

ZINWELL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

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

ZINWELL CORPORATION

Declaration of Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises

For the year ended December 31, 2020, pursuant to “Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises,” the company that is required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates, is the same as the company required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies under International Financial Reporting Standard No. 10. Also, if relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies, it shall not be required to prepare separate consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Hereby declare,

Zinwell Corporation

March 17, 2021

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Zinwell Corporation

### ***Opinion***

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Zinwell Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Group") as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

### ***Basis for opinion***

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

## ***Key audit matters***

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Group's 2020 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Group's 2020 consolidated financial statements are stated as follows:

### **Valuation of inventory**

#### Description

Please refer to Note 4(13) for the details of the information on the accounting policies; Note 5(2)A for uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumption in relation to inventory valuation; and Note 6(4) for the details of the allowance for inventory valuation losses.

The Group is engaged mainly in manufacturing and selling digital cable and communication products. Given the short lifecycle of electronic products and strong competition in the market, there is a higher risk of inventory valuation losses. The Group uses judgements and estimates to determine the net realisable value of inventories at balance sheet date, and adopts the lower of cost and net realisable value using the item-by-item approach. Since the Group's inventory valuation is subject to management's judgment and the valuation amount is significant to the financial statements, inventory valuation was identified as a key audit matter.

#### How our audit addressed the matter

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

1. Obtained an understanding of accounting policies on inventory valuation allowance, and checked whether the Group consistently applied the policy during the financial reporting periods.
2. Obtained the net realisable value reports for each inventory; confirmed that the calculation logic has been applied consistently; sampled and tested related parameters including sources of information of sales and purchase files; and recalculated allowance for inventory valuation losses using the item-by-item approach based on the lower of cost and net realisable value.

3. Tested inventory aging movement; sampled and tested movement of inventory and verified the correctness of the classification on inventory aging.
4. Regarding inventories wherein aging is greater than certain periods, assessed the reversal of inventory valuation and obsolescence loss and compared with the allowance for inventory valuation losses that was provided in prior year; and discussed with management for the valuation result and the reasonableness of allowance for inventory valuation losses.

### **Impairment assessment of accounts receivable**

#### Description

Please refer to Note 4(9) for the details of the information on the accounting policies; Note 5(2)B for uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions in relation to impairment on accounts receivable; and Note 6(3) for the details of impairment on accounts receivable.

The Group's impairment loss of accounts receivable is assessed in accordance with IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'. For group assessment, the Company refers to the historical loss occurrence rate and takes into consideration the current economic conditions and the forecastability to assess the expected default possibility.

Since the assessment of allowance for uncollectible accounts is subject to management's judgement and the valuation amount is significant to the financial statements, impairment assessment of accounts receivable was identified as a key audit matter.

#### How our audit addressed the matter

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

1. Obtained an understanding on credit quality of the Group's credit customers, and assessed the reasonableness of policies and procedures on provision for allowance for uncollectible accounts and classification of accounts receivable.
2. For those allowance of uncollectible accounts assessed as a group, referred to historical loss occurrence rate and management's forward-looking adjustment information, and evaluated the adequacy of allowance for uncollectible accounts. Additionally, for those significant amounts, tested the collections after balance sheet date.

### ***Other matter – Parent company only financial reports***

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of Zinwell Corporation as at and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

### ***Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

### ***Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements***

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and

obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

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Yi-Chang, Liang

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Se-Kai, Lin

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan  
March 17, 2021

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The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

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



**ZINWELL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019**  
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019		
		Amount	%	Amount	%	
<b>Current Assets</b>						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 2,262,244	26	\$ 1,656,530	20
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(3)	5,212	-	808	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	1,869,936	22	2,612,403	31
1200	Other receivables		20,583	-	33,730	-
1220	Current income tax assets	6(26)	32,424	-	57,101	1
130X	Inventories, net	6(4)	1,309,070	15	1,052,142	13
1410	Prepayments	6(5)	26,235	-	40,783	-
1470	Other current assets	6(5)	42,720	1	29,990	-
11XX	<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<u>5,568,424</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>5,483,487</u>	<u>65</u>
<b>Non-current Assets</b>						
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(2)	1,616	-	1,518	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6(6)	-	-	-	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment, net	6(7) and 8	2,768,052	32	2,507,941	30
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	14,103	-	14,282	-
1760	Investment property, net	6(9)	29,008	-	11,670	-
1780	Intangible assets, net	6(10)(11)	11,139	-	16,704	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(26)	228,165	3	203,506	3
1900	Other non-current assets	6(12) and 8	66,960	1	147,875	2
15XX	<b>Total Non-current Assets</b>		<u>3,119,043</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>2,903,496</u>	<u>35</u>
1XXX	<b>Total Assets</b>		<u>\$ 8,687,467</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 8,386,983</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

**ZINWELL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019**  
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Liabilities and Equity		Notes	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Current Liabilities</b>						
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(13)	\$ 5,443	-	\$ 11,704	-
2130	Contract liabilities-current	6(20)	258,143	3	201,632	3
2150	Notes payable		90,435	1	105,492	1
2170	Accounts payable		1,289,134	15	938,965	11
2200	Other payables	6(14)	324,106	4	306,144	4
2230	Current income tax liabilities	6(26)	1,287	-	3,495	-
2300	Other current liabilities		40,611	-	3,880	-
21XX	<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<u>2,009,159</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>1,571,312</u>	<u>19</u>
<b>Non-current Liabilities</b>						
2550	Provisions for liabilities-non-current		20	-	20	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(26)	37,241	1	41,130	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(15)	175,409	2	170,149	2
25XX	<b>Total Non-current Liabilities</b>		<u>212,670</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>211,299</u>	<u>2</u>
2XXX	<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<u>2,221,829</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>1,782,611</u>	<u>21</u>
<b>Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent</b>						
<b>Share Capital</b>						
		6(16)				
3110	Common stock		3,176,890	37	3,176,890	38
<b>Capital Surplus</b>						
		6(17)				
3200	Capital surplus		507,328	6	507,328	6
<b>Retained Earnings</b>						
		6(18)				
3310	Legal reserve		1,346,300	15	1,346,300	16
3320	Special reserve		117,161	1	117,161	2
3350	Undistributed retained earnings		1,460,163	17	1,617,394	19
<b>Other Equity Interest</b>						
		6(19)				
3400	Other equity interest		( 142,679)	( 2)	( 165,185)	( 2)
31XX	<b>Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent</b>		<u>6,465,163</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>6,599,888</u>	<u>79</u>
36XX	<b>Non-controlling Interest</b>		<u>475</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,484</u>	<u>-</u>
3XXX	<b>Total Equity</b>		<u>6,465,638</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>6,604,372</u>	<u>79</u>
<b>Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognised Contract Commitments</b>						
		9				
3X2X	<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>		<u>\$ 8,687,467</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 8,386,983</u>	<u>100</u>

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

**ZINWELL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019**

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT LOSSES PER SHARE DATA)

Items	Notes	Years ended December 31,			
		2020		2019	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000 <b>Revenue</b>	6(20)	\$ 7,937,362	100	\$ 7,779,711	100
5000 <b>Operating Costs</b>	6(4)	( 7,665,928)	( 96)	( 7,270,804)	( 94)
5900 <b>Gross Profit</b>		<u>271,434</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>508,907</u>	<u>6</u>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>	6(25)				
6100 Selling expenses		( 107,248)	( 1)	( 137,678)	( 2)
6200 General and administrative expenses		( 226,402)	( 3)	( 271,210)	( 3)
6300 Research and development expenses		( 217,654)	( 3)	( 222,135)	( 3)
6450 Impairment gain determined in accordance with IFRS 9	12(2)	<u>21,031</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
6000 <b>Total Operating Expenses</b>		<u>( 530,273)</u>	<u>( 7)</u>	<u>( 631,023)</u>	<u>( 8)</u>
6900 <b>Operating Loss</b>		<u>( 258,839)</u>	<u>( 3)</u>	<u>( 122,116)</u>	<u>( 2)</u>
<b>Non-operating Income and Expenses</b>					
7100 Interest income	6(21)	26,894	-	38,078	1
7010 Other income	6(22)	192,663	3	69,788	1
7020 Other gains or losses	6(23)	( 135,236)	( 2)	( 134,295)	( 2)
7050 Finance costs	6(24)	<u>( 221)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>( 432)</u>	<u>-</u>
7000 <b>Total Non-operating Income and Expenses</b>		<u>84,100</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>( 26,861)</u>	<u>-</u>
7900 <b>Loss before Income Tax</b>		<u>( 174,739)</u>	<u>( 2)</u>	<u>( 148,977)</u>	<u>( 2)</u>
7950 Income tax benefit	6(26)	<u>18,568</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,261</u>	<u>1</u>
8200 <b>Loss for the Year</b>		<u>(\$ 156,171)</u>	<u>( 2)</u>	<u>(\$ 127,716)</u>	<u>( 1)</u>

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ZINWELL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT LOSSES PER SHARE DATA)

