English Translation of Financial Statements and a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

Ticker: 5288

EUROCHARM HOLDINGS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH A REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
AND FOR THE YEARS THEN ENDED

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The reader is advised that these consolidated financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

Consolidated financial statements

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English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
of Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

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

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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of 2021 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, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition

We determine that revenue recognition is one of the key audit matters. The Company's consolidated revenue amounting to NT$5,723,448 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2021 is significant to the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company and its subsidiaries have conducted these sale activities through multi-market places. Furthermore, varieties of sale terms and conditions enacted in the main sale contracts or sale orders judging and determining the performance obligation and the time of satisfaction. We therefore conclude that there are significant risks with respect to the topic of revenue recognition. Our audit procedures therefore include, but not limit to, evaluating the properness of accounting policy for performance obligation, of revenue recognition assessing and testing the effectiveness of relevant internal controls related to performance obligation of revenue recognition, executing sale cut-off tests, sampling-test of details, including to review the consistency of the fulfillment timing between determining the performance obligation of revenues recognition and the major sales orders or agreements for their terms and conditions. We also evaluated the appropriateness of the related disclosure in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

Trade receivables – loss allowance

The Company's consolidated gross trade receivables and loss allowance as of December 31, 2021 amounted to NT$1,136,065 thousand and NT$15,662 thousand, respectively. The consolidated net trade receivables represented 17% of the Company's total consolidated assets and were significant to the Company's consolidated financial statements. The amount of loss allowance against trade receivable is measured based on expected credit loss during its existing period. For the measurement purpose, underlying receivable should be grouped appropriately and the application of related assumptions, including proper aging intervals, expected loss ratio and forward-looking information for each aging interval, be judged and analyzed. We conclude that the estimation of impairment loss toward trade receivable is one of the key audit matters due to its complexity of judgment, analysis and estimation and its significant impact on carrying value of net trade receivable. Our audit procedures therefore include, but not limit to, analyzing the appropriateness of the methodology to group trade receivable, confirming whether the customers with significantly different loss patterns (i.e. similar risk characteristics) are appropriately grouped (i.e. by historical experiences, etc.); testing the preparation matrix adopted by the Group, including evaluation on reasonableness of determining aging intervals, and examining the correctness of original document for basic information; reviewing trade receivable subsequent collection for evaluating its recoverability; analyzing long-term variation trend of loss allowance and turnover rate of trade receivable and concluding whether any significant impairment needs to be made at the end of period.

We have also evaluated the appropriateness of the disclosure in Note 5 and Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements regarding trade receivables and related risk.

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 requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China 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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Company and its subsidiaries, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company and its subsidiaries or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including audit committee or supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company and its subsidiaries.

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

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 internal control of the Company and its subsidiaries.

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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Company and its subsidiaries. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.

5.Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the accompanying notes, 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 Company and its subsidiaries 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 2021 consolidated financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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Cheng, Ching-Piao Cheng, Ching-Piao.

Chen, Kuo-Shuai Chen, Kuo-Shuai

Ernst & Young, Taiwan
February 25, 2021

Notice to Readers

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

Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernst & Young 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.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

EUROCHARM HOLDINGS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets Accounts	Notes	2021.12.31	2020.12.31	Liabilities and Equity Accounts	Notes	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Current assets				Current liabilities			
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1)	$1,146,745	$1,043,712	Short-term borrowings	6(11), 8	$2,093,916	$1,209,980
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	4, 6(2)	160,254	681,862	Contract liabilities	4, 6(16)	70,149	86,330
Trade receivables	4, 6(3), 6(17), 8	794,161	653,147	Notes payables		-	4
Trade receivables-related parties	4, 6(3), 6(17), 7	326,242	234,342	Trade payables		512,240	333,756
Other receivables		9,075	16,100	Trade payables-related parties	7	30,167	4,174
Other receivables-related parties	7	1,585	828	Other payables	6(12)	390,359	354,862
Current tax assets		725	725	Current tax liabilities	4, 6(22)	121,860	145,854
Inventories	4, 6(4), 8	1,290,201	586,977	Lease liabilities	4, 6(20)	3,130	3,034
Prepayments	7	85,793	61,166	Lease liabilities-related parties	4, 6(20), 7	-	1,910
Other current assets		109,454	60,718	Other current liabilities		1,766	1,536
Total current assets		3,924,235	3,339,577	Refund liabilities		28,284	29,135
				Total current liabilities		3,251,871	2,170,575
Non-current assets							
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4, 6(5)	55,705	53,468	Non-current liabilities			
				Deferred tax liabilities	4, 6(22)	16,410	16,410
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	4, 6(2)	13,100	50,197	Lease liabilities	4, 6(20)	5,332	8,608
Investment accounted for under the equity method	4, 6(6)	294,594	159,938	Other non-current liabilities	6(13), 6(14)	13,640	13,297
Property, plant and equipment	4, 6(7), 8	1,942,722	1,269,706	Total non-current liabilities		35,382	38,315
Right-of-use assets	4, 6(20), 7	293,777	310,336				
Investment property	4, 6(8)	33,626	36,725	Total liabilities		3,287,253	2,208,890
Intangible assets	4, 6(9)	4,835	6,228				
Deferred tax assets	4, 6(22)	4,205	3,018	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent			
Other non-current assets	6(10)	60,053	50,588	Capital	6(15)		
Total non-current assets		2,702,617	1,940,204	Common stock		658,262	658,262
				Capital surplus	6(15)	836,782	836,782
				Retained earnings	6(15)		
				Legal reserve		155,069	-
				Special reserve		620,146	332,900
				Unappropriated Earnings		1,690,315	1,766,531
				Other components of equity		(641,588)	(523,584)
				Non-controlling interests	6(24)	20,613	-
				Total equity		3,339,599	3,070,891
Total assets		$6,626,852	$5,279,781	Total liabilities and equity		$6,626,852	$5,279,781

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

EUROCHARM HOLDINGS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Share)

Items	Notes	2021	2020
Operating revenues	4, 6(16), 7	$5,723,448	$4,658,907
Operating costs	6(18), 7	(4,662,448)	(3,751,757)
Gross profit		1,061,000	907,150
Realized (Unrealized) sales profit	4	(326)	(10)
Gross profit, net		1,060,674	907,140
Operating expenses	6(18), 7		
Sales and marketing		(101,045)	(61,076)
General and administrative		(186,400)	(167,705)
Research and development		(90,278)	(60,975)
Expected credit losses	4, 6(17)	-	(2,857)
Operating expenses total		(377,723)	(292,613)
Operating income		682,951	614,527
Non-operating incomes and expenses			
Other incomes	6(19), 7	88,251	100,156
Other gains and losses	6(19), 7	(38,983)	1,663
Finance costs	6(19), 7	(19,882)	(17,086)
Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	4, 6(6)	41,310	19,347
Non-operating incomes and expenses total		70,696	104,080
Income before income tax		753,647	718,607
Income tax expense	4, 6(22)	(130,225)	(165,405)
Net income		623,422	553,202
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(21)		
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		1,891	(419)
May be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		(112,468)	(188,559)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method		(5,713)	(2,125)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		(116,290)	(191,103)
Total comprehensive income		$507,132	$362,099
Net income (loss) attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent		$627,513	$553,202
Non-controlling interests		(4,091)	-
		$623,422	$553,202
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent		$511,400	$362,099
Non-controlling interests		(4,268)	-
		$507,132	$362,099
Earnings per share-basic (in NTD)	6(23)	$9.53	$8.40
Earnings per share-diluted (in NTD)	6(23)	$9.51	$8.37

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

EUROCHARM HOLDINGS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

	Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent								
	Share capital		Retained Earnings			Other Components of Equity			
Description	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2020	$658,262	$836,782	$-	$220,232	$1,688,459	$(332,900)	$3,070,835	$-	$3,070,835
Appropriation and distribution of 2019 earnings:									
Special reserve				112,668	(112,668)		-		-
Cash dividends-common shares					(362,043)		(362,043)		(362,043)
Net income in 2020					553,202		553,202		553,202
Other comprehensive income in 2020					(419)	(190,684)	(191,103)		(191,103)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	552,783	(190,684)	362,099	-	362,099
Balance as of December 31, 2020	658,262	836,782	-	332,900	1,766,531	(523,584)	3,070,891	-	3,070,891
Appropriation and distribution of 2020 earnings and earnings for the six-month period ended June 30, 2021:									
Legal reserve			155,069		(155,069)		-		-
Special reserve				287,246	(287,246)		-		-
Cash dividends-common shares					(263,305)		(263,305)		(263,305)
Net income in 2021					627,513		627,513	(4,091)	623,422
Other comprehensive income in 2021					1,891	(118,004)	(116,113)	(177)	(116,290)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	629,404	(118,004)	511,400	(4,268)	507,132
Changes in non-controlling interests								24,881	24,881
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$658,262	$836,782	$155,069	$620,146	$1,690,315	$(641,588)	$3,318,986	$20,613	$3,339,599

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

EUROCHARM HOLDINGS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income before tax	$753,647	$718,607
Adjustments to reconcile net income before tax to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation (include investment property)	159,905	159,218
Amortization	4,444	5,177
Expected credit losses	-	2,857
Interest expense	19,882	17,086
Interest income	(33,215)	(54,210)
Dividends	(15,318)	(13,775)
Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	(41,310)	(19,347)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	708	1,862
Unrealized (realized) sales profit	326	10
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Notes receivables	-	69
Trade receivables	(140,550)	(120,332)
Trade receivables-related parties	(91,900)	(99,434)
Other receivables	(1,888)	(1,288)
Other receivables-related parties	(757)	(645)
Inventories	(703,224)	30,805
Prepayments	(24,627)	(7,999)
Other current assets	(48,736)	29,005
Contract liabilities	(16,181)	47,830
Notes payables	(4)	3
Trade payables	178,484	17,139
Trade payables-related parties	25,993	(8,913)
Other payables	56,729	4,427
Other current liabilities	230	647
Net defined benefit liabilities	(454)	(430)
Refund liabilities	(851)	19,200
Cash generated from (used in) operations	81,333	727,569
Interest received	41,908	52,994
Dividends received	32,272	32,775
Interest paid	(19,387)	(17,099)
Income tax paid	(153,668)	(106,989)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(17,542)	689,250

