings per share (EPS)

The Company may opt to distribute the remunerations of employees in shares or in cash; while the net profit was generated in 2021 and 2020, there were still cumulative deficit as of December 31, 2020 and 2019; therefore, the remunerations of employees were not estimated, and no diluting effect when calculating diluted EPS. The net income and weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate earnings per share are as follows:

Net profit attributed to the owners of the Company

	2021	2020
Net income in the computation of basic earnings per share for the owner of the Company	$ 1,522	$ 74,849

Number of shares

Unit: thousand shares

	2021	2020
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in computation of basic earnings per share	93,042	83,603

XXIII. Business Combinations

(I) Acquiring a subsidiary

	Major operating activities	Acquisition date	Acquisition percentage (%)	Transfer consideration
Suzhou Ruideng	Manufacturing and trading of displays and dies	September 1, 2021	100	$ 110,232

In order to cope with the needs of long-term future business development, the consolidated company acquired Suzhou Ruideng from its related party, Shisong Investment (SAMOA) Co., Ltd.

(II) Transfer consideration

	Suzhou Ruideng
Cash	$110,232

The above transferred consideration is obtained by referring to the valuation results of an independent valuation company based on the income method. Pursuant to the agreement between the two parties, the payment of the transfer consideration will be calculated from December 2021, each quarter is an installment, and the payment will be completed in ten instalments. As of December 31, 2021, the unpaid transferred consideration was recorded as other payables - related parties for NT$44,012 thousand and long-term payables - related parties for NT$57,492 thousand.

(III) Assets acquired and liabilities assumed on acquisition date

	Suzhou Ruideng
Current assets	
Cash	$ 5,167
Accounts receivable	60,539
Accounts receivable - related parties	794
Other receivables	13,952
Other receivables – related parties	40,593
Inventories	23,655
Other financial assets -current	21,367
Other current assets	759
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	$140,798
Right-of-use assets	42,790
Other financial assets - non-current	1,757
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	(98,919)
Accounts payable - related parties	(204)
Other payables	(44,112)
Other payables -- related parties	(36,594)
Lease liabilities - Current	(20,187)
Current portion of long-term borrowings	(11,945)
Other current liabilities	(222)
Non-current liabilities	
Lease liabilities - Non-current	(21,178)
Deferred income tax liabilities	(1,251)
	$117,559

(IV) Capital reserve generated from reorganization

	Suzhou Ruideng
Transfer consideration	$110,232
Less: Book value of identifiable net assets acquired	(117,559)
Capital reserve generated from reorganization	($ 7,327)

XXIV. Capital risk management

The Corporation manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to maximize shareholders return as a going concern through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The overall strategy has not changed materially.

The Company's capital structure is consist of net debt (leases less cash) of the consolidated company and equity attributed to the Company's owner (common stocks, capital surplus, accumulated losses and other equity).

The Corporation is allowed not to follow other external laws or regulations on capital.

The key management of the Corporation reviews its capital structure for each season, including the consideration on costs of all types of capital and relevant risks. Under the recommendations of the key management personnel, to balance the overall capital structure, the Company may adopt the new share issuance and borrowings.

XXV. Financial instruments

(I) Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The management of the Corporation considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value are similar to their fair values.

(II) Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Financial assets		
Amortized cost (Note 1)	$460,467	$503,895
Financial liabilities		
Amortized cost (Note 2)	792,636	761,997

Note 1: The balances include cash, notes receivable, account receivable (related parties included), other receivables, and financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Note 2: The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term borrowing, notes receivable, account receivable (related parties included), other receivables (related parties included), long-term borrowings (including these due within a year), long-term payables - related parties and refundable deposit.

(III) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments include accounts receivable, other financial assets, accounts payable, and borrowings. The financial management department provides service for each unit by organizing and coordinating the market operation nationally and internationally, supervising and reporting the internal risks by supervising and managing risk exposure analysis of financial risks associated with the Company's operation. Such risks include market risk (including exchange rate risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The financial management department reports quarterly to the Audit Committee and board of directors of the consolidated company; such Audit Committee and board of directors are the independent organization responsible for supervising risks and implementing policies to mitigate exposures.

1. Market risk

The Company is exposed to the financial market risks, primarily changes in foreign currency exchange (see (1) following) rates and interest rates (see (2) following), due to its operation.

The Corporation is exposed to market risk associated with financial instruments and the management and measurement of such exposure have not changed.

(1) Foreign currency risk

The Company's sales and purchase transactions are denominated in foreign currency, which generates foreign currency risk.

Please refer to Note XXX for the Consolidated Company’s carrying amounts of monetary assets and monetary liabilities not denominated in the functional currency (including the monetary items not denominated in the functional currency and canceled off in the consolidated financial reports) on the balance sheet date.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly affected by the fluctuations in the exchange rates of USD.