Items	Notes	Years ended December 31,				
		2020		2019		
		Amount	%	Amount	%	
<b>Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)</b>						
8311	Losses on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6(15)	(\$ 7,771)	-	(\$ 11,463)	-
8316	Unrealised gains from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(2)	149	-	397	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(26)	1,554	-	2,292	-
8310	<b>Components of other comprehensive loss that will be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		( 6,068)	-	( 8,774)	-
8361	Financial statement translation differences of foreign operations	6(19)	22,505	-	( 52,057)	( 1)
8360	<b>Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		22,505	-	( 52,057)	( 1)
8300	<b>Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax</b>		\$ 16,437	-	(\$ 60,831)	( 1)
8500	<b>Total Comprehensive Loss for the Year</b>		(\$ 139,734)	( 2)	(\$ 188,547)	( 2)
<b>Loss Attributable to:</b>						
8610	Owners of the parent		(\$ 151,162)	( 2)	(\$ 116,859)	( 1)
8602	Non-controlling interest		( 5,009)	-	( 10,857)	-
			(\$ 156,171)	( 2)	(\$ 127,716)	( 1)
<b>Comprehensive Loss Attributable to:</b>						
8710	Owners of the parent		(\$ 134,725)	( 2)	(\$ 177,690)	( 2)
8720	Non-controlling interest		( 5,009)	-	( 10,857)	-
			(\$ 139,734)	( 2)	(\$ 188,547)	( 2)
9750	<b>Basic Losses Per Share (In dollars)</b>	6(27)				
	Net loss		(\$ 0.48)		(\$ 0.37)	
9850	<b>Diluted Losses Per Share (In dollars)</b>	6(27)				
	Net loss		(\$ 0.48)		(\$ 0.37)	

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

**ZINWELL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019**  
**(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)**

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent											Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Capital surplus				Retained earnings			Other equity interest			Total		
	Notes	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Changes in share of associates accounted for under equity method	Capital surplus, others	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed retained earnings	Financial statement translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
<b>Year ended December 31, 2019</b>													
		\$ 3,176,890	\$ 503,594	\$ 2,142	\$ -	\$ 1,316,634	\$ 84,329	\$ 1,968,402	(\$ 113,128)	(\$ 4,032)	\$ 6,934,831	\$ 15,341	\$ 6,950,172
		-	-	-	-	-	( 116,859)	-	-	( 116,859)	( 10,857)	( 127,716)	
	6(19)	-	-	-	-	-	( 9,171)	( 52,057)	397	( 60,831)	-	( 60,831)	
		-	-	-	-	-	( 126,030)	( 52,057)	397	( 177,690)	( 10,857)	( 188,547)	
		-	-	-	1,592	-	-	-	-	-	1,592	-	1,592
	6(18)	-	-	-	-	29,666	( 29,666)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	32,832	( 32,832)	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	( 158,845)	-	-	( 158,845)	-	( 158,845)	
		-	-	-	-	-	( 3,635)	-	3,635	-	-	-	-
		\$ 3,176,890	\$ 503,594	\$ 2,142	\$ 1,592	\$ 1,346,300	\$ 117,161	\$ 1,617,394	(\$ 165,185)	\$ -	\$ 6,599,888	\$ 4,484	\$ 6,604,372
<b>Year ended December 31, 2020</b>													
		\$ 3,176,890	\$ 503,594	\$ 2,142	\$ 1,592	\$ 1,346,300	\$ 117,161	\$ 1,617,394	(\$ 165,185)	\$ -	\$ 6,599,888	\$ 4,484	\$ 6,604,372
		-	-	-	-	-	( 151,162)	-	-	( 151,162)	( 5,009)	( 156,171)	
	6(19)	-	-	-	-	-	( 6,217)	22,505	149	16,437	-	16,437	
		-	-	-	-	-	( 157,379)	22,505	149	( 134,725)	( 5,009)	( 139,734)	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	
		-	-	-	-	-	148	-	( 148)	-	-	-	-
		\$ 3,176,890	\$ 503,594	\$ 2,142	\$ 1,592	\$ 1,346,300	\$ 117,161	\$ 1,460,163	(\$ 142,680)	\$ 1	\$ 6,465,163	\$ 475	\$ 6,465,638

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

ZINWELL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019  
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Notes	Years ended December 31,	
		2020	2019
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Loss before tax		(\$ 174,739 )	(\$ 148,977 )
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Income and expenses having no effect on cash flows			
Depreciation (investment properties and right-of-use assets included)	6(7)(8)(9)(25)	234,638	194,304
Amortization	6(25)	9,495	11,040
Expected credit gain	12(2)	( 21,301 )	-
Interest expense	6(24)	221	432
Interest income	6(3)(21)	( 26,894 )	( 38,078 )
Dividend income	6(22)	( 105 )	( 17 )
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(23)	( 1,294 )	43,618
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	6(10)(11)(23)	3,810	7,143
Gains on disposals of investments	6(23)	( 3,715 )	-
Changes in assets/liabilities relating to operating activities			
Net changes in assets relating to operating activities			
Notes and accounts receivable		759,364	89,601
Other receivables		13,147	8,633
Inventories		( 256,928 )	478,939
Prepayments		10,888	28,122
Net changes in liabilities relating to operating activities			
Contract liabilities-current		56,511	114,724
Notes and accounts payable		335,112	( 268,156 )
Other payables		( 18,586 )	( 70,299 )
Other current liabilities		36,731	( 9 )
Other non-current liabilities		( 2,226 )	( 30,889 )
Cash provided by operations		954,129	420,131
Interest paid		( 221 )	( 432 )
Interest received		26,894	38,078
Dividend received	6(22)	105	17
Income taxes refunded (paid)		14,040	( 31,006 )
Net cash provided by operating activities		994,947	426,788

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ZINWELL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019  
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Notes	Years ended December 31,	
		2020	2019
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>			
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		\$ 3,449	\$ -
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries		317	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(28)	( 469,515 )	( 398,532 )
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		2,310	16,401
Decrease in guarantee deposits paid		805	58,140
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(10)	( 4,080 )	( 2,200 )
(Increase) decrease in other financial assets		( 12,730 )	369,327
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets		1,301	( 8,565 )
Decrease in prepayments for business facilities		78,932	64,094
Net cash flows (used in) provided by investing activities		( 399,211 )	98,665
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>			
(Decrease) increase in short-term borrowings	6(29)	( 6,000 )	6,308
(Decrease) increase in guarantee deposits received	6(29)	( 291 )	352
Cash dividends paid	6(18)	-	( 158,845 )
Changes in non-controlling interests		1,000	-
Unclaimed cash dividends		-	1,592
Net cash used in financing activities		( 5,291 )	( 150,593 )
Effects due to changes in exchange rate		15,269	( 30,801 )
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		605,714	344,059
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6(1)	1,656,530	1,312,471
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(1)	\$ 2,262,244	\$ 1,656,530

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

ZINWELL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019  
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS,  
EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

- (1) Zinwell Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) in 1981. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred herein as the "Group") are primarily engaged in providing Digital Cable / Satellite / Terrestrial receiving equipment, Broadcast and Broadband Communication equipment, IPTV receiving equipment, Wireless equipment, etc.
- (2) The common shares of the Company have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since September 2001.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORIZATION

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 17, 2021.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- (1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8, 'Disclosure Initiative-Definition of Material'	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Definition of a business'	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7, 'Interest rate benchmark reform'	January 1, 2020
Amendment to IFRS 16, 'Covid-19-related rent concessions'	June 1, 2020 (Note)

Note: Earlier application from January 1, 2020 is allowed by FSC.

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

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

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

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



New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2'	January 1, 2021

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Reference to the conceptual framework'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Disclosure of accounting policies'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8, 'Definition of accounting estimates'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment: proceeds before intended use'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, 'Onerous contracts - cost of fulfilling a contract'	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020	January 1, 2022

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers", International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs").

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

(a) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(b) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:

(a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.

(b) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(c) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

(d) Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity.

(e) When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the Group remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Group loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Main Business Activities	Ownership(%)		Description
			December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
Zinwell Corporation	ZINWELL CORPORATION (H.K.) LIMITED	Investment	100	100	
Zinwell Corporation	ZINWELL HOLDING (SAMOA) CORPORATION	Investment	100	100	
Zinwell Corporation	B1-MEDIA CORP.	Information software and data processing service	48	48	Note 1
Zinwell Corporation	AkiraNET Co.	Information software service	90	-	Note 2
B1-Media Corp.	PIGGYFAMILY CO., LTD.	Information software and data processing service	-	100	Note 3
ZINWELL HOLDING (SAMOA) CORPORATION	Zinwell Corporation (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	System accessories, low-noise block downconverter, digital set-top box, wireless communication system accessories, satellite TV ground receiving accessories, digital satellite TV set-top box and RF transmission accessories.	100	100	

Note 1: Because the Group can control the finance, operations and personnel policies of B1-Media Corp., under IAS 10 ‘Consolidated Financial Statements’, B1-Media Corp. is considered as a subsidiary and is included in the consolidated financial statements. The Group recognised an impairment loss of \$218 as it has assessed a decline in the recoverable value due to the liquidation of B1-Media Corp in the year ended December 31, 2020. B1-Media Corp was under the liquidation process since January 7, 2021.

Note 2: The investee was established in May 2020.

Note 3: The Group sold 90% of share in PIGGYFAMILY CO., LTD. on July 20, 2020 so that the Group lost its control over the subsidiary. The Group recognised gains of \$317 presented as ‘other gains and losses’ in the statements of comprehensive income.