Items	2021	2020
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(36,274)	-
Decrease (increase) in financial assets measured at amortized cost	558,705	(376,242)
Acquisition of investment accounted for under the equity method	(119,504)	(24,412)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(959,938)	(255,376)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	102,869	2,309
Acquisition of intangible assets	(2,992)	(874)
Disposal of right-of-use assets	-	7,482
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(457,134)	(647,113)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in (repayment of) short-term borrowings	883,936	359,618
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits	2,688	(13,158)
Repayment of lease liabilities principal	(4,947)	(4,841)
Cash dividends	(263,305)	(362,043)
Increase (decrease) in non-controlling interests	24,881	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	643,253	(20,424)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(65,544)	(104,885)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	103,033	(83,172)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,043,712	1,126,884
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$1,146,745	$1,043,712

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

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd. ("the Company") was incorporated on July 18, 2011. The Company's subsidiaries are engaged in manufacturing and selling motorcycle and auto equipment parts, medical equipment, machine parts, and providing assembling services.

The Company's common shares were publicly listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) on September 23, 2014 and started trading on September 25, 2014. The Company's registered office is at PO Box 472, 2nd Floor, Harbour Place, 103 South Church Street, George Town KY1-1106, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands. The main business locations are Khai Quang Industrial Zone, Vinh Yen City, Vinh Phuc Province, Vietnam and No.15, Ln. 315 and Xinshu Rd., Xinzhuang Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

2. DATE AND PROCEDURES OF AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were authorized for issue by the board of directors on February 25, 2022.

3. NEWLY ISSUED OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

The Group applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended, which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021. Apart from the nature and impact of the new standard and amendment is described below, the remaining new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Group.

(2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") which are endorsed by FSC, but not yet adopted by the Group as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	Narrow-scope amendments of IFRS, including Amendments to IFRS 3, Amendments to IAS 16, Amendments to IAS 37 and the Annual Improvements	January 1, 2022

(a) Narrow-scope amendments of IFRS, including Amendments to IFRS 3, Amendments to IAS 16, Amendments to IAS 37 and the Annual Improvements

A. Updating a Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)

The amendments updated IFRS 3 by replacing a reference to an old version of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting with a reference to the latest version, which was issued in March 2018. The amendments also added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential "day 2" gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities. Besides, the amendments clarify existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets that would not be affected by replacing the reference to the Conceptual Framework.

B. Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)

The amendments prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognize such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.

C. Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)

The amendments clarify what costs a company should include as the cost of fulfilling a contract when assessing whether a contract is onerous.

D. Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 - 2020

Amendment to IFRS 1

The amendment simplifies the application of IFRS 1 by a subsidiary that becomes a first-time adopter after its parent in relation to the measurement of cumulative translation differences.

Amendment to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies the fees a company includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability.

Amendment to Illustrative Examples Accompanying IFRS 16 Leases

The amendment to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 modifies the treatment of lease incentives relating to lessee's leasehold improvements.

Amendment to IAS 41

The amendment removes a requirement to exclude cash flows from taxation when measuring fair value thereby aligning the fair value measurement requirements in IAS 41 with those in other IFRS Standards.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations were issued by IASB and endorsed by FSC so that they are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The Group assesses that there will be no significant impact on the Group’s financial statements then.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB which are not endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Group as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
b	IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
c	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1	January 1, 2023
d	Disclosure Initiative – Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1	January 1, 2023
e	Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8	January 1, 2023
f	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12	January 1, 2023

(a) IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28" Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

(b) IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfillment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and was amended in June 2020. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after January 1, 2023 (from the original effective date of January 1, 2021); providing additional transition reliefs; simplifying some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard – IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – from annual reporting periods beginning or after January 1, 2023.

(c) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1

These are the amendments to paragraphs 69-76 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial statements and the amended paragraphs related to the classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

(d) Disclosure Initiative – Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments improve accounting policy disclosures to provide more useful information to investors and other primary users of the financial statements.

(e) Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments introduce the definition of accounting estimates and included other amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to help companies distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies.

(f) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of IAS 12 so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Group’s financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. The Group assesses that there will be no significant impact on the Group.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (“the Regulations”) and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars (“NT$”) unless otherwise specified.

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statements

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

(a) power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
(b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
(c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

(a) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
(b) rights arising from other contractual arrangements
(c) the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries 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.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it:

(a) derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
(b) derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
(c) recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
(d) recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
(e) recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
(f) reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

			Percentage of ownership (%)	
			As of December 31,	
Investor	Subsidiary	Main businesses	2021	2020
The Company	Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Investment activities	100%	100%
The Company	Eurocharm America LLC.	Trading activities, warehouse and logistic service	100%	100%
Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales of motor parts and medical equipment	100%	100%
Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales of motor parts and medical equipment	100%	100%
Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Eurocharm Innovation (HK) Co., Ltd.	Trading activities	100%	100%
Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Vietnam Eurocharm Ways Plastics Company Limited.	Plastic dipping and processing	55% (Note)	-%

Note: On April 30, 2021, the Company's board of directors resolved to invest in Vietnam Eurocharm Ways Plastics Company Limited. The amount was US$1,100 thousand and the percentage of ownership was 55%.

(4) Foreign currency transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in NT$, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

(a) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.

(b) Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.

(c) Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NT$ at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising from the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In partial disposal of an associate or joint arrangement that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

(6) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

(a) The Group expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle.
(b) The Group holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading.
(c) The Group expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period.
(d) The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

(a) The Group expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle.
(b) The Group holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading.
(c) The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
(d) The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(7) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits (including ones that have maturity within 3 months) or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(8) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

(a) Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement

The Group accounts for regular way purchases or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

The Group classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss, considering both factors below:

A.the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and ;
B.the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, trade receivables financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables, etc., on the balance sheet as at the reporting date:

A. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and ;
B. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or to recognize the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

A. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.

B. Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

A. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and ;
B. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described below:

A. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.

B. When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

C. Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

i. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.

ii. Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Besides, for certain equity investments within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, the Group made an irrevocable election to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and these investments should be presented as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were classified measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on the aforementioned criteria. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from re-measurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

(b) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

The Group measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

A. an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
B. the time value of money; and
C. the reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measured as follow:

A. At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.

B. At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.

C. For trade receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

D. For lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Group needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

(c) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

i. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
ii. The Group has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred.
iii. The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

(d) Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Group classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

i. it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
ii. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
iii. it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

i. it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
ii. a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or losses including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

(e) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(9) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(10) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials – At actual purchase cost, using the weighted average method.
Finished goods and work in progress – Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Rendering of services is accounted in accordance with IFRS 15 and not within the scope of inventories.

(11) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Group's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is carried in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture. After the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Group's related interest in the associate or joint venture.

When changes in the net assets of an associate or a joint venture occur and not those that are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affects the Group's percentage of ownership interests in the associate or joint venture, the Group recognizes such changes in equity based on its percentage of ownership interests. The resulting capital surplus recognized will be reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposing of the associate or joint venture on a prorata basis.

When the associate or joint venture issues new stock, and the Group's interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced or increased as the Group fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate or joint venture proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate or joint venture is recognized in Additional Paid in Capital and Investment accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a prorata basis when the Group disposes of the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit or loss of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Group estimates:

(a) Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate or joint venture, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
(b) The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate or an investment in a joint venture is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the Group measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the entity continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

(12) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. 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 is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment*. When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings	5～50 years
Machinery and equipment	3～15 years
Transportation equipment	3～15 years
Office equipment	3～10 years
Other equipment	1～8 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(13) Investment property

The Group's owned investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or are included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, investment properties are measured using the cost model in accordance with the requirements of IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment* for that model. If investment properties are held by a lessee as right-of-use assets and is not held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, investment properties are measured in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 16.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings	10～25 years

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

The Group transfers properties to or from investment properties according to the actual use of the properties.

The Group transfers to or from investment properties when there is a change in use for these assets. Properties are transferred to or from investment properties when the properties meet, or cease to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use.

(14) Leases

The Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group assesses whether, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

(a) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
(b) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Group for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Group estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

Group as a lessee

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Group is the lessee of those lease contracts.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

(a) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
(b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
(c) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
(d) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
(e) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability on an amortised cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

(a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
(b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
(c) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
(d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Group measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Group applies IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for those leases that the Group accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

Group as a lessor

At inception of a contract, the Group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Group recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Group recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments for operating leases that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as rental income when incurred.

(15) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Computer software

The cost of computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life (2 to 6 years).

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is as follows:

	Computer Software	Patents
Useful life	Limited	Limited
Amortization method used	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A cash generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (group of units), then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(17) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The liability to pay a levy is recognized progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time.

(18) Revenue recognition

The Group's revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods. The accounting policies for the Group's types of revenue are explained as follow:

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods, sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. The main product of the Group is motorcycle and auto equipment parts, medical equipment and machine parts and the Group's revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract. For certain sales of goods transactions, they are usually accompanied by volume discounts (based on the accumulated total sales amount for a specified period). Therefore, revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts.