The table below details the Company’s sensitivity analysis when the NTD and RMB (functional currency) increases and decreases by 5% against each relevant foreign currency. The rate of 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to the key management and represents the management’s assessment of the reasonably likely change in foreign exchange rate. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and the end-of-year exchange rate is adjusted to 5% increase and decrease. When the functional currency appreciates by 5% against USD, the resulted change in the amount of net pre-tax profit and loss is as follows:

	Effects of USD	
	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Income	$ 1,730	$ 2,752

(2) Interest rate risk

The carrying accounts of financial assets and liabilities exposed to interest rate risk at the date of balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 52,763	$ 64,350
Financial liabilities	257,770	157,969
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	50,450	42,203
Financial liabilities	135,086	183,034

Sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity analysis is determined in accordance with interest rate risk of non-derivative instruments at the date of balance sheet. For the floating rate liabilities, the analysis is to assume that the amount of liabilities outstanding at the date of balance sheet is all outstanding at the reporting period. The sensitivity to a 1% change in interest rate is used when reporting the interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and also represents the management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If the interest rate increases/decreases by 1%, and all other variables remain unchanged, the pre-tax profit and loss of the consolidated company for 2021 and 2020 (after restatement) will change by NT$846 thousand and NT$1,408 thousand, mainly due to the exposures for the floating-rate demand deposit, and floating-rate long- and short-term borrowings.

2. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Corporation. As at the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Company due to failure of counterparties to discharge an obligation could arise from the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets.

A significant concentration of credit risk occurs when the counterparties to the Company's accounts receivable transactions are significantly concentrated in certain customers who mostly engage in similar business activities with similar business nature, such that their ability to perform contracts is impacted by similar financial or other conditions; the balance of the accounts receivable of these customers with obvious concentrated credit risk are as following:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Company A	$ 55,905	$ 61,055
Company B	54,605	17,884
Company C	52,242	48,801
Company D	25,312	84,336
Company E	21,417	37,638
Company F	21,309	29,790
	$ 230,790	$ 279,504

The Company's credit risk is mainly concentrated in the top six clients. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 (restated), the percentages of total accounts receivable from the aforementioned clients were 65% and 72%, respectively.

3. Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, the management of the Corporation monitors the utilization of borrowings and ensures compliance with loan conditions.

The bank borrowing is a material source of liquidity to the Corporation. The detailed information of the Company's unused financing facilities is further stated in (2) financing facilities below.

On December 31, 2021, the consolidated current liabilities of the consolidated company exceeded combined current assets by NT$ 135,212 thousand, and the insufficient working capital may have liquidity risks that the contractual obligations may not be fulfilled. Other than the undrawn bank credit facilities may be used, the related parties will make borrowings to fund.

(1) Liquidity and interest risks of non-derivative financial liabilities

The contract maturity analysis of the non-derivative financial liabilities is conducted based on the earliest date. The consolidated company may be required to repay and the undiscounted cash flow (including principal and estimated interests) of financial liabilities. Therefore, earliest period when the consolidated company may be required to repay the bank loan immediately, are listed as the following table, regardless of the probability of the bank to immediately execute the right; the maturity analysis of other non-derivative financial liabilities is prepared based pm the agreed repayment date.

	Repayment on demand or less than 1 month	1–3 months	3 months–1 year	1-5 years
December 31, 2021				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	$ 5,505	$ -	$ 19,082	$ 19,082
Floating-rate instruments	13,409	20,452	104,269	-
Fixed-rate instruments	1,497	26,463	90,481	108,004
Non-interest bearing liabilities	218,612	133,347	86,340	2,401
	$ 239,023	$ 180,262	$ 300,172	$ 129,487
December 31, 2020 (after restatement)				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	$ 5,528	$ -	$ 16,583	$ 38,693
Floating-rate instruments	7,520	6,374	141,515	39,024
Fixed-rate instruments	5,322	11,218	57,271	31,067
Non-interest bearing liabilities	179,896	153,246	134,368	4,806
	$ 198,266	$ 170,838	$ 349,737	$ 113,590

(2) Financing facilities

	December 31, 2021
Secured bank borrowings facility	
Amount used	$ 53,606
Amount unused	188,042
	$ 241,648

4. Transfers of financial assets

The relevant information about factoring the unexpired accounts receivable of the consolidated company at the end of the period is as follows:

December 31, 2021

Related Party	Sales Amount	Transfer to other receivables	Amount may be advanced	Advances Received	Interest Rates on Advances Received (%)
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	$ 28,312	$ 4,841	$ -	$ 23,471	1.22～1.35
CTBC Bank	$148,640	$ 14,864	$ -	$133,776	5.44

December 31, 2020 (after restatement)

Related Party	Sales Amount	Transfer to other receivables	Amount may be advanced	Advances Received	Interest Rates on Advances Received (%)
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	$ 37,256	$ 3,730	$ -	$ 33,526	1.32～1.38
CTBC Bank	$186,816	$ 18,687	$ 11,573	$156,556	5.39

The above credit lines may be used on a revolving basis.

According to the Corporation's factoring agreements, losses from commercial disputes (such as sales returns and discounts) were borne by the Corporation, while losses from credit risk were borne by the banks.

5. Derecognized transferred notes receivable

The Consolidated Company endorses and transfers certain bank acceptance bills receivable in China to suppliers as a means of paying for payables. As almost all the risks and returns of these bills have been transfers, the Consolidated Company derecognizes the accounts payable corresponding to the transferred acceptance bills receivable. However, if the derecognized acceptance bills are not honored, suppliers have the right to claim against the Consolidated Company. Hence, the Consolidated Company remains involved in these bills.