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

D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: Not applicable.

E. Significant restrictions: None.

F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group: None.

(4) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional and the Group's presentation currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

B. Translation of foreign operations

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

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

- (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;

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

(6) Cash equivalents

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

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value. The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Financial assets at amortised cost

- A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:
  - (a) The objective of the Group's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
  - (b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.
- D. The Group's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Accounts and notes receivable

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

(10) Impairment of financial assets

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

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(12) Leasing arrangements (lessor) – operating leases

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(13) Inventories

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

(14) Investments accounted for using equity method / associates

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

where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

- E. When the Group disposes its investment in an associate, if it loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it still retains significant influence over this associate, then the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.

(15) Leasing arrangements (lessee) – right-of-use assets

- A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of lowvalue assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- B. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost which was the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability.
- The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset’s useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.
- C. For lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognise the difference between remeasured lease liability in profit or loss.

(16) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets’ residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets’ residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets’ future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, ‘Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors’, from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	5~55 years
Machinery and equipment	3~ 8 years
Transportation equipment	2~ 8 years
Office equipment	3~ 8 years
Miscellaneous equipment	3~ 8 years

(17) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Except for land, investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 40~55 years.

(18) Intangible assets

A. Trademarks

Trademarks are stated at historical cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 10 years.

B. Computer software

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 6 years.

C. Goodwill

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

(19) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

B. The recoverable amounts of goodwill, intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets that have not yet been available for use are evaluated periodically. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment loss of goodwill previously recognised in profit or loss shall not be reversed in the following years.

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

(20) Borrowings

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

(21) Accounts and notes payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.



B. The short-term accounts and notes payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(22) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(23) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(24) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Group in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit net obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the employment benefit obligations.

ii. Remeasurement arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

C. Termination benefits

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

D. Employees', directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' remuneration and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognised as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal obligation or constructive obligation

and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as change in estimation.

(25) Income tax

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

(26) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(27) Dividends

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

(28) Revenue recognition

Sales of goods

- A. The Group manufactures and sells digital cable and communication products. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the buyer, the buyer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the buyer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the buyer, and either the buyer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
- B. The sales usually are made with a credit term of 90-120 days, which is consistent with market practice. As the time interval between the transfer of committed goods or service and the payment of customer does not exceed one year, the Group does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.
- C. The Group's obligation to provide a repair for faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a provision.
- D. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

(29) Operating segments

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

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

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

Revenue recognition on a net/gross basis

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

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

- A. The Group is primarily responsible for the provision of goods or services;
- B. The Group assumes the inventory risk before transferring the specified goods or services to the customer or after transferring control of the goods or services to the customer; and
- C. The Group has discretion in establishing prices for the goods or services.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A. Evaluation of inventories

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

As of December 31, 2020, the carrying amount of inventories was \$1,309,070.

B. The impairment assessment of accounts receivable

The assessment of allowance for uncollectible accounts relies on the Group's judgement and assumption about the recoverable amount of the accounts receivable in the future, taking into accounts various factors such as client's financial status, the Group's internal credit rating, transaction history and others which might affect the client's repayment ability. Where there is suspicion of recoverability, the Group needs to individually assess the possible recoverable amount and recognise reasonable allowance. The assessment of impairment depends on reasonable expectation about future events on the basis of the conditions existing at the balance sheet date. The estimation may differ from the actual result and may lead to significant changes.

As of December 31, 2020, the carrying amount of accounts receivable was \$1,869,936.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 1,811	\$ 1,799
Checking accounts and demand deposits	2,255,875	1,650,308
Time deposits	<u>4,558</u>	<u>4,423</u>
	<u>\$ 2,262,244</u>	<u>\$ 1,656,530</u>

- A. The Group transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.
- B. Details of the Group's cash and cash equivalents pledged to others as collateral and reclassified as non-current assets are provided in Note 8.

(2) Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Equity instruments		
Listed stocks	\$ 97	\$ -
Unlisted stocks	1,518	1,518
Valuation adjustments	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,616</u>	<u>\$ 1,518</u>

A. The Group has elected to classify equity instrument investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the fair value of such investments were \$1,616 and 1,518, respectively

B. Aiming to satisfy the financial plan and consideration of market environment, the Group sold \$3,449 of equity investments at fair value and resulted in cumulative gains on disposal during the year ended December 31, 2020.

C. Amounts recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
<u>Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>		
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 149</u>	<u>\$ 397</u>
Cumulative gains reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	<u>(\$ 148)</u>	<u>(\$ 3,635)</u>
Dividend income recognised in profit or loss	\$ 3	\$ 17
Held at end of period	<u>102</u>	<u>-</u>
Derecognised before the end of period	<u>\$ 105</u>	<u>\$ 17</u>

D. The Group has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others as collateral.

E. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or is provided in Note 12(2).

(3) Notes and accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Notes receivable	<u>\$ 5,212</u>	<u>\$ 808</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 1,880,827	\$ 2,638,500
Installment accounts receivable	<u>8,113</u>	<u>16,226</u>
	1,880,940	2,654,726
Less: Unrealised interest income, installment accounts receivable	( 79)	( 300)
Less: Loss allowance	<u>( 18,925)</u>	<u>( 42,023)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,869,936</u>	<u>\$ 2,612,403</u>

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

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Not past due	\$ 1,569,987	\$ 1,957,254
Up to 30 days	47,846	333,687
Up to 31-90 days	105,735	127,088
Over 90 days	<u>165,372</u>	<u>236,697</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,888,940</u>	<u>\$ 2,654,726</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, accounts receivable and notes receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2019, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$2,699,421.

C. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the interest income is recognised in profit or loss of \$221 and \$362, respectively.

D. The Group has no notes and accounts receivable pledged to others as collateral.

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

(4) Inventories

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for valuation loss</u>	<u>Book value</u>
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 1,035,082	(\$ 153,931)	\$ 881,151
Work in progress	431,687	( 64,437)	367,250
Finished goods	44,555	( 29,568)	14,987
Merchandise	8	( 8)	-
Inventory in transit – raw materials and supplies	<u>45,682</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>45,682</u>
	<u>\$ 1,557,014</u>	<u>(\$ 247,944)</u>	<u>\$ 1,309,070</u>

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for valuation loss</u>	<u>Book value</u>
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 783,738	(\$ 196,336)	\$ 587,402
Work in progress	365,103	( 21,666)	343,437
Finished goods	65,444	( 16,109)	49,335
Merchandise	19,568	( 17,657)	1,911
Inventory in transit – raw materials and supplies	<u>70,057</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>70,057</u>
	<u>\$ 1,303,910</u>	<u>(\$ 251,768)</u>	<u>\$ 1,052,142</u>

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Cost of goods sold	\$ 7,618,690	\$ 7,235,211
Loss on decline in market value	47,764	36,323
Others	( 526)	( 730)
	<u>\$ 7,665,928</u>	<u>\$ 7,270,804</u>

(5) Prepayment for purchases / Other current assets

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Time deposits – over 3 months	\$ 42,720	\$ 29,990
Other prepaid expense	5,967	3,594
Excess business tax paid (or Net Input VAT)	4,184	25,017
Prepayment for purchases	2,811	6,130
Others	<u>13,273</u>	<u>6,042</u>
	<u>\$ 68,955</u>	<u>\$ 70,773</u>

(6) Investments accounted for using equity method

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>		<u>December 31, 2019</u>	
	<u>Book value</u>	<u>Shareholding ratio</u>	<u>Book value</u>	<u>Shareholding ratio</u>
Associates:				
iTAS Technology Corp.	\$ -	38.11%	\$ -	38.11%
Olemap Incorporated Limited	-	21.51%	-	21.51%
Urmap. Inc.	-	28.07%	-	28.07%
Shanghai Broadband Digital	<u>-</u>	<u>40.00%</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40.00%</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>		<u>\$ -</u>	

The Group does not recognise further losses, since there is no longer any intention to invest.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

2020

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Miscellaneous equipment</u>	<u>Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1,								
Cost	\$ 827,061	\$ 725,501	\$ 1,171,325	\$ 5,942	\$ 58,171	\$ 557,958	\$ 595,595	\$ 3,941,553
Accumulated depreciation	-	( 388,028)	( 567,437)	( 3,848)	( 36,345)	( 437,954)	-	( 1,433,612)
	<u>\$ 827,061</u>	<u>\$ 337,473</u>	<u>\$ 603,888</u>	<u>\$ 2,094</u>	<u>\$ 21,826</u>	<u>\$ 120,004</u>	<u>\$ 595,595</u>	<u>\$ 2,507,941</u>
Opening net book amount	\$ 827,061	\$ 337,473	\$ 603,888	\$ 2,094	\$ 21,826	\$ 120,004	\$ 595,595	\$ 2,507,941
Additions	-	12,135	70,391	-	3,668	15,643	404,226	506,063
Disposals	-	( 1)	( 9)	-	( 989)	( 17)	-	( 1,016)
Reclassifications	( 12,391)	( 5,137)	-	-	-	-	-	( 17,528)
Depreciation charge	-	( 59,690)	( 140,402)	( 323)	( 4,256)	( 29,368)	-	( 234,039)
Transfer	-	544,303	37,823	-	504	5,829	( 588,459)	-
Net exchange differences	-	1,869	4,195	-	2	565	-	6,631
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 814,670</u>	<u>\$ 830,952</u>	<u>\$ 575,886</u>	<u>\$ 1,771</u>	<u>\$ 20,755</u>	<u>\$ 112,656</u>	<u>\$ 411,362</u>	<u>\$ 2,768,052</u>
At December 31,								
Cost	\$ 814,670	\$ 1,275,660	\$ 1,277,147	\$ 5,942	\$ 53,558	\$ 578,198	\$ 411,362	\$ 4,416,537
Accumulated depreciation	-	( 444,708)	( 701,261)	( 4,171)	( 32,803)	( 465,542)	-	( 1,648,485)
	<u>\$ 814,670</u>	<u>\$ 830,952</u>	<u>\$ 575,886</u>	<u>\$ 1,771</u>	<u>\$ 20,755</u>	<u>\$ 112,656</u>	<u>\$ 411,362</u>	<u>\$ 2,768,052</u>