The Group estimates the discounts using the expected value method based on historical experiences. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur and when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. During the period specified in the contract, refund liability is recognized for the expected volume discounts.

The credit period of the Group's sale of goods is from 15 to 90 days. For most of the contracts, when the Group transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as trade receivables. The Group usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers; therefore, there is no significant financing component to the contract. For some of the contracts, the Group has transferred the goods to customers but does not has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts should be presented as contract assets. Besides, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Group measures the loss allowance for a contract asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

(19) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(20) Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the domestic subsidiary is entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the domestic subsidiary. Therefore fund assets are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, the domestic subsidiary will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due. Overseas subsidiaries and branches make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations.

Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. Re-measurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest, are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings in the period in which they occur. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

(a) the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
(b) the date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payment.

(21) Income taxes

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

i. Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

ii. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

i. Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

ii. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group’s consolidated financial statements require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the income approach (for example the discounted cash flow model) or market approach. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments. Please refer to Note 12 for more details.

(b) Pension benefits

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate and future salary increases. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(c) Trade receivables-estimation of impairment loss

The Group estimates the impairment loss of trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract (carrying amount) and the cash flows that expects to receive (evaluate forward looking information). However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(d) Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates.

The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group company's domicile.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

6. CONTENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Cash on hand	$725	$792
Checking and saving	408,188	290,358
Time deposits matured within three months	737,832	752,562
Total	$1,146,745	$1,043,712

(2) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Time deposits	$173,354	$732,059
Current	$160,254	$681,862
Non-current	13,100	50,197
Total	$173,354	$732,059

The Group classifies certain of its financial assets as financial assets measured at amortized cost, which were not pledged. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(3) Trade receivables and trade receivables-related parties

(a) Details of trade receivables and trade receivables-related are listed below:

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Trade receivables	$809,823	$669,273
Less: loss allowance	(15,662)	(16,126)
Subtotal	794,161	653,147
Trade receivables from related parties	326,242	234,342
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Subtotal	326,242	234,342
Total	$1,120,403	$887,489

(b) Please refer to Note 8 for more details on trade receivables under pledge.

(c) Trade receivables are generally on 15~90 days terms. The total carrying amounts were NT$1,136,065 thousand and NT$903,615 thousand as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Please refer to Note 6(17) for more details on loss allowance of trade receivables for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

(4) Inventories

(a) Details of inventories are listed below:

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Raw materials and Supplies	$585,930	$249,299
Work in progress	408,669	250,492
Finished goods	295,014	85,695
Merchandises	588	1,491
Total	$1,290,201	$586,977

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(b) The cost of inventories recognized in expenses amounted to NT$4,662,448 thousand and NT$3,751,757 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The following losses (gains) were included in cost of sale:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Loss on inventory valuation	$3,014	$19,722
Loss in inventory write-off obsolescence	24,825	24,695
Gain from physical counts	(39)	(31)
Total	$27,800	$44,386

(c) Please refer to Note 8 for more details on inventories under pledge.

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

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Non-current		
Unlisted companies stocks	$55,705	$53,468

(a) The Group classifies certain of its financial assets as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, which were not pledged.

(b) On September 11, 2017, the board of directors of the Company's subsidiary - Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd (B.V.I), resolved to acquire 19.9% share interest on Northstar Precision (Vietnam) Company Limited. In October 2021 and December 2020, Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd (B.V.I) participated in Northstar Precision (Vietnam) Company Limited's cash offering proportionately.

(c) The Group's dividend income related to equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income amount to NT$15,318 thousand and NT13,775 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(6) Investments accounted for under the equity method

(a) Details of investments accounted for under the equity method are listed below:

	As of December 31,			
	2021		2020	
Investee companies	Carrying amount	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying amount	Percentage of Ownership
Investments in associates:				
Exedy Vietnam Co., Ltd.	$73,163	20.00%	$78,414	20.00%
Hsieh Yuan Technology Vietnam Co., Ltd.	42,227	45.00%	35,822	45.00%
Shiang Yu Precision Co., Ltd.	28,464	40.00%	23,001	40.00%
Lieh Kwan International Co., Ltd.	21,027	40.00%	22,701	40.00%
Vietnam King Duan Industrial Co., Ltd.	123,696	40.00%	-	-%
Vietnam Uni-Calsonic Co., Ltd.	6,017	40.00%	-	-%
Total	$294,594		$159,938	

(b) Investments in associates

The Group's investments in Exedy Vietnam Co., Ltd., Hsieh Yuan Technology Vietnam Co., Ltd., Shiang Yu Precision Co., Ltd., Lieh Kwan International Co., Ltd., Vietnam King Duan Industrial Co., Ltd. and Vietnam Uni-Calsonic Co., Ltd. are not individually material. The aggregate carrying amounts of the Group's interests in Exedy Vietnam Co., Ltd., Hsieh Yuan Technology Vietnam Co., Ltd., Shiang Yu Precision Co., Ltd., Lieh Kwan International Co., Ltd., Vietnam King Duan Industrial Co., Ltd. and Vietnam Uni-Calsonic Co., Ltd. were NT$294,594 thousand and NT$159,938 thousand as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The aggregate financial information based on the Group's share are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Profit from continuing operations	$41,310	$19,347
Other comprehensive income (loss) (post-tax)	(5,713)	(2,125)
Total comprehensive income	$35,597	$17,222

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The aforementioned associates had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments and were not under pledge as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the balances of investments accounted for under the equity method amounted to NT$294,594 thousand and NT$159,938 thousand, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, shares of investment income from these associates and joint ventures amounted to NT$41,310 thousand and NT$19,347 thousand, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, share of other comprehensive income from these associates and joint ventures amounted to NT$(5,713) thousand and NT$(2,125) thousand, respectively.

(c) Investments accounted for under the equity method were not pledged.

(d) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd. received a distribution from Exedy Vietnam Co., Ltd. in the amount of NT$16,954 thousand and NT$19,000 thousand, respectively, which were accounted for as a reduction to the carrying amount of the investment.

(e) On November 3, 2020, the board of directors of the Company's subsidiary - Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I), resolved to invest US$4,000 thousand in Vietnam King Duan Industrial Co., Ltd. The percentage of ownership was 40%.

(f) On February 26, 2021, the board of directors of the Company's subsidiary - Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I), resolved to invest US$220 thousand in Vietnam Uni-Calsonic Co., Ltd. As of December 31, 2021. The percentage of ownership was 40%. The Group has remitted the investment funds.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	$1,942,722	$1,269,706
Property, plant and equipment leased out under operating leases	-	-
Total	$1,942,722	$1,269,706

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(a) Owner occupied property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation	Office Equipment	Other Equipment	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination	Total
Cost:								
As of Jan. 1, 2021	$52,420	$330,673	$1,851,202	$110,499	$16,118	$156,242	$132,347	$2,649,501
Additions	-	3,054	-	5,734	2,489	21,242	930,281	962,800
Disposals	-	(105)	(132,075)	(1,691)	(948)	(17,086)	-	(151,905)
Transfers	-	320,543	669,763	12,796	6,009	2,281	(1,011,570)	(178)
Exchange differences	-	(9,452)	(47,228)	(3,041)	(401)	(4,168)	(3,990)	(68,280)
As of Dec. 31, 2021	$52,420	$644,713	$2,341,662	$124,297	$23,267	$158,511	$47,068	$3,391,938
As of Jan. 1, 2020	$52,420	$347,841	$1,868,628	$108,891	$18,970	$132,480	$17,637	$2,546,867
Additions	-	1,994	9,902	2,700	950	45,825	217,875	279,246
Disposals	-	(1,390)	(13,764)	(1,759)	(3,024)	(16,316)	-	(36,253)
Transfers	-	-	95,549	6,000	-	190	(102,069)	(330)
Exchange differences	-	(17,772)	(109,113)	(5,333)	(778)	(5,937)	(1,096)	(140,029)
As of Dec. 31, 2020	$52,420	$330,673	$1,851,202	$110,499	$16,118	$156,242	$132,347	$2,649,501
Depreciation and impairment:								
As of Jan. 1, 2021	$-	$127,938	$1,055,745	$68,089	$13,595	$114,428	$-	$1,379,795
Depreciation	-	19,960	97,699	7,562	1,957	22,911	-	150,089
Disposals	-	(105)	(29,108)	(1,691)	(948)	(16,476)	-	(48,328)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	(3,734)	(23,015)	(2,001)	(365)	(3,225)	-	(32,340)
As of Dec. 31, 2021	$-	$144,059	$1,101,321	$71,959	$14,239	$117,638	$-	$1,449,216
As of Jan. 1, 2020	$-	$116,580	$1,024,759	$66,458	$13,962	$124,749	$-	$1,346,508
Depreciation	-	19,069	107,253	6,974	3,322	11,824	-	148,442
Disposals	-	(1,390)	(13,412)	(1,759)	(3,024)	(16,316)	-	(35,901)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	(6,321)	(62,855)	(3,584)	(665)	(5,829)	-	(79,254)
As of Dec. 31, 2020	$-	$127,938	$1,055,745	$68,089	$13,595	$114,428	$-	$1,379,795

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation	Office Equipment	Other Equipment	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination	Total
Net carrying amount as of:								
Dec. 31, 2021	$52,420	$500,654	$1,240,341	$52,338	$9,028	$40,873	$47,068	$1,942,722
Dec. 31, 2020	$52,420	$202,735	$795,457	$42,410	$2,523	$41,814	$132,347	$1,269,706

(b) Property, plant and equipment leased out under operating leases

	Machinery and equipment
Cost:	
As of Jan. 1, 2021	$32,675
Exchange differences	(955)
As of Dec. 31, 2021	$31,720
As of Jan. 1, 2020	$72,653
Disposals	(37,411)
Exchange differences	(2,567)
As of Dec. 31, 2020	$32,675
Depreciation and impairment:	
As of Jan. 1, 2021	$32,675
Exchange differences	(955)
As of Dec. 31, 2021	$31,720
As of Jan. 1, 2020	$66,834
Depreciation	1,883
Disposals	(33,592)
Exchange differences	(2,450)
As of Dec. 31, 2020	$32,675
Net carrying amount as of:	
Dec. 31, 2021	$-
Dec. 31, 2020	$-

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(c) Significant components of buildings primarily comprised the main buildings and the facilities, which are depreciated based on their respective useful economic lives of 50 years and 5 to 20 years.