The maximum risk exposure to losses from the acceptance bills that Consolidated Company continues to be involved but has derecognized is the face value of the acceptance bills transferred but not yet due. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the balance of such bills are NT$4,698 thousand, and NT$3,658 thousand, respectively. These bills are due within one month and three to six months after the balance sheet date. Considering the credit risks of the derecognized acceptance bills, the Consolidated Company assesses that the fair value of continued involvement is insignificant.

In 2021 and 2020, the consolidated company did not recognize any gain or loss when transferring the acceptance bills receivable, and the continuing participation in these notes did not recognize any gain or loss in the current period and accumulation.

XXVI. Related-Party Transactions

Transactions, account balances, gains and losses between the consolidated companyis all eliminated upon consolidation and are therefore not disclosed in this note. Unless disclosed in other notes, the transactions between the Corporation and other related parties are as follows:

(I) Related party name and categories

Related Party Name	Related Party Category
Liyu Technology Co., Ltd. (Liyu Co.)	Investor with material influence on the Company
Shisong Investment (Samoa) Limited (Shisong Samoa)	Fellow subsidiary
Hwadeng (B.V.I.) Limited (Hwadeng Company)	Fellow subsidiary
Longdeng Electronic Technologies (Shenzhen) Ltd. (Shenzhen Longdeng)	Fellow subsidiary
Jungdeng Electronic and Plastic Ltd. (Shenzhen Jungdeng)	Fellow subsidiary
Link Bright Technology	Substantive related party (note)
Lin, Shu-Chen	Substantive related party
Yu, Hui-Fa	Chairman of the Company

Note: Link Bright Technology has become a substantial related person of the consolidated company since April 1, 2020, and subsequently became a subsidiary of the consolidated company since September 1, 2020. Therefore, the transaction with Link Bright Technology is only disclosed from April 1, 2020 to Information for August 31.

(II) Sales

Line Item	Related party category/Name	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Sales revenue	Substantive related party		
	Link Bright Technology	$ -	$ 140,181
	Investor with material influence on the Company		
	Liyu Co.	23,127	16,899
		$ 23,127	$ 157,080

Because there is no transaction between the consolidated company and a non-related party alike to the transaction between the consolidated company and related parties in terms of transaction price and payment collection conditions, so it is not comparable.

(III) Purchase

Related party category/Name	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Fellow subsidiary		
Shisong Samoa	$ -	$ 15,536
Investor with material influence on the Company		
Liyu Co.	13,989	57,069
	$ 13,989	$ 72,605

The transaction price among the consolidated company, Shisong Samoa, and Liyu Co. is calculated as the original purchase price plus markup for certain percentage, and the payment term is longer than the non-related party.

(IV) Receivables from related parties (excluding lending to related parties)

Line Item	Related party category/Name	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Accounts receivable - related parties	Investor with material influence on the Company		
	Liyu Co.	$ 6,764	$ 4,780

There is no guarantee for outstanding receivables from related parties. The receivables from related parties in 2021 and 2020 were not provided for the allowance for loss

(V) Payables to related parties (excluding lending to related parties)

Line Item	Related party category/Name	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Accounts payable - related parties	Fellow subsidiary		
	Shisong Samoa	$ 1,723	$ 3,390
	Investor with material influence on the Company		
	Liyu Co.	22,233	54,545
		$ 23,956	$ 57,935
Other payables -- related parties	Fellow subsidiary		
	Shisong Samoa	$ 44,012	$ -
	Others	-	221
		$ 44,012	$ 221
Long-term accounts payable - related parties	Fellow subsidiary		
	Shisong Samoa	$ 57,492	$ -

Other payables and long-term payables between the consolidated company and related party are the investment payables to Shisong Samoa for purchasing Suzhou Ruideng (see Note XXIII).

(VI) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

Related party category/Name	Price of acquisition 2021	Price of acquisition 2020
Fellow subsidiary		
Shenzhen Jungdeng	$ 430	$ -

(VII) Other Related-Party Transactions

The consolidated company paid the fellow subsidiary for labor support costs (included in salary costs), with an amount of NT$305,000 for 2020.

(VIII) Borrowings from related parties

Line Item	Related party category/Name	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Other payables -- related parties	Fellow subsidiary		
	Shenzhen Longdeng	$ 6,205	$ 6,667
	Hwadeng Company	27,633	-
	Others	-	6,155
	Investor with material influence on the Company		
	Liyu Co.	-	6,814
		33,838	19,636
Long-term accounts payable - related parties	Investor with material influence on the Company		
	Liyu Co.	22,104	22,744
		$ 55,942	$ 42,380

Financial costs

Related party category/Name	2021	2020
Fellow subsidiary		
Hwadeng Company	$ -	$ 1,009

All borrowings of the consolidated company from related parties are zero-interest and unsecured borrowings.

(IX) Endorsements/guarantees

Obtained endorsements/guarantees

Related party category	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Chairman and the substantive related party		
Amount guaranteed	$551,937	$774,952
Amount actually drawn (listed as bank borrowings)	$193,492	$180,190

(X) Remuneration to key management personnel

The total remunerations of directors and other key management is as follows:

	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Short-term employee benefits	$ 9,860	$ 12,185
Pensions	185	87
	$ 10,045	$ 12,272

The remuneration of directors and other key management personnel were determined by the Remuneration Committee in accordance with the individual performance and the market trends.