2019

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Miscellaneous equipment</u>	<u>Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1,								
Cost	\$ 827,061	\$ 812,949	\$ 884,726	\$ 4,578	\$ 48,026	\$ 558,435	\$ 612,988	\$ 3,748,763
Accumulated depreciation	-	( 411,811)	( 459,762)	( 3,979)	( 39,579)	( 431,268)	-	( 1,346,399)
	<u>\$ 827,061</u>	<u>\$ 401,138</u>	<u>\$ 424,964</u>	<u>\$ 599</u>	<u>\$ 8,447</u>	<u>\$ 127,167</u>	<u>\$ 612,988</u>	<u>\$ 2,402,364</u>
Opening net book amount	\$ 827,061	\$ 401,138	\$ 424,964	\$ 599	\$ 8,447	\$ 127,167	\$ 612,988	\$ 2,402,364
Additions	-	3,205	160,764	-	3,997	14,999	196,437	379,402
Disposals	-	( 40,024)	( 19,514)	-	( 549)	( 66)	-	( 60,153)
Depreciation charge	-	( 27,014)	( 131,533)	( 145)	( 2,582)	( 32,507)	-	( 193,781)
Transfer	-	5,238	182,232	1,640	12,525	12,195	( 213,830)	-
Net exchange differences	-	( 5,070)	( 13,025)	-	( 12)	( 1,784)	-	( 19,891)
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 827,061</u>	<u>\$ 337,473</u>	<u>\$ 603,888</u>	<u>\$ 2,094</u>	<u>\$ 21,826</u>	<u>\$ 120,004</u>	<u>\$ 595,595</u>	<u>\$ 2,507,941</u>
At December 31,								
Cost	\$ 827,061	\$ 725,501	\$ 1,171,325	\$ 5,942	\$ 58,171	\$ 557,958	\$ 595,595	\$ 3,941,553
Accumulated depreciation	-	( 388,028)	( 567,437)	( 3,848)	( 36,345)	( 437,954)	-	( 1,433,612)
	<u>\$ 827,061</u>	<u>\$ 337,473</u>	<u>\$ 603,888</u>	<u>\$ 2,094</u>	<u>\$ 21,826</u>	<u>\$ 120,004</u>	<u>\$ 595,595</u>	<u>\$ 2,507,941</u>

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

(8) Leasing arrangements – lessee

A. The Group leases various assets including land. In October 2004, the Group signed a land-use right contract with Land Resources and Housing Authority in Shenzhen City for the use of the land in Shenzhen with a term of 50 years. All rentals had been paid on the contract date. The land-use right contract do not impose covenants.

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

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Land	\$ 14,103	\$ 14,282

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	<u>Depreciation charge</u>	<u>Depreciation charge</u>
Land	\$ 409	\$ 427

C. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group has no additions to right-of-use assets.

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

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Expense on short-term lease contracts	\$ 3,268	\$ 4,355

E. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's total cash outflow for leases were \$3,268 and \$4,355, respectively.

(9) Investment property

	<u>2020</u>		
	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1			
Cost	\$ 8,439	\$ 5,988	\$ 14,427
Accumulated depreciation	-	( 2,757)	( 2,757)
	<u>\$ 8,439</u>	<u>\$ 3,231</u>	<u>\$ 11,670</u>
Opening net book amount	\$ 8,439	\$ 3,231	\$ 11,670
Reclassifications	12,391	5,137	17,528
Depreciation charge	-	( 190)	( 190)
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 20,830</u>	<u>\$ 8,178</u>	<u>\$ 29,008</u>
At December 31			
Cost	\$ 20,830	\$ 17,214	\$ 38,044
Accumulated depreciation	-	( 9,036)	( 9,036)
	<u>\$ 20,830</u>	<u>\$ 8,178</u>	<u>\$ 29,008</u>

	<u>2019</u>		
	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1			
Cost	\$ 8,439	\$ 5,988	\$ 14,427
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,661)</u>	<u>(2,661)</u>
	<u>\$ 8,439</u>	<u>\$ 3,327</u>	<u>\$ 11,766</u>
Opening net book amount	\$ 8,439	\$ 3,327	\$ 11,766
Depreciation charge	<u>-</u>	<u>(96)</u>	<u>(96)</u>
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 8,439</u>	<u>\$ 3,231</u>	<u>\$ 11,670</u>
At December 31			
Cost	\$ 8,439	\$ 5,988	\$ 14,427
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,757)</u>	<u>(2,757)</u>
	<u>\$ 8,439</u>	<u>\$ 3,231</u>	<u>\$ 11,670</u>

A. Rental income from investment property and direct operating expenses arising from investment property are shown below:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Rental income from investment property	<u>\$ 3,334</u>	<u>\$ 3,339</u>
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income during the period	<u>\$ 280</u>	<u>\$ 133</u>

B. The fair value of the investment property held by the Group as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$83,538 and \$28,715, respectively. The fair value of the investment property was estimated with reference to the market prices of the investment property in neighboring areas, which is categorised within Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

(10) Intangible assets

	2020			
	<u>Trademarks</u>	<u>Computer software</u>	<u>Total</u>	
At January 1				
Cost	\$ 38,095	\$ 13,146	\$	51,241
Accumulated amortization and impairment	( 30,475)	( 4,062)	(	34,537)
	<u>\$ 7,620</u>	<u>\$ 9,084</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>16,704</u>
Opening net book amount	\$ 7,620	\$ 9,084	\$	16,704
Additions	-	4,080		4,080
Disposals	( 1,906)	-	(	1,906)
Amortisation charge	( 1,904)	( 2,025)	(	3,929)
Impairment loss	( 3,810)	-	(	3,810)
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,139</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>11,139</u>
At December 31				
Cost	\$ -	\$ 17,226	\$	17,226
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	-	( 6,087)	(	6,087)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,139</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>11,139</u>
	2019			
	<u>Trademarks</u>	<u>Computer software</u>	<u>Goodwill</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1				
Cost	\$ 38,095	\$ 10,946	\$ 14,286	\$ 63,327
Accumulated amortization and impairment	( 26,666)	( 2,308)	( 7,143)	( 36,117)
	<u>\$ 11,429</u>	<u>\$ 8,638</u>	<u>\$ 7,143</u>	<u>\$ 27,210</u>
Opening net book amount	\$ 11,429	\$ 8,638	\$ 7,143	\$ 27,210
Additions	-	2,200	-	2,200
Amortisation charge	( 3,810)	( 1,753)	-	( 5,563)
Impairment loss	-	-	( 7,143)	( 7,143)
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 7,619</u>	<u>\$ 9,085</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,704</u>
At December 31				
Cost	\$ 38,095	\$ 13,146	\$ -	\$ 51,241
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	( 30,475)	( 4,062)	-	( 34,537)
	<u>\$ 7,620</u>	<u>\$ 9,084</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,704</u>

A. Trademarks is allocated as follows to the Group's cash-generating units:

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Trademarks		
B1-Media Corp.	\$ _____ -	\$ _____ 7,620

B. Trademarks and goodwill arose from acquisition of 'Crayzmike Travel Co., Ltd.' trading platform and trademark during the fourth quarter in 2011. The trademark has been registered as a trademark with definite useful life in Taiwan and Mainland China.

C. Goodwill is allocated to the Group's cash-generating units identified according to operating segment. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating units has been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections budgets approved by the management covering a five-year period.

D. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating units' trademarks and goodwill calculated using the value-in-use was less than their carrying amount, so the Group provided the impairment loss for trademarks amounting to \$3,810 for the year ended December 31, 2020 and the impairment loss for goodwill amounting to \$7,143 for the year ended December 31, 2019. The key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations are gross margin, growth rate and discount rate.

Management determined budgeted gross margin based on past performance and their expectations of market development. The weighted average growth rates used are consistent with the projection included in industry reports. The discount rates used were pre-tax and reflected specific risks relating to the relevant operating segments.

(11) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group recognised impairment loss for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$3,810 and \$7,143, respectively. Details of such loss are as follows:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>			
	<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>	
	<u>Recognised in profit or loss</u>	<u>Recognised in other comprehensive income</u>	<u>Recognised in profit or loss</u>	<u>Recognised in other comprehensive income</u>
Impairment loss – trademarks	\$ 3,810	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Impairment loss – goodwill	-	-	7,143	-
	<u>\$ 3,810</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,143</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Please refer to Note 6(10) for further information.