(d) Please refer to Note 8 for more details on property, plant and equipment under pledge.

(8) Investment property

The Group's investment properties include owned investment properties. The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its owned investment properties with terms of between one and two years. These leases include a clause to enable the upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis according to prevailing market conditions.

	Buildings
Cost:	
As of Jan. 1, 2021	$50,050
Exchange differences	(1,462)
As of Dec. 31, 2021	$48,588
As of Jan. 1, 2020	$52,813
Exchange differences	(2,763)
As of Dec. 31, 2020	$50,050
Depreciation and impairment:	
As of Jan. 1, 2021	$13,325
Depreciation	2,046
Exchange differences	(409)
As of Dec. 31, 2021	$14,962
As of Jan. 1, 2020	$11,694
Depreciation	2,319
Exchange differences	(688)
As of Dec. 31, 2020	$13,325

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	Buildings
Net carrying amount as of:	
Dec. 31, 2021	$33,626
Dec. 31, 2020	$36,725

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Rental income from investment property	$28,150	$27,395
Less: Direct operating expenses from investment property generating rental income	(4,705)	(7,671)
Total	$23,445	$19,724

(a) No investment property was pledged.

(b) Investment properties held by the Group were not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed. The fair value measurements of the investment properties are categorized within Level 3.

(c) All of the fair values of investment properties held by the Group's subsidiary were both NT$167,629 thousand as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020. The determination of fair value was performed by an independent appraiser based on a comparative approach and income approach.

(9) Intangible assets

	Computer software
Cost:	
As of Jan. 1, 2021	$35,990
Additions-acquired separately	2,992
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	178
Deduction	(435)
Exchange differences	(1,005)
As of Dec. 31, 2021	$37,720

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	Computer software
Cost:	
As of Jan. 1, 2020	$36,714
Additions-acquired separately	874
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	330
Deduction	(45)
Exchange differences	(1,883)
As of Dec. 31, 2020	$35,990
Amortization:	
As of Jan. 1, 2021	$29,762
Amortization	4,444
Deduction	(435)
Exchange differences	(886)
As of Dec. 31, 2021	$32,885
As of Jan. 1, 2020	$26,131
Amortization	5,177
Deduction	(45)
Exchange differences	(1,501)
As of Dec. 31, 2020	$29,762
Net carrying amount as of:	
Dec. 31, 2021	$4,835
Dec. 31, 2020	$6,228

Amortization of intangible assets is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Operating costs	$32	$31
Sales and marketing expenses	14	7
General and administrative expenses	4,293	4,957
Research and development expenses	105	182
Total	$4,444	$5,177

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(10) Other non-current assets

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Advance payments in equipment	$59,717	$50,252
Refundable deposits	336	336
Total	$60,053	$50,588

(11) Short-term borrowings

		As of December 31,	
	Interest Rates (%)	2021	2020
Secured bank loans	0.9%~4.5%	$502,401	$307,783
Unsecured bank loans	0.7%~3.3%	1,591,515	902,197
Total		$2,093,916	$1,209,980

The Group’s unused short-term lines of credits amounted to NT$284,189 thousand and NT$375,420 thousand as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on trade receivables, inventories, property, plant and equipment pledged as security for short-term borrowings.

(12) Other payables

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Accrued expense	$309,653	$252,924
Payables on equipment	79,797	67,470
Accrued interest	909	431
Payables for investments	-	34,037
Total	$390,359	$354,862

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(13) Other non-current liabilities

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Net defined benefit liability	$519	$2,864
Guarantee deposits received	8,121	5,433
Other non-current liabilities	5,000	5,000
Total	$13,640	$13,297

(14) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Group's Taiwan domestic subsidiaries adopt a defined contribution plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. Under the Labor Pension Act, the Group's Taiwan domestic subsidiaries will make monthly contributions of no less than 6% of the employees' monthly wages. The Group's Taiwan domestic subsidiaries have made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual the employee's salaries or wages to the employees' individual pension accounts.

Pension benefits for employees of overseas subsidiaries are provided in accordance with the local regulations.

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were NT$1,677 thousand and NT$1,628 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

The Group's Taiwan domestic subsidiaries adopt a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries in the last month of the service year. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15th year. The total units shall not exceed 45 units. Under the Labor Standards Act, the Group's Taiwan domestic subsidiaries contribute an amount equivalent to 2% of the employees' total salaries and wages on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the administered pension fund committee. Before the end of each year, the Group's Taiwan domestic subsidiaries assess the balance in the designated labor pension fund. If the amount is inadequate to pay pensions calculated for workers retiring in the same year, the Group's Taiwan domestic subsidiaries will make up the difference in one appropriation before the end of March the following year.

The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is invested in-house or under mandation, based on a passive-aggressive investment strategy for long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate manager flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Group's Taiwan domestic subsidiaries does not participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, no disclosure on the fair value of the plan assets categorized in different classes could be made in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. The Group's Taiwan domestic subsidiaries expects to contribute NT$698 thousand to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after December 31, 2021.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the maturities of the Group's Taiwan domestic subsidiaries defined benefit plan were expected in 2029 and 2031, respectively.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Current period service costs	$236	$228
Net interest of defined benefit	9	25
Total	$245	$253

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	As of		
	Dec.31, 2021	Dec.31, 2020	Jan.1, 2020
Defined benefit obligation	$27,525	$28,718	$27,619
Plan assets at fair value	(26,308)	(25,157)	(24,031)
Subtotal	1,217	3,561	3,588
Net defined benefit expected to contribute during the 12 months	(698)	(697)	(713)
Other non-current liabilities – net defined benefit liability on the consolidated balance sheets	$519	$2,864	$2,875

Reconciliation of liability (asset) of the defined benefit plan is as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability (asset)
As of Jan. 1, 2020	$27,619	$ (24,031)	$3,588
Current period service costs	228	-	228
Net interest expense (revenue)	193	(168)	25
Past service cost, gains and losses arising from settlements	-	-	-
Subtotal	28,040	(24,199)	3,841

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability (asset)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	1,244	(826)	418
Experience adjustments	1	-	1
Re-measurement on defined benefit assets	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,245	(826)	419
Payments from the plan	(567)	567	-
Contributions by employer	-	(699)	(699)
As of Dec. 31, 2020	28,718	(25,157)	3,561
Current period service costs	236	-	236
Net interest expense (revenue)	72	(63)	9
Past service cost, gains and losses arising from settlements	-	-	-
Subtotal	29,026	(25,220)	3,806
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(635)	-	(635)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(882)	(390)	(1,272)
Experience adjustments	16	-	16
Re-measurement on defined benefit assets	-	-	-
Subtotal	(1,501)	(390)	(1,891)
Payments from the plan	-	-	-
Contributions by employer	-	(698)	(698)
As of Dec. 31, 2021	$27,525	$(26,308)	$1,217

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The following significant actuarial assumptions are used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Discount rate	0.52%	0.25%
Expected rate of salary increases	1.00%	1.00%

A sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as shown below:

	Effect on the defined benefit obligation			
	2021		2020	
	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increase by 0.5%	$-	$496	$-	$1,327
Discount rate decrease by 0.5%	1,618	-	1,949	-
Future salary increase by 0.5%	1,601	-	1,924	-
Future salary decrease by 0.5%	-	496	-	1,325

The sensitivity analyses above are based on a change in a significant assumption (for example: change in discount rate or future salary), keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses compared to the previous period.

(15) Equities

(a) Common stock

The Company’s authorized capitals were both NT$900,000 thousand as of December 31, 2021 and 2020. Total issued stock capital was NT$658,262 thousand, divided into both 65,826 thousand shares, each at a par value of NT$10, respectively. Each share has one voting right and the right to receive dividends.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(b) Capital surplus

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Additional paid-in capital	$836,062	$836,062
Other	720	720
Total	$836,782	$836,782

According to the Company Act, capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital reserves related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them. In addition, capital surplus derived from long-term investment accounted for under equity method shall not be used under any circumstances.

(c) Retained earnings and dividend policies

(1)Retained earnings and dividend policies

According to the amended Articles of Incorporation approved at the Company's shareholders' meeting held on May 29, 2020, the distribution of profits or covering of losses proposal may be proposed at the close of each half fiscal year. Such distribution of profits or covering of losses proposal shall be made based on the financial statements audited or reviewed by a certified public accountant and such proposal, together with the business reports and financial statements of the Company, shall be submitted to the audit committee for their auditing, and then submitted to the board of directors for approval by resolutions. Prior to distribution of its profits, the Company shall estimate and reserve an amount to be paid for or cover taxes, employee compensations, and losses and set aside a legal reserve (unless the amount of such legal reserve is equal to the total paid-in capital of the Company.) If the Company is to distribute profits in the form of cash, such proposal shall be approved by the board of directors; and if such distribution of profits is to be made in the form of new shares to be issued by the Company, it shall be approved by a special shareholders' meeting.