XXVII. Pledged Assets

The following assets have been provided as collateral for financing borrowings:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Accounts receivable	$ 13,134	$ -
Other financial assets (current/non-current)	52,763	64,350
Property, plant and equipment	256,365	267,669
Investment Property	118,806	122,295
Right-of-use assets	228,176	234,936
	$669,244	$689,250

XXVIII. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments

Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments of the Consolidated Company as following:

(I) As of December 31, 2021, the amount of consolidated company's opened but yet used L/C was NT$1,215 thousand.

(II) The contractual commitments entered by the consolidated company with the suppliers for the construction of plants and the purchase of equipment are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Amount of entered contracts	$ -	$ 4,370
Outstanding amount	-	2,622

XXIX. Significant Events

To cope with the future working capital needs, Suzhou Longdeng obtained a short-term secured lending facility of RMB 40 million from Kunshan Huaqiao Sub-branch of Changhua Bank on 11 November 2021, and applied for drawing successively in January 2022; on January 26, 2022, it entered a RMB 10 million financing lease contract with SinoPac International Leasing Corp.

XXX. Information on Foreign-currency-denominated Assets And Liabilities

The information below is aggregated and presented in foreign currencies other than the Corporation's functional currency. The exchange rates disclosed refer to the rates at which these foreign currencies are converted to the functional currency. The significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:

	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate		Carrying amount
December 31, 2021				
Foreign currency assets				
Monetary items				
USD	$ 15,905	27.63	(USD: TWD)	$439,460
USD	5,560	6.3674	(USD: CNY)	153,622
USD	930	7.8517	(USD: HKD)	25,685
				$618,767
Foreign currency liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD	2,138	27.63	(USD: TWD)	$ 59,067
USD	18,421	6.3674	(USD: CNY)	508,972
USD	583	7.8517	(USD: HKD)	16,120
				$584,159
December 31, 2020 (after restatement)				
Foreign currency assets				
Monetary items				
USD	14,781	28.43	(USD: TWD)	$420,233
USD	8,297	6.525	(USD: CNY)	235,879
USD	6,078	7.804	(USD: HKD)	172,797
				$828,909
Foreign currency liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD	590	28.43	(USD: TWD)	$ 16,788
USD	20,904	6.525	(USD: CNY)	594,292
USD	5,726	7.804	(USD: HKD)	162,794
				$773,874

The consolidated company mainly assumes the foreign exchange risks from USD, RMB and HKD. The following information is summarized based on the entity holding foreign currencies and expressed in functional currency. The exchange rates disclosed are used to translate the functional currencies into the expressing currency. Foreign exchange gains and losses with material influence (including realized and unrealized) are as follows:

Functional currency	Functional currency to currency presented		Net exchange gains (losses) (loss)
2021			
USD	28.009	(USD: TWD)	$ 1
TWD	1	(TWD: TWD)	(750)

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(Continued)

Functional currency	Functional currency to currency presented		Net exchange gains (losses) (loss)
CNY	4.3417	(CNY: NTD)	($ 228)
HKD	3.6032	(HKD: TWD)	(1,535)
			($2,512)
2020 (after restatement)			
USD	29.549	(USD: TWD)	$ 1
TWD	1	(TWD: TWD)	(792)
CNY	4.2827	(CNY: NTD)	1,190
HKD	3.809	(HKD: TWD)	(1,791)
			($1,392)

XXXI. Others

(I) Reason of restatement

On July 15, 2021, the board of directors approved to acquire 100% equity of Suzhou Ruideng from Shisong Samoa in September, 2021 with cash as consideration. This acquisition of equity is the reorganization under a common control, and pursuant to Q&A and interpretation letters of Accounting Research and Development Foundation, such acquisition shall be applied with the book value method, and deemed as a combination from the beginning; therefore the consolidated financial reports are restated for the comparative period. When restating retrospectively, the profit and loss, other comprehensive income, and related interests originally owned by Shisong Samoa were listed as "equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control."

(II) The restated the consolidated balance sheet as of 31 December 2020 and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income 2020 has the following effects:

December 31, 2020

Item	Amount before retrospective restatement	effects	Amount after retrospective restatement
Current assets			
Cash	$ 38,718	$ 3,990	$ 42,708
Notes receivable	801	-	801
Accounts receivable	276,831	91,409	368,240
Accounts receivable - related parties	6,355	(1,575)	4,780
Other receivables	3,747	19,269	23,016
Inventories	69,920	57,316	127,236
Other financial assets -current	$ 34,109	$ 21,705	$ 55,814
Other current assets	12,495	110	12,605
Total current assets	442,976	192,224	635,200

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(Continued)