(12) Other non-current assets

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Prepayment for equipment	\$ 46,125	\$ 124,934
Guarantee deposits paid	8,699	9,504
Others	<u>12,136</u>	<u>13,437</u>
	<u>\$ 66,960</u>	<u>\$ 147,875</u>

Financial assets that were pledged to others as collateral are provided in Note 8.

(13) Short-term borrowings

<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>Collateral</u>
Bank unsecured borrowings	<u>\$ 5,443</u>	1.2%~2.67%	None

<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>Collateral</u>
Bank unsecured borrowings	<u>\$ 11,704</u>	2.68%~3.22%	None

(14) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Accrued salaries and bonuses	\$ 187,069	\$ 190,861
Commissions and royalties payable	23,133	36,406
Payables for machinery and equipment	40,127	3,579
Others	<u>73,777</u>	<u>75,298</u>
	<u>\$ 324,106</u>	<u>\$ 306,144</u>

(15) Pensions

A. Defined benefits plans

(a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method, to the employees expected to be qualified for retirement next year, the Company will make contributions to cover the deficit by next March.

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

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 262,244	\$ 252,533
Fair value of plan assets	( 87,616)	( 84,413)
Net defined benefit liability (shown as other non-current liabilities)	<u>\$ 174,628</u>	<u>\$ 168,120</u>

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

	<u>Present value of defined benefit obligations</u>	<u>Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit liability</u>
Year ended December 31, 2020			
Balance at January 1	\$ 252,533	(\$ 84,413)	\$ 168,120
Current service cost	994	-	994
Interest expense (income)	<u>1,768</u>	<u>( 591)</u>	<u>1,177</u>
	<u>255,295</u>	<u>( 85,004)</u>	<u>170,291</u>
Remeasurements:			
Change in financial assumptions	9,385	-	9,385
Experience adjustments	<u>1,093</u>	<u>( 2,707)</u>	<u>( 1,614)</u>
	<u>10,478</u>	<u>( 2,707)</u>	<u>7,771</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	( 3,434)	( 3,434)
Paid pension	<u>( 3,531)</u>	<u>3,531</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 262,242</u>	<u>( \$ 87,614)</u>	<u>\$ 174,628</u>

	<u>Present value of defined benefit obligations</u>	<u>Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit liability</u>
Year ended December 31, 2019			
Balance at January 1	\$ 243,224	(\$ 55,677)	\$ 187,547
Current service cost	1,190	-	1,190
Interest expense (income)	<u>2,432</u>	<u>( 557)</u>	<u>1,875</u>
	<u>246,846</u>	<u>( 56,234)</u>	<u>190,612</u>
Remeasurements:			
Change in financial assumptions	7,144	-	7,144
Experience adjustments	<u>6,177</u>	<u>( 1,858)</u>	<u>4,319</u>
	<u>13,321</u>	<u>( 1,858)</u>	<u>11,463</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	( 33,955)	( 33,955)
Paid pension	<u>( 7,634)</u>	<u>7,634</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 252,533</u>	<u>( \$ 84,413)</u>	<u>\$ 168,120</u>

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's and domestic subsidiaries' defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitisation products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the

amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan asset fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Discount rate	<u>0.30%</u>	<u>0.70%</u>
Future salary increases	<u>2.40%</u>	<u>2.40%</u>

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in each territory.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	<u>Discount rate</u>		<u>Future salary increases</u>	
	<u>Increase 0.25%</u>	<u>Decrease 0.25%</u>	<u>Increase 0.25%</u>	<u>Decrease 0.25%</u>
<u>December 31, 2020</u>				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 5,928)	\$ 6,141	\$ 5,397	(\$ 5,247)

	<u>Discount rate</u>		<u>Future salary increases</u>	
	<u>Increase 0.25%</u>	<u>Decrease 0.25%</u>	<u>Increase 0.25%</u>	<u>Decrease 0.25%</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 5,975)	\$ 6,198	\$ 5,500	(\$ 5,340)

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

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Group for the year ending December 31, 2021 amount to \$3,402.

(g) As of December 31, 2020, the weighted average duration of that retirement plan is 9 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	\$ 32,199
1-2 year(s)	12,112
2-5 years	39,768
Over 5 years	<u>67,864</u>
	<u>\$ 151,943</u>



## B. Defined contribution plans

- (a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries have established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.
- (b) The Company’s mainland China subsidiary, Zinwell Corporation (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd., has a defined contribution plan. Monthly contributions to an independent fund administered by the government in accordance with the pension regulations in the People’s Republic of China (PRC) are based on certain percentage of employees’ monthly salaries and wages. Other than the monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligations.
- (c) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$29,497 and \$39,512, respectively.

## (16) Share capital

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company’s authorized capital was \$3,990,000, consisting of 399,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock. The issued and outstanding common stock was both 317,689 thousand shares with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share.

## (17) Capital surplus

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

## (18) Retained earnings

- A. Under the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, the current year’s earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years’ operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. Subsequently, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the net decreased amount of other stockholders’ equity in the current period. The appropriation of the total distributable amount (that is, the distributable amount for the period along with accumulated unappropriated earnings from prior years) should be proposed by the Board of Directors and voted on by the shareholders at the shareholders’ meeting. According to the dividend policy adopted by the Board of Directors, cash dividends shall account for at least 8% of the total dividends distributed.
- B. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company’s paid-in capital.
- C. (a) In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

- (b) The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi Letter No. 1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently.
- (c) The Company elected to transfer cumulative translation to unappropriated earnings on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi Letter No. 1010012865, dated April 6, 2012. Thus, the balance of special reserve that should be accrued was \$57,817 as of January 1, 2013.
- D. The appropriations of 2018 earnings had been approved by the stockholders during their meeting on June 12, 2019. Details are summarized below:

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2018</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Dividends per share (in dollars)</u>
Legal reserve	\$ 29,666	
Special reserve	32,832	
Cash dividends	158,845	\$ 0.50

Information about the appropriation of earnings of the Company as proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the stockholders will be posted in the “Market Observation Post System” at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

- E. Dividends will not be appropriated as approved by the stockholders during their meeting on June 16, 2020 due to the loss after tax for the year ended December 31, 2019.
- F. For the information relating to employees’ compensation and directors’ and supervisors’ remuneration, please refer to Note 6(25).

(19) Other equity items

	<u>2020</u>		
	<u>Unrealised gains (losses) on valuation</u>	<u>Foreign currency translation</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1	\$ -	(\$ 165,185)	(\$ 165,185)
Valuation adjustments	149	-	149
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	( 148)	-	( 148)
Currency translation differences:			
- Group	-	22,505	22,505
At December 31	\$ <u>1</u>	(\$ <u>142,680</u> )	(\$ <u>149,679</u> )

	2019		
	Unrealised gains (losses) on valuation	Foreign currency translation	Total
At January 1	(\$ 4,032)	(\$ 113,128)	(\$ 117,160)
Valuation adjustments	397	-	397
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,635	-	3,635
Currency translation differences:			
- Group	-	( 52,057)	( 52,057)
At December 31	\$ -	(\$ 165,185)	(\$ 165,185)

(20) Operating revenue

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following major product lines:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Digital cable and telecommunication products	\$ 7,932,376	\$ 7,743,691
Others	4,986	36,020
Total	\$ 7,937,362	\$ 7,779,711

B. Contract liabilities

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

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	January 1, 2019
Sales contracts	\$ 258,143	\$ 201,632	\$ 86,908

(a) Significant changes in contract liabilities

The Group's advanced payment from customers for product development is increasing due to the recent rapid changes in the digital video market.

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

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Sales contracts	\$ 18,804	\$ 20,211

(21) Interest income

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Interest income from bank deposits	\$ 26,673	\$ 37,716
Other interest income	221	362
	\$ 26,894	\$ 38,078

(22) Other income

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Rental revenue	\$ 3,334	\$ 3,339
Dividend income	105	17
Others (Note)	189,224	66,432
	<u>\$ 192,663</u>	<u>\$ 69,788</u>

Note: It is mainly a one-time project fee charged by the Group to assist customers in the development of new products.

(23) Other gains and losses

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Gains (losses) on disposals of property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,294	(\$ 43,618)
Gain on disposal of investment	3,715	-
Foreign exchange losses	( 134,642)	( 66,841)
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	( 3,810)	( 7,143)
Other	( 1,793)	( 16,693)
	<u>(\$ 135,236)</u>	<u>(\$ 134,295)</u>

(24) Finance costs

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Interest expense	<u>\$ 221</u>	<u>\$ 432</u>

(25) Expenses by nature

Items	Years ended December 31,					
	2020			2019		
	Operating cost	Operating expenses	Total	Operating cost	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense						
Wages and salaries	\$ 442,620	\$ 311,147	\$ 735,767	\$ 460,443	\$ 331,229	\$ 791,672
Labor and health insurance fees	34,810	23,179	57,989	34,966	25,547	60,513
Pension costs	16,692	14,976	31,668	25,134	17,451	42,585
Directors' remunerations	-	7,450	7,450	-	7,800	7,800
Other personnel expenses	31,081	13,408	44,489	32,922	15,374	48,296
Depreciation	206,488	28,150	234,638	164,789	29,515	194,304
Amortisation	5,204	4,291	9,495	3,218	7,822	11,040

A. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors and supervisors remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 3% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 3% for directors and supervisors remuneration.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, employees' compensation were both accrued at \$0,

directors' and supervisors' remuneration were both accrued at \$0. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the employees' compensation and directors' and supervisor's remuneration were not accrued due to the operating losses.