Unless otherwise required by law and the applicable public company rules, at the close of each fiscal year, the Company shall distribute profits in accordance with a proposal for distribution of profits prepared by the directors and approved by the members by an ordinary resolution at any general meeting. The directors shall prepare such a proposal as follows:

i. If there is any profit (after tax) of the current fiscal year after final account, it shall first be used to offset its losses in previous years which have not been previously offset (include the adjusted amount of undistributed earnings).

ii. Set aside a special capital reserve or reversal, if one is required, in accordance with the applicable public company rules or as requested by the authorities in charge.

iii. If there is any profit, it shall set aside no more than 2% of the balance as compensation to directors and no less than 2% of the balance as compensation to employees of the Company, which may be distributed under an incentive program approved. The board of directors shall determine the exact percentages to be distributed as compensation to directors and the compensation to employees, and such resolution shall be reported in the shareholders' meeting. A director who also serves as an executive officer of the Company may receive a compensation in his capacity as a director and the compensation in his capacity as an employee;

iv. The Company distributes profits or covers losses at the close of the first half fiscal year (if any).

v. Any balance left over may be distributed as dividends in accordance with the law and the applicable public company rules and after taking into consideration profits of the current year and capital structure of the Company, the amount of profits distributed to shareholders shall not be lower than 20% of profits (after tax) of the current year and the amount of cash dividends distributed thereupon shall not be less than 50% of the profits proposed to be distributed of the current year; in the event that the dividends per share distributed in the current year is less than NT$1, the Company may determine the dividends to be distributed partially or entirely by stock dividends or cash dividends.

As the Company is in the growing stage, the dividend distribution may take the form of a cash dividend and/or stock dividends and shall consider the Company’s capital expenditures, future expansion plans, and financial structure and funds requirement for sustainable development needs etc.

(2) Legal reserve

According to the Company Act, legal reserve shall be set aside until such amount equal total authorized capital. Legal reserve can be used to offset deficits. If the Company does not incur any loss, the portion of legal reserve exceeding 25% of the paid-in capital may be distributed to shareholders by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares held by each shareholder.

(3) Special reserve

When the Company distributes distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve, an amount equal to "other net deductions from shareholders" equity for the current fiscal year, provided that if the Company has already set aside special reserve according to the requirements for the adoption of IFRS, it shall set aside supplemental special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and other net deductions from shareholders' equity. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed from the special reserve.

The FSC issued Order No. Jin-Guan-Cheng-Fa-1090150022 on March 31, 2021, which sets out the following provisions for compliance:

On a public company's first-time adoption of the IFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders' equity that the Company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the Company shall set aside special reserve. For any subsequent use, disposal or reclassification of related assets, the Company can reverse the special reserve by the proportion of the special reserve first appropriated and distribute it.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(4) The appropriations of earnings for the Year 2021 and 2020 were approved through the board of directors' meeting and Shareholders' meeting held on February 25, 2022 and August 25, 2021, respectively. The details of the distributions are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (in NT$)	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Legal reserve	$62,940	$117,860		
Special reserve	118,004	190,684		
Common stock – cash dividend	296,218	263,305	$4.5	$4.0
Total	$477,162	$571,849		

Note: According to the Articles of Incorporation, the board of directors has approved the appropriation of cash dividends for the year 2021 on February 25, 2022.

The earnings appropriation for the six-month period ended June 30, 2021 was approved through the Board of Director's meeting held on August 19, 2021. The legal reserve and the special reserve set aside were NT$37,209 thousand and NTS$96,562 thousand, respectively.

Please refer to Note 6(18) for further details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors.

(d) Non-controlling interests

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Beginning balance	$-	$-
Acquisition of shares issued by subsidiary	24,881	-
Profit (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(4,091)	-
Other comprehensive income, attributable to non-controlling interests, net of tax:		
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	(177)	-
Ending balance	$20,613	$-

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(16) Operating revenue

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Revenue from contracts with customer		
Sale of goods	$5,721,710	$4,652,822
Revenue arising from rendering of services	1,738	6,085
Total	$5,723,448	$4,658,907

Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, is as follows:

(a) Disaggregation of revenue

	Single Segment	
	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Revenue from contracts with customer		
Sale of goods	$5,721,710	$4,652,822
Revenue arising from rendering of services	1,738	6,085
Total	$5,723,448	$4,658,907
Timing of revenue recognition:		
At a point in time	$5,723,448	$4,658,907

(b) Contract balances

Contract liabilities - current

	As of		
	Dec.31, 2021	Dec.31, 2020	Jan.1, 2020
Sales of goods	$70,149	$86,330	$38,500

For the year ended December 31, 2021, contract liabilities decreased because certain performance obligations embedded in the beginning contract liability were fulfilled and recognized as revenues.

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For the year ended December 31, 2020, contract liabilities increased because part of the consideration was received from customers and the underlying obligations/services should be provided afterwards.

(c) Transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no information of unsatisfied performance obligations provided in the consolidated financial statements because the durations of the Group's revenue contracts were all less than one year.

(d) Assets recognized from costs to fulfill a contract

None.

(17) Expected credit losses (gains)

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Operating expenses – Expected credit losses		
Trade receivables	$-	$2,857

The Group expects no significant loss against other receivables due to a counterparty being unable to fulfill its obligations. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The Group measures the loss allowance of its trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Group's loss allowance as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, is as follows:

(a) The Group considers the grouping of trade receivables by counterparties' credit rating and by geographical region and its loss allowance is measured by using a provision matrix, details are as follows:

As of December 31, 2021

Group 1

		Overdue				
	Not yet due	Less than 30 days	31-90 days	91-270 days	More than 271 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$594,187	$82,292	$59,128	$5,711	$375	$741,693
Loss ratio	0.04%	4.26%	9.47%	29.57%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(245)	(3,502)	(5,600)	(1,689)	(375)	(11,411)
Carrying amount of trade receivables	$593,942	$78,790	$53,528	$4,022	$-	$730,282

Group 2

		Overdue				
	Not yet due	Less than 30 days	31-90 days	91-270 days	More than 271 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$361,086	$33,286	$-	$-	$-	$394,372
Loss ratio	0.15%	11.13%	10.88%	100%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(544)	(3,707)	-	-	-	(4,251)
Carrying amount of trade receivables	$360,542	$29,579	$-	$-	$-	$390,121

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

As of December 31, 2020

Group 1

		Overdue				
	Not yet due	Less than 30 days	31-90 days	91-270 days	More than 271 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$444,416	$52,123	$41,323	$1,798	$521	$540,181
Loss ratio	0.50%	2.41%	8.41%	32.44%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(2,209)	(1,256)	(3,476)	(583)	(521)	(8,045)
Carrying amount of trade receivables	$442,207	$50,867	$37,847	$1,215	$-	$532,136

Group 2

		Overdue				
	Not yet due	Less than 30 days	31-90 days	91-270 days	More than 271 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$323,738	$38,480	$1,216	$-	$-	$363,434
Loss ratio	0.97%	11.69%	35.86%	100%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(3,148)	(4,497)	(436)	-	-	(8,081)
Carrying amount of trade receivables	$320,590	$33,983	$780	$-	$-	$355,353

(b) The movement in the provision for impairment of notes receivables and trade receivables during the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	Trade receivables
As of Jan.1, 2021	$16,126
Exchange rate impact	(464)
As of Dec.31, 2021	$15,662

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	Trade receivables
As of Jan.1, 2020	$14,026
Addition to the current period	2,857
Exchange rate impact	(757)
As of Dec.31, 2020	$16,126

(18) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization by function during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	For the year ended December 31,					
	2021			2020		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	$1,014,762	$176,649	$1,191,411	$837,678	$151,734	$989,412
Labor and health insurance	1,317	3,500	4,817	1,525	2,994	4,519
Pension	488	1,434	1,922	575	1,306	1,881
Other employee benefits expense	9,065	5,414	14,479	8,939	4,740	13,679
Depreciation	144,635	15,270	159,905	141,297	17,921	159,218
Amortization	32	4,412	4,444	31	5,146	5,177

According to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, no less than 2% of the profit of the current year is distributable as employees’ compensation and no more than 2% of profit of the current year is distributable as directors’ remuneration. The Company may have the profit distributable as employees’ compensation in the form of shares or cash; in addition, a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders’ meeting. Information on the board of directors’ resolution regarding the employees’ compensation and directors’ remuneration can be obtained from the “Market Observation Post System” on the website of the TWSE.

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For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recorded the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration in the amount of NT$24,428 thousand and NT$10,300 thousand, respectively; While, employees' compensation and directors' remuneration for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to NT$23,937 thousand and NT$10,300 thousand, respectively. The aforementioned employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated based on post-tax net income of the period and recognized as salary expenses. The number of stocks distributed as employees' compensation, if any, shall be calculated based on the closing price one day earlier than the date of shareholders' meeting and considered the impacts of ex-right/ex-dividend.

The Company's board of directors' meeting has determined the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration, all in cash, to be NT$24,428 thousand and NT$10,300 thousand, respectively, in a meeting held on February 25, 2022. No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee' compensation and directors' remuneration for the year ended December 31, 2021.

The Company's board of directors' meeting has determined the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration, all in cash, to be NT$23,937 thousand and NT$10,300 thousand, respectively, in a meeting held on February 26, 2021. No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee' compensation and directors' remuneration for the year ended December 31, 2020.