Item	Amount before retrospective restatement	effects	Amount after retrospective restatement
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	315,932	176,734	492,666
Right-of-use assets	234,936	56,930	291,866
Investment Property	122,295	-	122,295
Goodwill	2,214	-	2,214
Other intangible assets	14,347	-	14,347
Deferred tax income assets	39,460	-	39,460
Other financial assets - non-current	1,956	6,580	8,536
Total non-current assets	731,140	240,244	971,384
Total assets	$ 1,174,116	$ 432,468	$ 1,606,584
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	$ 120,362	$ -	$ 120,362
Notes payable	8,928	-	8,928
Accounts payable	186,447	113,308	299,755
Accounts payable - related parties	36,142	21,793	57,935
Other payables	66,134	41,757	107,891
Other payables -- related parties	40,028	(20,171)	19,857
Current tax liabilities	339	-	339
Lease liabilities - Current	-	19,893	19,893
Current portion of long-term borrowings	50,279	27,132	77,411
Other current liabilities	565	(38)	527
Total current liabilities	509,224	203,674	712,898
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	39,343	4,424	43,767
Deferred income tax liabilities	12,642	3,891	16,533
Lease liabilities - Non-current	-	37,190	37,190
Long-term accounts payable - related parties	-	22,744	22,744
Deposits received	3,347	-	3,347
Total non-current liabilities	55,332	68,249	123,581
Total Liabilities	564,556	271,923	836,479
Equity			
Common share capital	$ 930,425	$ -	$ 930,425
Accumulatedlosses	(339,095)	-	(339,095)
Other equities	18,230	-	18,230
Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	-	160,545	160,545
Total equity	609,560	160,545	770,105
Total liabilities and equities	$1,174,116	$ 432,468	$ 1,606,584

2020

Item	Amount before retrospective restatement	effects	Amount after retrospective restatement
Net operating income	$ 689,786	$ 429,212	$ 1,118,998
Operating costs	555,143	412,573	967,716
Gross profit	134,643	16,639	151,282
Operating expenses			
Selling expenses	29,669	203	29,872
Administrative expenses	71,359	22,617	93,976
Expected credit impairment losses	310	-	310
Total operating expenses	101,338	22,820	124,158
Net operating profit (loss)	33,305	(6,181)	27,124
Non-operating income and expense			
Interest income	195	455	650
Other income	22,764	802	23,566
Other gains and losses	43,502	3,526	47,028
Financial costs	(17,807)	(20,318)	(38,125)
Total non-operating incomes and expenses	48,654	(15,535)	33,119
Net profit (loss) before income tax	81,959	(21,716)	60,243
Income tax (expense) profit	(7,110)	2,120	(4,990)
Net profit (loss) for the year	74,849	(19,596)	55,253
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	$ 636	$ 2,428	$ 3,064
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(127)	-	(127)
Other comprehensive income of the year (net amount after tax)	509	2,428	2,937
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	$ 75,358	($ 17,168)	$ 58,190

XXXII. Additional Disclosures

(I) Information on Significant Transactions

1. Financing provided to others. (Table 1)
2. Endorsements/guarantees provided. (Table 2)
3. Securities Held at the End of the Period (Excluding Investment in Subsidiaries): None.

4. Marketable securities acquired and disposed at costs or prices 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 3.
8. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 4.
9. Trading in derivative instruments: None.
10. Others: The business relationship between the parent and the subsidiaries and significant transactions between them: Table 7.

(II) Information on Investees: Table 5

(III) Information on Investment in Mainland China

1. The name of the investee in mainland China, the main businesses, paid-in capital, method of investment, capital remitted in and out, percentage of ownership, income and recognized investment gain (losses) of the period, book value of the investment at the end of period, repatriated investment gain (losses), and the limitation on investee in Mainland China: Table 6.
2. Significant direct or indirect transactions through a third area with the investee in the Mainland Area, and its prices and terms of payment, unrealized gain or loss are as follows:
   (1) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the relevant payables at the end of the period: Table 7.
   (2) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the relevant receivables at the end of the period: None
   (3) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses: None.
   (4) Endorsement/guarantee provided: Table 2.
   (5) Financing provided: Table 1.
   (6) Other transactions that significantly impacted the current year’s profit or loss or financial position: None.

(IV) Information on major shareholders: names, numbers of shares held, and shareholding percentages of shareholders who hold 5 percent or more of the equity: Table 8.

XXXIII. Information on Departments

The Corporation’s information reported to the chief operating decision-maker for resource allocation and segment performance assessment focuses on types of goods or services delivered or provided.

The chief operating decision-maker regards each entity of the Corporation as a separate operating segment, but when the consolidated financial statements are prepared, the factors below are considered on a consolidated basis, and these operating segments are aggregated as a single operating segment:

(I) These operating segments have similar production and sales models;

(II) These operating segments have similar main businesses;

The reportable segments of the consolidated company are as follows:

- The Company: refer to Note I for the main businesses.
- Suzhou Longdeng, Suzhou Ruideng and Suzhou Logah: The main business is the manufacture and trading of plastic injection products and dies.
- Others.

(I) Segment revenue, operation results, assets and liabilities

The following was an analysis of the Company's revenue and results, assets and liabilities by the reporting department.