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of 2019 as resolved at the Board of Directors' meeting were both \$0, and in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2019 financial statements.

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

(26) Income tax

A. Income tax benefit

(a) Components of income tax benefit:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	\$ 808	\$ 184
Tax on undistributed earnings	-	4,020
Prior year income tax overestimation	( 2,850)	( 2,786)
Provisional and withholding tax	<u>10,703</u>	<u>2,511</u>
Total current tax	<u>8,661</u>	<u>3,929</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	( 26,994)	( 25,313)
Effects of foreign exchange	<u>( 235)</u>	<u>123</u>
Income tax benefit	<u>(\$ 18,568)</u>	<u>(\$ 21,261)</u>

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

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	<u>(\$ 1,554)</u>	<u>(\$ 2,292)</u>

B. Reconciliation between income tax benefit and accounting profit

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Tax calculated based on loss before tax and statutory tax rate	(\$ 31,166)	( \$30,894)
Prior year income tax overestimation	( 2,850)	( 2,786)
Change in assessment of realisation of deferred tax assets	7,257	-
Effects from items disallowed by tax regulation	8,191	9,605
Effect from tax credit of investment	-	( 1,206)
Tax on undistributed earnings	<u>-</u>	<u>4,020</u>
Income tax benefit	<u>(\$ 18,568)</u>	<u>(\$ 21,261)</u>

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary difference is as follows:

	2020			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
– Deferred tax assets:				
Allowance for inventory loss	\$ 40,358	(\$ 1,542)	\$ -	\$ 38,816
Unrealised exchange loss	19,585	( 16,952)	-	2,633
Pensions	33,829	( 253)	1,554	35,130
Allowance for doubtful accounts	18,177	( 11,289)	-	6,888
Unused compensated absences	6,112	140	-	6,252
Loss carryforward	<u>85,445</u>	<u>53,001</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>138,446</u>
	<u>203,506</u>	<u>23,105</u>	<u>1,554</u>	<u>228,165</u>
– Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealised gain on investment	( 41,130)	3,889	-	( 37,241)
	<u>\$162,376</u>	<u>\$ 26,994</u>	<u>\$ 1,554</u>	<u>\$ 190,924</u>

	2019			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
– Deferred tax assets:				
Allowance for inventory loss	\$ 50,126	(\$ 9,768)	\$ -	\$ 40,358
Unrealised exchange loss	5,070	14,515	-	19,585
Pensions	37,715	( 6,178)	2,292	33,829
Allowance for doubtful accounts	18,177	-	-	18,177
Unused compensated absences	5,740	372	-	6,112
Loss carryforward	<u>58,868</u>	<u>26,577</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>85,445</u>
	<u>175,696</u>	<u>25,518</u>	<u>2,292</u>	<u>203,506</u>
– Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealised gain on investment	( 40,926)	( 204)	-	( 41,130)
	<u>\$134,770</u>	<u>\$ 25,314</u>	<u>\$ 2,292</u>	<u>\$ 162,376</u>

D. According to the Act for Industrial Innovation, details of the Group's investments tax credits and unrecognised deferred tax assets are as follows:

Qualifying items	Year incurred	December 31, 2020		
		Amount filed/assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets
Research and development	2018~2019	<u>\$ 15,700</u>	<u>\$ 15,700</u>	<u>\$ 15,700</u>
				Usable until year 2020~2021

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

December 31, 2020				
<u>Year incurred</u>	<u>Amount filed/assessed</u>	<u>Unused amount</u>	<u>Unrecognised deferred tax assets</u>	<u>Usable until year</u>
2011~2020	\$ 1,043,042	\$ 1,043,042	\$ 350,816	2021~2030

  

December 31, 2019				
<u>Year incurred</u>	<u>Amount filed/assessed</u>	<u>Unused amount</u>	<u>Unrecognised deferred tax assets</u>	<u>Usable until year</u>
2010~2019	\$ 789,705	\$ 789,705	\$ 373,722	2020~2029

F. The Company's income tax returns through 2018 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority. However, income tax returns of 2017 have not been assessed.

(27) Loss per share

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2020</u>		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)</u>	<u>Loss per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic loss per share</u>			
Loss attributable to the parent	(\$ 151,162)	317,689	(\$ 0.48)

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2019</u>		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)</u>	<u>Loss per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic loss per share</u>			
Loss attributable to the parent	(\$ 116,859)	317,689	(\$ 0.37)

(28) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 506,063	\$ 379,402
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	3,579	22,709
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(40,127)	(3,579)
Cash paid during the year	<u>\$ 469,515</u>	<u>\$ 398,532</u>

(29) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2020		
	Short-term borrowings	Guarantee deposits received	From financing activities-gross total liabilities
At January 1	\$ 11,704	\$ 1,224	\$ 12,928
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	( 6,000)	( 291)	( 6,291)
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	( 261)	6	( 255)
At December 31	<u>\$ 5,443</u>	<u>\$ 939</u>	<u>\$ 6,382</u>

  

	2019		
	Short-term borrowings	Guarantee deposits received	From financing activities-gross total liabilities
At January 1	\$ 5,505	\$ 872	\$ 6,377
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	6,308	352	6,660
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	( 109)	-	( 109)
At December 31	<u>\$ 11,704</u>	<u>\$ 1,224</u>	<u>\$ 12,928</u>

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management compensation

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 26,785	\$ 28,354
Post-employment benefits	784	720
	<u>\$ 27,569</u>	<u>\$ 29,074</u>

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

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

Pledged asset	Book value		Purpose
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
Property and plant			
- Land	\$ 141,468	\$ 141,468	Short-term loan
- Buildings	79,130	83,442	Short-term loan
Guarantee deposits paid			
- Time deposits (shown as other non-current assets)			Guarantees for natural gas
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	
	<u>\$ 221,598</u>	<u>\$ 225,910</u>	

Note: The pledged property and plant was not actually restricted.



## 9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

- (1) The Company entered into a royalty agreement with MPEG LA, LLC、InterDigital CE Patent Holdings, SAS、Dolby Laboratories Inc. and HDMI Licensing Administrator, Inc. Under these agreements, the Company has to pay royalty fees based on agreed-upon prices.
- (2) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the unpaid amounts that the Company has contracted for the construction related to the plant in Chiayi City and acquisition of maintenance equipment were approximately \$5,372 and \$18,786, respectively.
- (3) As of December 31, 2020, the unpaid amounts that the Company has contracted for the construction related to the plant in Hsinchu City and acquisition of maintenance equipment was approximately \$278,189.
- (4) The Company received a civil complaint filed by Shang-Ho Construction Co., Ltd. with the Taiwan New Taipei District Court on February 17, 2020, claiming for a compensation of \$37,626 plus interest of 5% per annum from June 14, 2019 until the end of repayment date due to the disagreement regarding the construction costs. The complaint is still awaiting the decision of the Taiwan New Taipei District Court. The Company has appointed a lawyer to handle the lawsuit and the result is still pending. The litigation has no material impact on the operation, finance and business of the Company.

## 10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

## 11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

On March 17, 2021, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to incorporate a wholly-owned subsidiary, ZINWELL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION(SHENZHEN) Co., Ltd (a provisional name), in Mainland China for an investment amount of USD 9 million through incorporating a wholly-owned subsidiary, ZINWELL INTERNATIONAL(SAMOA) CORPORATION (a provisional name), for an investment amount of USD 10 million. The relevant information is posted in the “Market Observation Post System” at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

## 12. OTHERS

### (1) Capital management

The Group’s objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group adjusts borrowing amount in accordance with capital needed for operations. The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as total debt divided by total capital. Total debt is calculated as total liabilities listed on the consolidated balance sheet. Total capital is calculated as ‘equity’ as shown in the consolidated balance sheet plus total debt.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Group’s strategy was unchanged from 2019. The gearing ratios at December 31, 2020 and 2019 were 26% and 21%, respectively.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Designation of equity instrument	\$ 1,616	\$ 1,518
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,262,244	1,656,530
Notes receivable	5,212	808
Accounts receivable	1,869,936	2,612,403
Other receivables	20,583	33,730
Other financial assets	42,720	29,990
Guarantee deposits paid	8,699	9,504
	<u>\$ 4,211,010</u>	<u>\$ 4,344,483</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 5,443	\$ 11,704
Notes payable	90,435	105,492
Accounts payable	1,289,134	938,965
Other payables	324,106	306,144
Guarantee deposits received	939	1,224
	<u>\$ 1,710,057</u>	<u>\$ 1,363,529</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

(a) The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

(b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

i. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from the transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD and RMB. Exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

ii. Management has set up a policy to require group companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The companies are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the Group treasury.