(19) Non-operating income and expenses

(a) Other incomes

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Interest income		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	$33,215	$54,210
Rental income	28,150	27,395
Dividends income	15,318	13,775
Others	11,568	4,776
Total	$88,251	$100,156

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(b) Other gains and losses

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Gains (losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$(708)	$(1,862)
Foreign exchange gains	23,106	14,214
Others	(61,381)	(10,689)
Total	$(38,983)	$1,663

(c) Finance costs

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Interest on borrowings from bank	$19,532	$16,512
Interest on lease liabilities	350	574
Total	$19,882	$17,086

(20) Leases

(a) The group as a lessee

The Group leases various properties, including real estates such as land and buildings. The lease terms range from two to fifty years. The Group is not allowed to lend to others, sub-lease out, sell, authorize others to use in any other way, or transfer to others all or parts of the leases without obtaining consent from the lessors.

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The Group's leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follows:

A. Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

(i) Right-of-use asset

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Land	$285,631	$297,045
Buildings	8,146	13,291
Total	$293,777	$310,336

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the group's additions to right-of-use assets amounted to NT$166 thousand and NT$3,800 thousand, respectively.

(ii) Lease liabilities

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Lease liabilities	$8,462	$13,552
Current	$3,130	$4,944
Non-current	$5,332	$8,608

Please refer to Note 6(19)(c) for the interest on lease liability recognized during the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, and refer to Note 12(5) Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

B. Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

The depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Buildings (Includes the right to use land)	$7,770	$6,574

C. Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Short-term leased expense (rental expense)	$806	$55

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the portfolio of short-term leases of the Group to which it is committed at the end of the reporting period is dissimilar to the portfolio of short-term leases to which the short-term lease expenses disclosed above. The number of its lease commitments both amounted to NT$0.

D. Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

During the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group's total cash outflow for leases amounted to NT$6,103 thousand and NT$5,470 thousand, respectively.

(b) The group as lessor

Please refer to Note 6(8) for details on the Group's owned investment properties. Leases of owned investment properties are classified as operating leases as they do not transfer all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of underlying assets substantially.

The Group has entered into leases on certain plants. The leases have average lives between one and two years. These leases are classified as operating leases as they do not transfer all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of underlying assets substantially.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Leased income recognized by operating leased		
Fixed leased payment related income	$28,150	$27,395

For operating leases entered by the Group, the undiscounted lease payments to be received and a total of the amounts for the remaining years as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follow:

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Not later than one year	$24,669	$18,431

(21) Components of other comprehensive income

	For the year ended December 31, 2021				
	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Subtotal	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$1,891	$-	$1,891	$-	$1,891
May be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(112,468)	-	(112,468)	-	(112,468)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	(5,713)	-	(5,713)	-	(5,713)
Total of other comprehensive income	$(116,290)	$-	$(116,290)	$-	$(116,290)

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	For the year ended December 31, 2020				
	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Subtotal	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$(419)	$-	$(419)	$-	$(419)
May be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(188,559)	-	(188,559)	-	(188,559)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	(2,125)	-	(2,125)	-	(2,125)
Total of other comprehensive income	$(191,103)	$-	$(191,103)	$-	$(191,103)

(22) Income tax

(a) The major components of income tax expense (income) are as follows:

Income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Current income tax expense (income):		
Current income tax charge	$155,022	$168,470
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(23,610)	(1,036)

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,187)	(2,029)
Total income tax expense	$130,225	$165,405

(b) Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$-	$-

(c) Reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	$753,647	$718,607
Tax payable at the enacted tax rates	$151,653	$143,947
Surtax on undistributed retained earnings	314	20
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,868	23,446
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(23,610)	(1,036)
The effect of tax rate change	-	(972)
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$130,225	$165,405

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(d) Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021			
	Beginning balance as of Jan. 1, 2021	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance as of Dec. 31, 2021
Temporary differences				
Unrealized loss on inventory valuation	$1,333	$-	$-	$1,333
Unrealized exchange loss (gain)	1,478	1,187	-	2,665
Bonus for unused vacation	207	-	-	207
Revaluation surplus of land	(16,410)	-	-	(16,410)
Deferred tax income/(expense)		$1,187	$-	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	$(13,392)			$(12,205)
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	$3,018			$4,205
Deferred tax liabilities	$(16,410)			$(16,410)

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	For the year ended December 31, 2020			
	Beginning balance as of Jan. 1, 2020	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance as of Dec. 31, 2020
Temporary differences				
Unrealized loss on inventory valuation	$1,033	$300	$-	$1,333
Unrealized exchange loss (gain)	(251)	1,729	-	1,478
Bonus for unused vacation	207	-	-	207
Revaluation surplus of land	(16,410)	-	-	(16,410)
Deferred tax income/(expense)		$2,029	$-	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	$(15,421)			$(13,392)
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	$1,240			$3,018
Deferred tax liabilities	$(16,661)			$(16,410)

(e) The assessment of income tax returns

As of December 31, 2021, the assessment status of income tax returns of the Company and subsidiaries were as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns
Subsidiary- Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2019
Subsidiary- Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2016

(23) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity after dilution by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
(a) Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand NT$)	$627,513	$553,202
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	65,826	65,826
Basic earnings per share (NT$)	$9.53	$8.40
(b) Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand NT$)	$627,513	$553,202
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	65,826	65,826
Effect of dilution:		
Employee’s compentation－stock (in thousands)	189	250
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	66,015	66,076
Diluted earnings per share (NT$)	$9.51	$8.37

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of the financial statements.

(24) Subsidiary that has material non-controlling interests

As of December 31, 2020, the Group had no non-controlling interests. As of December 31, 2021, the financial information of the subsidiary in which the Group has material non-controlling interests is provided as follows:

Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests:

Name	Country of Incorporation and operation	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
Vietnam Eurocharm Ways Plastics Company Limited.	Vietnam	45%	-%

Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interest:

	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
Vietnam Eurocharm Ways Plastics Company Limited.	$20,613	$-

Profit (loss) allocated to material non-controlling interest:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Vietnam Eurocharm Ways Plastics Company Limited.	$(4,091)	$-

The summarized financial information of this subsidiary is provided below. This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Summarized information of profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2021 is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Operating revenue	$551
Profit/loss from continuing operation	(9,091)
Total comprehensive income for the period	(9,091)

Summarized information of financial position as of December 31, 2021 is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2021
Current assets	$48,735
Non-current assets	32,286
Current liabilities	35,216
Non-current liabilities	-

Summarized information of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2021 is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Operating activities	$(24,033)
Investing activities	539
Financing activities	55,292
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	30,720

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Deal with related parties as of the end of the reporting period

Related parties and relation

Related parties	Relationship
Exedy Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Associate
Hsieh Yuan Technology Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Associate
Shiang Yu Precision Co., Ltd.	Associate
Vietnam King Duan Industrial Co., Ltd.	Associate
Vietnam Uni-Calsonic Co., Ltd.	Associate
Vietnam Lieh Kwan Co., Ltd.	Associate
Vietnam Precision Industrial Joint Stock Company	Other related party
Northstar Precision (Vietnam) Company Limited	Other related party
Shen Yuan Metal Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Taiwan Techno State Co., Ltd.	Other related party

(2) Significant transactions with related parties

(a) Sales

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Associates	$112,241	$105,520
Other related party	28	4
Other related party－Northstar Precision (Vietnam) Company Limited	1,450,794	1,000,369
Total	$1,563,063	$1,105,893

The sales prices for related parties were not comparable. Terms of collection for related parties shall be the same for those applied to general clients. Receivables shall be finalized on a monthly basis and shall be collected within 15 to 90 days after accounts have been finalized.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(b) Purchases

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Associates	$168,049	$36,275
Other related parties	2,420	2,492
Total	$170,469	$38,767

The purchasing prices to related parties were not comparable. Terms of payment to related parties shall be the same for those applied to general suppliers. Payables shall be finalized on a monthly basis and shall be paid within 30 to 90 days after monthly closing.

(c) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group was charged by associates for processing and therefore recognized processing expense in the amount of NT$99,322 thousand and NT$51,088 thousand, respectively.

(d) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group charged associates for processing and therefore recognized processing income in the amount of NT$1,738 thousand and NT$3,364 thousand, respectively, which were recorded under the caption of operating revenues.

(e) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group charged other related parties for processing and therefore recognized processing income in the amount of NT$0 and NT$2,721 thousand, respectively, which were recorded under the caption of operating revenues.

(f) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group was charged by associates due to product defect and therefore recognized compensation in the amount of NT$1 and NT$0 thousand, respectively, which were recorded under non-operating income and expenses-other gian or loss.

(g) For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Group was charged by other related parties due to product defect and therefore recognized compensation in the amount of NT$28,761 thousand, which were recorded under non-operating income and expenses-other gain or loss.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(h) For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Group recognized NT$0 of disposal gain or loss from sale of machine to associates in the amount of NT$102,868 thousand.

(i) For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Group recognized service fee amounted to NT$285 thousand, which were recorded under non-operating income.

(j) Trade receivables - related parties

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Associates	$16,646	$13,749
Other related party-Northstar Precision (Vietnam) Company Limited	309,596	220,593
Total	$326,242	$234,342

(k) Other receivables - related parties

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Associates	$971	$828
Other related parties	614	-
Total	$1,585	$828

(l) Prepayments

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Associates	$7,792	$4,312

(m) Trade payables-related parties

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Associates	$29,968	$3,928
Other related parties	199	246
Total	$30,167	$4,174

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(n) Operating lease

A. Right-of-use asset

		As of December 31,	
Relationship	Property	2021	2020
Other related party	Buildings	$-	$1,900

B. Lease liabilities

	As of December 31,	
Relationship	2021	2020
Other related party	$-	$1,910

C. Interest on lease liabilities

		For the year ended December 31,	
Relationship	Property	2021	2020
Other related party	Rent office	$10	$31

D. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group paid other related parties for rent expense every month by cash.