	Parent Company	Suzhou Longdeng, Suzhou Ruideng, and Suzhou Logah	Others	Adjustment and write-off	Consolidation
2021					
Income from external customers	$ 7,594	$1,196,589	$ 7,679	$ -	$1,211,862
Inter-segment income	704	26,886	-	(27,590)	-
Departmental income	$ 8,298	$1,223,475	$ 7,679	($ 27,590)	$1,211,862
Segment gain (loss)	($ 22,998)	$ 2,195	$ 553	$ 361	($ 19,889)
Interest income					454
Other income					13,094
Other gains and losses					(15,316)
Financial costs					(20,861)
Consolidated net loss before income tax					(42,518)
Tax benefit					3,278
Total consolidated net loss					($ 39,240)
December 31, 2021					
Segment assets	$ 245,720	$1,367,419	$ 243,605	($ 393,398)	$1,463,346
Segment liabilities	$ 81,635	$1,140,930	$ 16,196	($ 390,145)	$ 848,616
2020 (after restatement)					
Income from external customers	$ 5,051	$1,104,818	$ 9,129	$ -	$1,118,998
Inter-segment income	-	78,328	-	(78,328)	-
Departmental income	$ 5,051	$1,183,146	$ 9,129	($ 78,328)	$1,118,998
Segment gain (loss)	($ 27,541)	$ 45,998	$ 8,667	$ -	$ 27,124
Interest income					650
Other income					23,566
Other gains and losses					47,028
Financial costs					(38,125)
Consolidated pre-tax profit					60,243
Income tax expenses					(4,990)
Total consolidated net profit					$ 55,253
December 31, 2020 (after restatement)					
Segment assets	$ 229,276	$1,527,305	$ 403,696	($ 553,693)	$1,606,584
Segment liabilities	$ 39,747	$1,176,989	$ 169,822	($ 550,079)	$ 836,479

(II) Revenue from main products

	2021	2020 (after restatement)
Sales revenue		
Plastic mechanical parts	$ 1,133,463	$ 1,095,128
Dies	71,076	22,635
Others	795	1,235
	$ 1,205,334	$ 1,118,998
Rental income	$ 6,528	$ -

(III) Information by regions

The information on the consolidated company's income from external customers and non-current assets by operating location is shown below:

	Revenues from external customers		Non-current assets	
	2021	2020 (after restatement)	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (after restatement)
Asia	$ 1,211,862	$ 1,118,998	$ 842,652	$ 923,388

Non-current assets do not include the deferred income tax assets and other financial assets - non-current

(IV) Information on major customers

Income from a single customer which exceed ten percent of total income of the Company is as follows:

	2021		2020 (after restatement)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Company A	$ 429,859	35	$ 426,884	38
Company B	136,678	11	144,111	13
Company C	-	-	173,086	15
	$ 566,537	46	$ 744,081	66

Logah Technology Corporation and the subsidiaries
Financing provided to others
2021

Table 1

Unit In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars or Foreign Currency, Unless Stated Otherwise

No.	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Whether it is a related party	Amount of maximum limit for the year	Balance of limit at the end of year	Amount actually drawn (Note 3)	Interest Rate (%)	Nature of financing provided	Business Transaction Amounts	Reason for the necessity of short-term financing	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Collateral Name	Collateral Value	Limit of financing for individual borrowers (Note 1)	Total limit of financing (Note 2)	Remarks
0	The Company	Suzhou Longdeng	Other receivables – related parties	Yes	$ 216,450 (USD 7,800)	$ 134,006 (USD 4,850)	$ 134,006 (USD 4,850)	1.1	Short-term financing	$ -	Funds for operation	$ -	-	$ -	$ 245,892	$ 245,892	40% of the Company's net worth
1	Le Yang Investment	Suzhou Longdeng	Other receivables – related parties	Yes	192,274 (USD 6,750)	186,503 (USD 6,750)	186,503 (USD 6,750)	-	Short-term financing	-	Funds for operation	-	-	-	116,692 (Note 4)	116,692 (Note 4)	40% of Le Yang Investment's net worth
2	Suzhou Logah	Suzhou Longdeng	Other receivables – related parties	Yes	101,788 (CNY (RMB)23,400)	101,540 (CNY (RMB)23,400)	68,948 (CNY (RMB)15,889)	-	Short-term financing	-	Funds for operation	-	-	-	139,943	139,943	100% of Suzhou Logah's net worth
3	Suzhou Ruideng	Suzhou Longdeng	Other receivables – related parties	Yes	86,998 (CNY (RMB)20,000)	86,786 (CNY (RMB)20,000)	32,972 (CNY (RMB)7,598)	-	Short-term financing	-	Funds for operation	-	-	-	129,316	129,316	100% of Suzhou Ruideng's net worth

Note 1: The cumulative balance of the loaned funds, must not exceed 40% of the loaned company's net worth

Note 2: Where an inter-company or inter-firm short-term financing facility is necessary, provided that such financing amount shall not exceed 40 percent of the lender's net worth. The limit of loaning of funds to the subsidiaries in which the Company holds, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of equity, is not exceeding 40 percent of the lender's net worth. The limit of loaning of funds to the subsidiaries in which the Company holds, directly or indirectly, more than 100% of equity, is not exceeding 100 percent of the lender's net worth.

Note 3: Offset for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

Note 4: The funds loan to Suzhou Longdeng by Le Yang Investment has exceeded the defined maximum loand funds; Le Yang Investment has established the improvement plan (please refer to Table 4)

Logah Technology Corporation and the subsidiaries
Endorsements/guarantees provided
2021

Table 2

Unit: NTD thousand
(Not including the noted otherwise)

No.	Endorsement/guarantee provider	Guaranteed party		Limit of endorsement/ guarantee for a single enterprise	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Amount actually drawn	Amount of Endorsement/ Guarantee Collateralized by Properties	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/guarantee to net equity per latest financial statements(%)	Maximum amount of endorsement/guarantee allowance (Note)	Guarantee provided by parent company	Guarantee provided by subsidiary	Guarantee provided to subsidiaries in Mainland China
		Company name	Relationship										
0	The Company	Suzhou Longdeng	Subsidiary	$ 491,784 (80% of net worth)	$600,000	$300,000	$ 83,748	$ 27,468	48.80	$ 491,784 (80% of net worth)	Y	N	Y

Note: The total endorsement/guarantee provided to the companies in which the Company holds 100% voting rights directly or indirectly shall not exceed 80% of the Company’s net worth.