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

		<u>December 31, 2020</u>		
		Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	\$	154,240	28.50	\$ 4,395,840
USD:RMB		14,292	6.54	407,322
GBP:NTD		1,193	38.90	46,408
HKD:NTD		11,516	3.68	42,379
EUR:NTD		1,037	35.03	36,326
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	\$	78,531	28.50	\$ 2,238,134
USD:RMB		11,000	6.54	313,500
HKD:NTD		11,164	3.68	41,084
		<u>December 31, 2019</u>		
		Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	\$	163,810	30.10	\$ 4,930,681
USD:RMB		18,017	6.96	542,312
GBP:NTD		1,228	39.53	48,543
HKD:NTD		11,515	3.87	44,563
EUR:NTD		1,228	33.73	41,420
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	\$	68,953	30.10	\$ 2,075,485
USD:RMB		11,000	6.96	331,000
HKD:NTD		11,289	3.87	43,688

iv. Total exchange loss, including realised and unrealised arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, amounted to \$134,642 and \$66,841, respectively.

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

	Year ended December 31, 2020		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 43,958	\$ -
USD:RMB	1%	4,073	-
GBP:NTD	1%	464	-
HKD:NTD	1%	424	-
EUR:NTD	1%	363	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 22,381	\$ -
USD:RMB	1%	3,135	-
HKD:NTD	1%	411	-

	Year ended December 31, 2019		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 49,307	\$ -
USD:RMB	1%	5,423	-
GBP:NTD	1%	485	-
HKD:NTD	1%	446	-
EUR:NTD	1%	414	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 20,755	\$ -
USD:RMB	1%	3,310	-
HKD:NTD	1%	437	-

#### Price risk

The Group's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group is not exposed to commodity price risk.

### Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's borrowings issued at variable rate, which expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk; Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk.

#### (b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms.
- ii. The Group manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire group's concern. According to the Group's credit policy, each local entity in the Group is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.
- iii. The Group adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9. There has been a significant increase in credit risk on the financial assets since initial recognition when the contract payments were past due over 30 days.
- iv. In accordance with the historical collection experience, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 181 days.
- v. The Group classifies customers' accounts receivable in accordance with credit rating of customer and customer types.
- vi. The Group wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Group will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights. On December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's written-off financial assets that are still under recourse procedures amounted to \$219,768 and \$218,794, respectively.
- vii. The Group used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable and other non-current assets, others. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the loss rate methodology is as follows:

	<u>Group A</u>	<u>Group B</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2020</u>			
Expected loss rate	0.03%~3.81%	100.00%	
Total book value	\$ 1,887,966	\$ 219,768	\$ 2,107,734
Loss allowance	\$ 17,951	\$ 219,768	\$ 237,719
	<u>Group A</u>	<u>Group B</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>			
Expected loss rate	0.03%~45.67%	100.00%	
Total book value	\$ 2,654,726	\$ 218,794	\$ 2,873,520
Loss allowance	\$ 25,962	\$ 218,794	\$ 244,756

Note: Customer types that are classified based on the Group's credit risk management policy are as follows:

Group A: Customers with a high credit quality and no historical loss rate after the evaluation.

Group B: Customers with long overdue receivable and low recovery possibility after the evaluation, therefore, the loss rate of 100% would be set against the overdue balance.

viii. Movements in relation to the Group applying the simplified approach to providing loss allowance for accounts receivable is as follows:

	<u>2020</u>		
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Other non-current assets, others</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1	\$ 42,023	\$ 218,794	\$ 260,817
Provision for impairment	2,033	-	2,033
Reversal of impairment loss	( 23,064)	-	( 23,064)
Write-offs during the year	( 2,067)	-	( 2,067)
At December 31	<u>\$ 18,925</u>	<u>\$ 218,794</u>	<u>\$ 237,719</u>

	<u>2019</u>		
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Other non-current assets, others</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1	\$ 89,269	\$ 171,548	\$ 260,817
Adjustments of reclassification	( 47,246)	47,246	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 42,023</u>	<u>\$ 218,794</u>	<u>\$ 260,817</u>

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated by Group treasury. Group treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants on any of its borrowing facilities.
- ii. Surplus cash held by the operating entities over and above balance required for working capital management are transferred to the Group treasury. Group treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts and time deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts.
- iii. The Group's non-derivative financial liabilities were analysed based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The contractual undiscounted cash flows of short-term liabilities, notes and accounts payable as well as other payables were equivalent to their carrying amounts and were expiring within one year.

(3) Fair value information

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

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

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

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

B. Fair value information of investment property at cost is provided in Note 6(9).

C. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments not measured at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, other financial assets, guarantee deposits paid, short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables and guarantee deposits received) are approximate to their fair values.

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

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

<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Equity securities	\$ 98	\$ 1,518	\$ 1,616
<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Equity securities	\$ -	\$ 1,518	\$ 1,518

(b) The methods and assumptions the Group used to measure fair value are as follows:

i. The instruments the Group used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1) are listed below by characteristics:

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

ii. The fair value of the financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the consolidated balance sheet date (i.e. yield curves on the Taipei Exchange, average commercial paper interest rates quoted from Reuters).

iii. The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the Group's financial and non-financial instruments. Therefore, the estimated value derived using valuation model is adjusted accordingly with additional inputs, for example, model risk or liquidity risk and etc. In accordance with the Group's management policies and relevant control procedures relating to the valuation models used for fair value measurement, management believes adjustment to valuation is necessary in order to reasonably represent the fair value of financial instruments at the consolidated balance sheet. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.

iv. The Group takes into account adjustments for credit risks to measure the fair value of financial instruments to reflect credit risk of the counterparty and the Group's credit quality.

E. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

F. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	<u>Non-derivative</u>	<u>Non-derivative</u>
	<u>equity instrument</u>	<u>equity instrument</u>
At January 1	\$ 1,518	\$ 1,518
Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income		
Recorded as unrealised gains (losses) on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	397
Sold in the year	-	(397)
At December 31	<u>\$ 1,518</u>	<u>\$ 1,518</u>

G. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no transfer into or out from Level 3.

H. Treasury segment is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.



I. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	<u>Fair value at December 31, 2020</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range (weighted average)</u>	<u>Relationship of inputs to fair value</u>
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	\$ 1,518	Market comparable companies	Price to book ratio multiple	2	The higher the multiple and control premium, the higher the fair value
			Discount for lack of marketability	50%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value

	<u>Fair value at December 31, 2019</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range (weighted average)</u>	<u>Relationship of inputs to fair value</u>
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	\$ 1,518	Market comparable companies	Price to book ratio multiple	2	The higher the multiple and control premium, the higher the fair value
			Discount for lack of marketability	50%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value

J. The Group has carefully assessed the valuation models used to measure fair value. However, use of different valuation models may result in measurement difference.

### 13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

#### (1) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: Please refer to table 1.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Please refer to table 2.
- C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 3.
- D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
- E. Acquisition of real estate reaching NT\$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- F. Disposal of real estate reaching NT\$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 4.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 5.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: None.

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 6.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Please refer to table 7.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 8.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to tables 1, 4, 5, and 6.

(4) Major shareholders information

The Company has no single shareholder whose shareholding ratio is more than 5%.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

Management has determined the reportable operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision-Maker that are used to make strategic decisions. The Chief Operating Decision-Maker considers the business from industry type perspective. The main revenue resource of the reportable segments is research, manufacturing and sale of digital cable video transmission system and digital satellite communication transmission system. The other industries involving sale of information software, data processing and internet based retailer are also included in the reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker. However, the amounts are insignificant, thus the operating results are combined and shown in 'Other operating segment'.

(2) Measurement of segment information

The Chief Operating Decision-Maker evaluates the performance of the operating segments based on net profit before tax, which are the basis for measuring performance.

(3) Segment information

The segment information provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker for the reportable segments is as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2020

	Digital cable and telecommunication products	Other operating segment	Total
Revenue from external customers	\$ 7,932,376	\$ 4,986	\$ 7,937,362
Inter-segment revenue	-	-	-
Segment revenue	<u>\$ 7,932,376</u>	<u>\$ 4,986</u>	<u>\$ 7,937,362</u>
Segment loss	<u>(\$ 167,066)</u>	<u>(\$ 7,673)</u>	<u>(\$ 174,739)</u>
Depreciation and amortisation	<u>\$ 241,845</u>	<u>\$ 2,288</u>	<u>\$ 244,133</u>
Income tax expense	<u>(\$ 18,568)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 18,568)</u>
Segment assets	<u>\$ 8,686,912</u>	<u>\$ 555</u>	<u>\$ 8,687,467</u>
Segment liabilities	<u>\$ 2,221,729</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>\$ 2,221,829</u>

Year ended December 31, 2019

	Digital cable and telecommunication products	Other operating segment	Total
Revenue from external customers	\$ 7,743,691	\$ 36,020	\$ 7,779,711
Inter-segment revenue	-	-	-
Segment revenue	<u>\$ 7,743,691</u>	<u>\$ 36,020</u>	<u>\$ 7,779,711</u>
Segment loss	<u>(\$ 128,099)</u>	<u>(\$ 20,878)</u>	<u>(\$ 148,977)</u>
Depreciation and amortisation	<u>\$ 200,463</u>	<u>\$ 4,881</u>	<u>\$ 205,344</u>
Income tax expense	<u>(\$ 21,261)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 21,261)</u>
Segment assets	<u>\$ 8,362,253</u>	<u>\$ 24,730</u>	<u>\$ 8,386,983</u>
Segment liabilities	<u>\$ 1,766,008</u>	<u>\$ 16,603</u>	<u>\$ 1,782,611</u>

(4) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

The revenue from external customers reported to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker is measured in a manner consistent with that in the statement of comprehensive income. Thus, no reconciliation is needed.