E. Lease transactions with related parties

Lessee	Lease	Duration	Rental income
For the year ended Dec. 31, 2021			
Associate	Property and plant	Jan. 1, 2021~Dec. 31, 2021	$9,863
Associate	Property and plant	Jan. 1, 2021~Dec. 31, 2021	7,953
Associate	Property and plant	Jan. 1, 2021~Dec. 31, 2021	1,996
Associate	Property and plant	Apr. 1, 2021~Dec. 31, 2021	1,715
Associate	Property and plant	Dec. 15, 2021~Dec. 31, 2021	780
Other related parties	Property and plant	Jan. 1, 2021~Dec. 31, 2021	5,843
Total			$28,150

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Lessee	Lease	Duration	Rental income
For the year ended Dec. 31, 2021			
Associate	Property and plant	Jan. 1, 2019~Dec. 31, 2021	$10,323
Associate	Property and plant	Jan. 1, 2019~Dec. 31, 2021	8,369
Associate	Property and plant	May 1, 2019~Apr. 30, 2021	2,032
Other related parties	Property and plant	Aug. 1, 2018~Jul. 31, 2020	6,671
		Aug. 1, 2020~Dec. 31,2020	
Total			$27,395

(o) Salaries and rewards to key management of the Group

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	$29,244	$29,492
Post-employment benefits	327	327
Total	$29,571	$29,819

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The following table lists assets of the Group pledged as collaterals:

	Carrying Amount As of December 31,		
Items	2021	2020	Secured liabilities
Trade receivables	$239,200	$246,400	Short-term borrowings
Inventories	239,200	246,400	Short-term borrowings
Property, plant and equipment - land	52,420	52,420	Short-term borrowings
Property, plant and equipment - buildings	228	316	Short-term borrowings
Total	$531,048	$545,536	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

Amounts available under unused letters of credit as of December 31, 2021 are USD658 thousand and EUR1,236 thousand.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Financial instruments

Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$55,705	$53,468
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (exclude cash on hand)	1,146,020	1,042,920
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	173,354	732,059
Trade receivables (includes related parties)	1,120,403	887,489
Other receivables (includes related parties)	10,660	16,928
Refundable Deposits	336	336
Total	$2,506,478	$2,733,200

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Financial liabilities

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Short-term borrowings	$2,093,916	$1,209,980
Trade payables (includes related parties)	932,766	692,796
Leased liabilities (includes related parties)	8,462	13,552
Guarantee deposits received	8,121	5,433
Total	$3,043,265	$1,921,761

(2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activate. The Group identifies measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Group's policy and risk appetite.

The Group has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant transactions, the due approval process by the board of directors and Audit Committee must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Group complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

(3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market prices comprise currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risks (such as equity instruments).

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variables. There are usually interdependencies between risk variables. However, the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

Foreign currency risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Group has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables; therefore natural hedge is received. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Group.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as at the end of the reporting period. The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for foreign currency USD. The information of the sensitivity analyses is as follows:

When NTD is strengthened/weakened against foreign currency USD by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 increased/decreased by NT$8,091 thousand and decreased/increased NT$582 thousand, respectively.

When VND is strengthened/weakened against foreign currency USD by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 increased/decreased by VND$3,343,786 thousand and decreased/ increased by VND$864,070 thousand, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's loans and receivables at variable interest rates, bank borrowings with fixed interest rates and variable interest rates.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as at the end of the reporting period, including investments and borrowings with variable interest rates. At the reporting date, a change of 10 basis points of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 to decrease/increase by NT$616 thousand and NT$354 thousand, respectively.

Equity price risk

The fair value of the Group's unlisted equity securities to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group's unlisted equity securities measured at financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The Group's board of directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

Please refer to Note 12(8) for sensitivity analysis information of other equity instruments whose fair value measurement is categorized under Level 3.

(4) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for trade receivables and notes receivables) and from its financing activities, including bank deposits and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all counterparties based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Group's internal rating criteria, etc. Certain counterparties' credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancing procedures, such as requesting for prepayment or insurance.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, trade receivables from the top ten customers represent 74.70% and 79.65% of the total trade receivables of the Group, respectively. The credit concentration risk of other trade receivable is relatively not significant.

Credit risk from balances with banks and other financial instruments is managed by the Group's treasury in accordance with the Group's policy. The Group only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are banks and financial institutions, companies and government entities with good credit rating and with no significant default risk. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counterparties.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The Group adopted IFRS 9 to assess the expected credit losses. Except for the loss allowance of trade receivables is measured at lifetime expected credit losses, the remaining debt instrument investments which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, low credit risk for these investments is a prerequisite upon acquisition and by using their credit risk as a basis for the distinction of categories as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The Group makes an assessment of each reporting date as to whether the credit risk still meets the conditions of low credit risk and then further determines the method of measuring the loss allowance and the loss ratio.

Financial assets are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery (the issuer or the debtor is in financial difficulties or bankruptcy).

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Group’s objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents and bank borrowings, etc. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group’s financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes contractual interest. The undiscounted payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as at the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
As of December 31, 2021			
Short-term borrowings	$2,104,725	$-	$2,104,725
Trade and other payables	932,766	-	932,766
Leased Liabilities	3,366	5,490	8,856
As of December 31, 2020			
Short-term borrowings	$1,213,466	$-	$1,213,466
Trade and other payables	692,796	-	692,796
Leased Liabilities	5,300	9,013	14,313

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Short-term borrowings	Guarantee deposits received	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of Jan. 1, 2021	$1,209,980	$5,433	$13,552	$1,228,965
Cash flows	883,936	2,688	(4,947)	881,677
Non-cash changes	-	-	(143)	(143)
As of Dec. 31, 2021	$2,093,916	$8,121	$8,462	$2,110,499

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2020:

	Short-term borrowings	Guarantee deposits received	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of Jan. 1, 2020	$850,362	$18,591	$15,297	$884,250
Cash flows	359,618	(13,158)	(4,841)	341,619
Non-cash changes	-	-	3,096	3,096
As of Dec. 31, 2020	$1,209,980	$5,433	$13,552	$1,228,965

(7) Fair values of financial instruments

(a) The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Group to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

i. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.

ii. For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures etc.) at the reporting date.

iii. Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).

iv. Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans, bonds payables and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the Taipei Exchange, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.).

v. The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using on the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation methods (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

(b) Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets and liabilities measure at amortized cost approximates their fair value.

(c) Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12(8) for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Group.

(8) Fair value measurement hierarchy

(a) Fair value measurement hierarchy

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

Level 1– Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

(b) Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities

The Group does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

As of December 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$-	$-	$55,705	$55,705

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

As of December 31, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$-	$-	$53,468	$53,468

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The movement of fair value measurements is as follows:

	Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
	Stock
As of Jan. 1, 2020	$19,431
Acquisition for the year ended Dec. 31, 2020	34,037
As of Dec. 1, 2020	53,468
Acquisition for the year ended Dec. 31, 2021	2,237
As of Dec. 31, 2021	$55,705

Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

As of December 31, 2021

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Market approach	Discount for lack of marketability	5%	The higher the extent of lacking marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks.	Increase (decrease) in the extent for lack of marketability by 10% would result in increase (decrease) in the Group’s other comprehensive income by NT$5,571 thousand.

As of December 31, 2020

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Market approach	Discount for lack of marketability	5%	The higher the extent of lacking marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks.	Increase (decrease) in the extent for lack of marketability by 10% would result in increase (decrease) in the Group's other comprehensive income by NT$5,347 thousand.

Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The Group's financial department is responsible for validating the fair value measurements and ensuring that the results of the valuation are in line with market conditions, based on independent and reliable inputs which are consistent with other information and represent exercisable prices. The Department analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies at each reporting date.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(c) Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed.

As of December 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Investment property (Note 6(8))	$-	$-	$167,629	$167,629

As of December 31, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Investment property (Note 6(8))	$-	$-	$167,629	$167,629

(9) Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies (in thousand dollars)

Information regarding the significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is listed below:

	As of					
	Dec. 31, 2021			Dec. 31, 2020		
	Foreign currencies	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currencies	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets						
Monetary items:						
USD	$47,547	27.27	$1,296,797	$38,659	28.38	$1,097,138
VND	$998,371,052	0.001196	$1,194,451	$1,308,851,122	0.001232	$1,612,505
Investments accounted for under the equity method						
VND	$229,004,492	0.001196	$273,889	$109,854,398	0.001232	$135,341

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	As of					
	Dec. 31, 2021			Dec. 31, 2020		
	Foreign currencies	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currencies	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items:						
USD	$75,206	27.58	$2,074,335	$40,500	28.54	$1,155,877
VND	$533,803,179	0.001190	$635,382	$477,451,472	0.001232	$588,220

The above information is disclosed based on the carrying amount of foreign currency (after conversion to functional currency).

The Group’s entities' functional currency are various and hence is not able to disclose the information of exchange gains and losses of monetary financial assets and liabilities by each significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The foreign exchange gains were NT$23,106 thousand and NT$14,214 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(10) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group’s capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

(11) Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the Group

The Covid-19 outbreak took place in January 2020 and had no significant impact on the Group.

13. OTHER DISCLOSURES

(1) Information at significant transactions:

(a) Financing provided to others: Please refer to Attachment 1.

(b) Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: Please refer to Attachment 2.

(c) Marketable securities held as of December 31, 2021 (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None.

(d) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount of at least NT$ 300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: None.

(e) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount of at least NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: None.