Logah Technology Corporation and the subsidiaries
Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the share capital:
2021

Table 3

Unit: NTD thousand
(Not including the noted otherwise)

Companies purchasing from or sell to	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Differences in transaction terms compared with third party transactions		Note/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Remarks
			Sales / Purchase	Amount	Percentage over total purchase (sale) (%)	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Balance	Percentage over total notes and accounts receivable (payable) (%)	
The Company	Suzhou Longdeng	Consolidated subsidiaries	Purchase	($155,262)	(91)	Monthly settlement 180 days	No comparable transaction.	No comparable transaction.	($ 35,297)	(83)	Note
Link Bright Technology	Suzhou Longdeng	Consolidated subsidiaries	Purchase	(118,021)	(97)	Monthly settlement 180 days	No comparable transaction.	No comparable transaction.	(16,114)	(100)	Note

Note: The purchase transactions among the Company, Link Bright Technology, and Suzhou Longdeng that are triangular trade, have been written off in the preparation of the consolidated financial report.

Logah Technology Corporation and the subsidiaries
Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the share capital
December 31, 2021

Table 4

Unit: NTD thousand

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Balance of accounts receivable from related parties (Note 1)	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Amount in provision of allowance for bad debt
					Amount	Action taken		
The Company	Suzhou Longdeng	Parent to subsidiary	$134,246	Note 2	$ -	-	$ -	$ -
Le Yang Investment	Suzhou Longdeng	Subsidiary	186,503	Note 2	186,503	The Company expects to develop partial lands of the subsidiary for leasing, in order to increase the cash inflow to repay borrowings	1,382	-

Note 1: Offset for the preparation of consolidated financial statements
Note 2: The funds are loaned to related parties, and listed under other receivables - related parties, so it is not applicable.

Logah Technology Corporation and the subsidiaries
Information on investees
2021

Table 5

Unit: thousand shares, NTD or foreign currency thousand

Investor	Investor Company	Location	Main business	Initial investment amount: End of current year	Initial investment amount: End of last year	Balance at December 31, 2020: Number of shares	Balance at December 31, 2020: Ratio %	Balance at December 31, 2020: Carrying amount	Current income (losses) of the investee	Investment gain (loss) recognized for the year	Remarks
The Company	Seychelles Logah	No. 24, Lesperance Complex, Providence Industrial Estate, Mahe, Seychelles	Investment in holding companies	$ 246,186 (USD 7,920)	$ 246,186 (USD 7,920)	7,920	100	$ 140,857	($ 7,480)	($ 7,480)	Note
The Company	Link Bright Technology	Room 1204, Yu Sung Boon Bldg., 107-111 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong	Trading	17,172 (CNY (RMB)4,000)	17,172 (CNY (RMB)4,000)	10	100	21,311	(387)	(387)	Note
The Company	Le Yang Investment	No. 15, Lane 62, Caikong 1st Rd., Kaohsiung City	Investment in holding companies	560,000	560,000	56,000	100	291,730	(9,754)	(9,754)	Note
								$ 453,898	($ 17,621)	($ 17,621)	
Seychelles Logah	Hongkong Logah	Rm 804, Sino Centre,582-592 Nathan Rd., Kln. H. K.	Investment in holding companies	428,922 (USD 14,100)	428,922 (USD 14,100)	14,100	100	$ 139,943 (USD 5,065)	$ 10,431 (USD 372)	$ 10,431 (USD 372)	Note
Le Yang Investment	Legend Investment	Portcullis Trust Net Chambers, P.O. Box 1225, Apia, SAMOA	Investment in holding companies	338,230 (USD 11,000)	338,230 (USD 11,000)	11,000	56.07	$ 87,085 (USD 3,152)	$ 23,790 (USD 849)	$ 13,339 (USD 476)	Note
Suzhou Logah	Legend Investment	Portcullis Trust Net Chambers, P.O. Box 1225, Apia, SAMOA	Investment in holding companies	264,998 (USD 8,619)	264,998 (USD 8,619)	8,619	43.93	$ 68,229 (USD 2,469)	$ 23,790 (USD 849)	$ 10,451 (USD 373)	Note

Note: Offset for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

Logah Technology Corporation and the subsidiaries
Information on Investment in Mainland China
2021