(5) Information on products and services

The Group manufactures and sells digital cable video transmission system, digital satellite communication transmission system and other digital cable communication electronic products. Details of revenue balance is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Digital cable and telecommunication products	\$ 7,932,376	\$ 7,743,691
Others	<u>4,986</u>	<u>36,020</u>
	<u>\$ 7,937,362</u>	<u>\$ 7,779,711</u>

(6) Geographical information

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

	Years ended December 31,			
	2020		2018	
	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Non-current assets</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Non-current assets</u>
Europe and America	\$ 7,654,594	\$ -	\$ 7,370,888	\$ -
Asia	179,311	2,884,747	315,828	2,688,968
Others	<u>103,457</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>92,995</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 7,937,362</u>	<u>\$ 2,884,747</u>	<u>\$ 7,779,711</u>	<u>\$ 2,688,968</u>

(7) Major customer information

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

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
A	<u>\$ 6,754,163</u>	<u>\$ 5,767,064</u>

Note: The Group's major customers belong to digital cable and telecommunication products segment.

ZINWELL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Loans to others

Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2020	Balance at December 31, 2020	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of loan	Amount of transactions with the borrower	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party (Note 2)	Ceiling on total loans granted (Note 2)	Footnote
													Item	Value			
1	ZINWELL HOLDING (SAMOA) CORPORATION	Zinwell Corporation (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	\$ 313,456	\$ 313,456	\$ 313,456	3%~5%	Short-term financing	\$ -	Additional operating capital	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 1,730,499	\$ 5,191,497	

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the loans provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

(1)The Company is '0'.

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

Note 2: In accordance with the Company's Operating Procedures of Fund Lending, limit on total loans to others is 40% of the Company's net assets, and limit on loans to a single party is 20% of the Company's net assets when nature of loan is short-term financing.

Limit on loans granted by subsidiaries to a single party is 100% of creditor's net assets, and limit on total loans to others is 300% of the creditor's net assets.

ZINWELL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/ guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed Company name	Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor	Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2020	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2020	Actual amount drawn down	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/ guarantor company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided (Note 3)	Provision of endorsements /guarantees by parent company to subsidiary	Provision of endorsements /guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements /guarantees to the party in Mainland China	Footnote
0	Zinwell Corporation	Zinwell Corporation	Note 2	\$ 646,516	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -	-	\$ 3,232,582	N	N	N	
0	Zinwell Corporation	ZINWELL CORPORATION (H.K.) LIMITED	Note 3	646,516	236,781	236,781	5,414	-	4%	3,232,582	Y	N	N	
0	Zinwell Corporation	ZINWELL HOLDING (SAMOA) CORPORATION	Note 3	646,516	541,952	541,952	-	-	8%	3,232,582	Y	N	N	

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

(1)The Company is '0'.

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

Note 2: Having business relationship.

Note 3: The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed subsidiary.

Note 4: In accordance with the Company's Procedures for Provision of Endorsements and Guarantees, limit on total endorsements to others is 50% of the Company's net assets, and limit on endorsements to a single party is 20% of the Company's total endorsements.

ZINWELL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)  
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2020				Footnote
				Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
Zinwell Corporation	Winds Four	None	Adjustments for change in value of non-current investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	14	\$ 982	18.92%	\$ 982	
"	Essence Technology Solution, Inc.	"	"	29,785	536	1.10%	536	
"	Transcom, Inc.	"	"	999	98	-	98	
					<u>\$ 1,616</u>			

ZINWELL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Transaction				Differences in transaction term compared to third party transactions		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Footnote
			Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
Zinwell Corporation	ZINWELL CORPORATION (H.K.) LIMITED	Subsidiary	Purchases	\$ 1,371,345	19%	Net receipt and payment of the amount after monthly offset of claims and obligations	Note applicable	Note applicable	(\$ 641,627)	(38%)	
ZINWELL CORPORATION (H.K.) LIMITED	Zinwell Corporation	Parent company	Sales	( 1,371,345)	(100%)	"	"	"	641,627	100%	
	Zinwell Corporation (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Affiliate	Purchases	327,667	22%	"	"	"	( 404,537)	(62%)	
Zinwell Corporation (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd	ZINWELL CORPORATION (H.K.) LIMITED	Affiliate	Sales	( 327,667)	(100%)	"	"	"	404,537	100%	

Table 4



ZINWELL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2020	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
					Amount	Action taken		
ZINWELL CORPORATION (H.K.) LIMITED	Zinwell Corporation	Subsidiary	Accounts receivable \$641,627	Note	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -
ZINWELL HOLDING (SAMOA) CORPORATION	Zinwell Corporation (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Other receivables \$313,456	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The payment due is a net balance of set-off.

ZINWELL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods  
 For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
 (Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction		Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets
				General ledger account	Amount		
0	Zinwell Corporation	ZINWELL CORPORATION (H.K.) LIMITED	1	Accounts payable	\$ 641,627	Note 3	7%
0	Zinwell Corporation	ZINWELL CORPORATION (H.K.) LIMITED	1	Purchases	1,371,345	"	17%
0	Zinwell Corporation	AkiraNET Co.	1	Prepayments for investments	269,700	-	3%
1	ZINWELL CORPORATION (H.K.) LIMIETD	Zinwell Corporation (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts payable	404,537	"	5%
1	ZINWELL CORPORATION (H.K.) LIMIETD	Zinwell Corporation (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	3	Purchases	327,667	"	4%
2	ZINWELL HOLDING (SAMOA) CORPORATION	Zinwell Corporation (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables	313,456	-	4%
2	ZINWELL HOLDING (SAMOA) CORPORATION	Zinwell Corporation (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	3	Interest revenue	5,171	-	-

Note 1: (1) Parent company is '0'.

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

Note 2: (1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Payables arising from transactions with related party were paid first based on the financial condition of the related party then any remainder was collected or paid monthly in net amount after offsetting receivables against payables.

ZINWELL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Information on investees  
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2020			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2020	Investment income(loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2020	Balance as at December 31, 2019	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Zinwell Corporation	ZINWELL CORPORATION (H.K.) LIMITED	Hong Kong	Investment	\$ 22,038	\$ 22,038	6,000,000	100.00	(\$ 13,561)	\$ 8,103	(\$ 8,103)	Subsidiary
Zinwell Corporation	ZINWELL HOLDING (SAMOA) CORPORATION	Samoa	Investment	1,395,520	1,395,520	49,000,000	100.00	1,730,499	( 11,343)	( 11,343)	Subsidiary
Zinwell Corporation	B1-Media Corp.	Taiwan	Information software and data processing service	477,298	477,298	3,480,000	48.00	-	( 7,673)	( 3,683)	Subsidiary
Zinwell Corporation	AkiraNET Co.	Taiwan	Information software service	9,000	-	900,000	90.00	( 181)	( 10,202)	( 9,181)	Subsidiary
Zinwell Corporation	Urmap Inc.	Cayman Islands	Information software and data processing service	22,000	22,000	666,280	28.07	-	-	-	- Investee company accounted for under equity method
Zinwell Corporation	ITAS Technology Corp.	Taiwan	Other telecommunication and communication business	61,367	61,367	762,250	38.11	-	-	-	- Investee company accounted for under equity method
B1-Media Corp.	Olemap Incorporated Limited	Taiwan	Information software and data processing service	20,000	20,000	2,000,000	21.51	-	-	-	- Investee company accounted by subsidiaries under the equity method
B1-Media Corp.	PIGGYFAMILY CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Information software and data processing service	-	8,000	-	-	( 2,960)	-	-	- Investee company accounted by subsidiaries under the equity method (Note)

Note: The investee was sold on July 20, 2020.

ZINWELL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Information on investments in Mainland China

Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of NTD  
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2020			Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2020	Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Net income of investee for the year ended December 31, 2020	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	Footnote
				Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2020	Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan										
Zinwell Electronic Co., Ltd.	Electronic signal receiving, amplifying and splitting equipment	\$ 14,699	1	\$ 14,699	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,699	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Note 3	
Shanghai Broadband Digital	Producing and selling digital TV set	34,666	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	Note 3	
Zinwell Corporation (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	System accessories, low-noise block down converter, digital set-top box, wireless communication system accessories, satellite TV ground receiving accessories, digital satellite TV set-top box and RF transmission accessories	1,130,656	3	1,130,656	-	-	1,130,656	-	1,130,656	2,775	100	2,775	1,367,196	-		

Note 1: Coding explanation of investment methods:

- (1) Indirect investment in Mainland China through the existing company (ZINWELL CORPORATION (H.K.) LIMITED) located in the third area.
- (2) Through the loan granted by ZINWELL CORPORATION (H.K.) LIMITED to invest HKD\$3,775 thousand.
- (3) Indirect investment in Mainland China through the existing company (ZINWELL HOLDING (SAMOA) CORPORATION) located in the third area.

Note 2: The basis for investment income (loss) on Zinwell Corporation (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. recognised is the financial statements audited and attested by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.

Note 3: The investee has ceased operation.

Company name	Accumulated amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
Zinwell Corporation	\$ 1,145,355	\$ 1,166,478	\$ 3,879,383