Table 6

Unit: NTD thousand

Name of Investee in Mainland China	Main business	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated investment amount of outflow from Taiwan at the beginning of the year	Outward remittance or repatriation of investment amount at beginning of the year		Accumulated investment amount of outflow from Taiwan at the end of the year	Current income (losses) of the investee	Ownership percentage of direct or indirect investment	Investment gain (loss) recognized for the year (Note 2)	Book value of investment at the end of year	Cumulative repatriation of investment income as of the end of the year	Remarks
					Outward remittance	Repatriation							
Suzhou Logah	Processing plastic injection products	$ 611,442 (USD 20,100)	Reinvestment in Chinese companies via the investments in some existing companies at the third region	$ 319,160 (USD 10,100)	$ -	$ -	$ 319,160 (USD 10,100)	$ 10,431 (USD 372)	100	$ 10,431 (USD 372)	$ 139,943 (USD 5,065)	$ -	Note 2 and 4
Suzhou Longdeng	Manufacturing, processing, and trading of plastic injection products and dies	623,153 (USD 19,000)	Reinvestment in Chinese companies via the investments in some existing companies at the third region	347,189 (USD 10,987)	-	-	347,189 (USD 10,987)	23,830 (USD 851)	100	23,830 (USD 851)	154,775 (USD 5,602)	-	Note 2 and 4
Suzhou Ruideng	Manufacturing and trading of displays and dies	201,913 (USD 6,330)	Reinvestment through existing companies in China	-	-	-	-	(30,588) (CNY (RMB) - 7,045)	100	(30,588) (CNY (RMB) - 7,045)	129,316 (CNY (RMB) 29,801)	-	Note 2 and 4

The Company

Accumulated investment amount of outflow in China mainland from Taiwan at the end of the year	Investment amount approved by Investment Commission, MOEA (note 1)	limitation on investee regulated under Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 3)
$319,160 (US$ 10,100)	$555,363 (US$ 20,100)	$368,838

Le Yang Investment

Accumulated investment amount of outflow in China mainland from Taiwan at the end of the year	Investment amount approved by Investment Commission, MOEA (note 1)	limitation on investee regulated under Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 3)
$347,189 (US$ 10,987)	$524,970 (US$ 19,000)	$175,038

Note 1: Calculation is based on the exchange rate on December 31, 2021, US$1=NT$27.63

Note 2: Calculation is based on the 2021 financial statements of that company audited by the CPAs

Note 3: The maximum cumulative amount of the Company’s investments in China (60% of the equity net worth): 614,730×60%=368,838; the maximum cumulative amount of the subsidiary, Le Yang’s investments in China (60% of the equity net worth): 291,730×60%=175,038.

Note 4: Gains and losses on investments between reinvestments, long-term investments in equity, and the net worth of equity between investee companies have been written-off in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Logah Technology Corporation and the subsidiaries
The business relationship between the parent and the subsidiaries and significant transactions between them
2021

Table 7

Unit: NTD thousand

No.	Name	Counterparty	Flow of Transactions	Transaction status			
				Item	Amount	Transaction condition	Percentage of total revenue (assets) the consolidation (%)
0	The Company	Suzhou Longdeng	Parent to subsidiary	Purchase (note 1 and 2)	$ 155,262	Triangular trade, priced as cost plus mark-up	13
0	The Company	Suzhou Longdeng	Parent to subsidiary	Accounts payable	35,297	Payment as monthly settlement 180 days	2
1	Suzhou Longdeng	Suzhou Logah	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Other payables	68,948	Payment to be made in three years, borrowings with zero interest	5
1	Suzhou Longdeng	Le Yang Investment	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Other payables	186,503	Payment to be made in three years, borrowings with zero interest	13
1	Suzhou Longdeng	The Company	Subsidiaries to Parent Company.	Other payables	134,246	Payment made within one year, with 1.1% interest negotiated by both parties.	9
1	Suzhou Longdeng	The Company	Subsidiaries to Parent Company.	Purchase (note 1)	15,826	Calculated as cost plus mark-up	1
1	Suzhou Longdeng	The Company	Subsidiaries to Parent Company.	Accounts payable	15,676	Payment as monthly settlement 180 days	1
1	Suzhou Longdeng	Suzhou Ruideng	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Purchase (note 1)	11,275	Calculated as cost plus mark-up	1
1	Suzhou Longdeng	Suzhou Ruideng	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Accounts payable	10,102	Payment as monthly settlement 180 days	1
1	Suzhou Longdeng	Suzhou Ruideng	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Other payables	32,972	Payment to be made in three years, borrowings with zero interest	2
2	Link Bright Technology	Suzhou Longdeng	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Purchase (note 1 and 2)	118,021	Triangular trade, priced as cost plus mark-up	10
2	Link Bright Technology	Suzhou Longdeng	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Accounts payable	16,114	Payment is made base on the customer's collection situation	1
3	Suzhou Ruideng	Suzhou Longdeng	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Purchase (note 1)	12,771	Calculated as cost plus mark-up	1

Note 1: There is no unrealized profit/loss at the end of year.
Note 2: The purchases among the Company, Link Bright Technology, and Suzhou Longdeng are mainly the transactions for triangular trade.

Logah Technology Corporation
Information on Major Shareholders
December 31, 2021

Table 8

Name of major shareholder	Shares	
	Number of shares held	Percentage (%)
Liyu Technology Co., Ltd.	31,153,492	33.48
Lite-On Technology	7,578,200	8.14
Yu, Hui-Fa	5,665,934	6.08

Note: This table is based on the information provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation for shareholders holding greater than five percent of the shares completed the process of registration and book-entry delivery in dematerialized form, including treasury stocks, at the last business date of current quarter, plus number of privately placed common shares that have completed the commercial and industrial change registration at the last business day at the end of the same quarter. There may be a discrepancy in the number of shares recorded on the consolidated financial statements and its dematerialized securities arising from the difference in basis of preparation.