(f) Disposal of individual real estate with amount of at least NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: None.

(g) Related party transactions with purchase or sales amount of at least NT$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: None.

(h) Receivables from related parties of at least NT$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital as of December 31, 2021: None.

(i) Derivative instrument transactions: None.

(j) Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions for the year ended December 31, 2021: Please refer to Attachment 7.

(2) Information on investees:

(a) Investees over whom the Company exercises significant influence or control (excluding investees in Mainland China): Please refer to attachment 3.

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(b) Investees over which the Company exercises control shall be disclosed of information under Note 13(1):

i. Financing provided to others: Please refer to Attachment 1.

ii. Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: None.

iii. Marketable securities held as of December 31, 2021. (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to Attachment 4.

iv. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount of at least NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: None.

v. Acquisition of individual real estate with amount of at least NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: None.

vi. Disposal of individual real estate with amount of at least NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: None.

vii. Related party transactions with purchase or sales amount of at least NT$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: Please refer to Attachment 5.

viii. Receivables from related parties of at least NT$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital as of December 31, 2021: Please refer to Attachment 6.

ix. Derivative instrument transactions: None.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China: None.

(4) Information of major shareholders:

Shares / Name	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership
SEASHORE GROUP LIMITED	24,769,059	37.62%
New General Limited	13,833,217	21.01%
Fubon Life Insurance Company, Ltd.	5,217,000	7.92%

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

14. OPERATING SEGMENT

(1) The major operating revenues of the Group come from manufacturing and sales of motorcycle and auto equipment parts, medical equipment and machine parts. The chief operating decision maker reviewed the overall operating results to make a decision about resources to be allocated to and evaluated the overall performance. Therefore, the Group was aggregated into a single segment.

(2) Geographical information

(a) Revenues from external customers

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Vietnam	$2,626,840	$2,397,903
Other	3,096,608	2,261,004
Total	$5,723,448	$4,658,907

(b) Non-current assets

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Vietnam	$2,579,482	$1,816,570
Taiwan	63,225	67,148
Total	$2,642,707	$1,883,718

(3) Information about major customers: sales from individual customers represent over 10% of the Group's operating revenues is as below:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Customer A	$1,677,869	$1,520,686
Customer B	1,450,794	1,003,090

ATTACHMENT 1 (Fianancing provided to others for the year ended December 31, 2021)

(All the currencies are denominated in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, foreign currency)

EUROCHARM HOLDINGS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NO. (Note1)	Lender	Counter-party	Financial accounting account	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Actual amount provided	Interest rate	Nature of financing	Amount of sales to (purchases from) counter-party	Reason for financing	Loss allowance	Collateral		Limit of financing amount for individual counter-party	Limit of total financing amount
												Item	Value		
0	Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd.	Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I)	Other receivables -related parties	$71,328	$-	$-	1.00%	Need for short term financing	$-	Business turnover	$-	-	$-	$663,797 (Note 2) (Note 3)	$1,327,594 (Note 2)
0	Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd.	Eurocharm Innovation (HK) Co., Limited	Other receivables -related parties	$110,760	$110,760	$27,690 (Note 4)	1.00%	Need for short term financing	$-	Business turnover	$-	-	$-	$663,797 (Note 2) (Note 3)	$1,327,594 (Note 2)
0	Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd.	Eurocharm America LLC.	Other receivables -related parties	$5,538	$5,538	$831 (Note 4)	1.00%	Need for short term financing	$-	Business turnover	$-	-	$-	$663,797 (Note 2) (Note 3)	$1,327,594 (Note 2)
1	Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd.	Vietnam Eurocharm Ways Plastics Company Limited.	Other receivables -related parties	$27,690	$27,690	$-	1.00%	Need for short term financing	$-	Business turnover	$-	-	$-	$828,750 (Note 2) (Note 3)	$1,657,500 (Note 2)

Note 1 : Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd. is coded "0".

A subsidiary under the company's control is coded "1".

Note 2 : For the Company or subsidiaries lending to other companies, the lending amount shall not exceed 40% of its net equity.

The amount for lending to a single organization shall not exceed 20% of the lender's net equity.

Note 3 : According to the Company's "Procedure to provide financing to others", a public offering company that meets the requirements of Article 3, paragraph 4

in the event of providing financing to directly/indirectly 100%-owned foreign subsidiaries, the lending amount to a single subsidiary shall not exceed 40% of the current net assets of the Company.

Note 4 : Transactions between consolidated entities are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

ATTACHMENT 2 (Endorsement/ Guarantee provided to others for the year ended December 31, 2021)

(All the currencies are denominated in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, foreign currency)

EUROCHARM HOLDINGS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

		Guaranteed party											
No. (Note 1)	Endorser/Guarantor	Company name	Relationship (Note2)	Limit of guarantee/endorsement amount to each guaranteed party (Note3)	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Actual amount drawn	Amount of collateral for guarantee/ endorsement	Ratio of accumulated guarantee amount to net assets value per latest financial statements	Maximum guarantee/endorsement amount allowed (Note3)	Guarantee provided by parent company	Guarantee provided by a subsidiary	Guarantee provided to subsidiaries in Mainland China
0	Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd.	Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd.	2	$1,327,594	$80,000	$80,000	$69,000	$-	2.41%	$1,659,493	Y	N	N
0	Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd.	Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I)	2	$1,327,594	$193,830 (USD 7,000) (Note4)	$193,830 (USD 7,000) (Note4)	$182,200 (USD 6,580) (Note4)	$-	5.84%	$1,659,493	Y	N	N
0	Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd.	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	2	$1,327,594	$747,630 (USD 27,000) (Note4)	$747,630 (USD 27,000) (Note4)	$602,208 (USD 21,748) (Note4)	$-	22.53%	$1,659,493	Y	N	N
0	Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd.	Eurocharm Innovation(HK) Co., Limited	2	$1,327,594	$124,605 (USD 4,500) (Note4)	$124,605 (USD 4,500) (Note4)	$-	$-	3.75%	$1,659,493	Y	N	N

Note 1: Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd. is coded "0".

Note 2: The relationship between the guarantor of the endorsement and the object to be guaranteed is as follows:

1.The company with business contacts.

2.The company directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the shares with voting rights.

3.Companies that directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the shares of the company with voting rights.

4.The company directly and indirectly holds more than 90% of the shares with voting rights.

5.Where a public company fulfills its contractual obligations by providing mutual endorsements/guarantees for another company in the same industry.

6.A company whose co-investment relationship is endorsed by all shareholders in proportion to their shareholding ratio.

7.The performance guarantee of the preconstruction real estate contract between the same industry in accordance with the Consumer Protection Law is jointly guaranteed.

Note 3: According to the Company's "Endorsement Procedures", the limitation of endorsement or guarantee for other subsidiaries shall not exceed 50% of the current net value of the Company.

The limitation of endorsement or guarantee for one of the subsidiaries shall not exceed 10% of the current net value of Company.

The limitation of endorsement or guarantee for companies that directly and indirectly holds 100% of the shares with voting rights of a single subsidiary not exceed 40% of the current net value of Company.

Note 4: Foreign currency were exchanged by exchange rate as at balance sheet date.

ATTACHMENT 3 (If an investor has the ability to exercise significant influence on investee or has material controlling power on investee for the year ended December 31, 2021) (Excluding investment in Mainland China)
(All the currencies are denominated in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, foreign currency)

EUROCHARM HOLDINGS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Investor company	Investee company	Address	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount: As of Dec. 31, 2021	Original investment amount: As of Dec. 31, 2020	Investments as of Dec. 31, 2021: Number of shares	Investments as of Dec. 31, 2021: Percentage of ownership (%)	Investments as of Dec. 31, 2021: Book value	Net income (loss) of investee company	Investment income (loss) recognized	Note
Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd.	Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I.)	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding	$615,652	$615,652	19,000,000	100.00%	$4,143,751 (Note 5)	$683,662	$683,662 (Note 5)	Subsidiary
Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd.	Eurocharm America LLC.	America	Trading activities, warehouse and logistic service	USD 200	USD 200	200,000	100.00%	(90) (Note 5)	(2,986)	(2,986) (Note 5)	Subsidiary
Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturing and sales of motor parts and medical equipment	61,425	61,425	5,850,000	100.00%	158,216 (Note 5)	8,839	5,929 (Note 1) (Note 5)	Subsidiary
Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Manufacturing and sales of motor parts and medical equipment	USD 8,700	USD 8,700	-	100.00%	3,703,846 (Note 3) (Note 5)	619,200	693,384 (Note 2) (Note 5)	Subsidiary
Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Eurocharm Innovation (HK) Co., Limited	Hong Kong	Trading activities	USD 1,500	USD 1,500	1,500,000	100.00%	65,787 (Note 5)	148,515	21,453 (Note 4) (Note 5)	Subsidiary
Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Vietnam Eurocharm Ways Plastics Company Limited.	Vietnam	Plastic dipping and processing	USD 1,100	-	-	55.00%	25,193 (Note 5)	(9,091)	(5,000)	Subsidiary
Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Hsieh Yuan Technology Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Manufacturing and sales of motor parts and surface plating	USD 562	USD 562	-	45.00%	42,227	16,725	7,527	Investment accounted for under the equity method
Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Lieh Kwan International Co., Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding	USD 800	USD 800	8,000	40.00%	21,027	(2,559)	(1,024)	Investment accounted for under the equity method
Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Vietnam King Duan Industrial Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Manufacturing and sales of motor parts	USD 4,000	-	-	40.00%	123,696	36,232	14,493	Investment accounted for under the equity method
Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Vietnam Uni-Calsonic Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Manufacturing and sales of motor parts	USD 220	-	-	40.00%	6,017	(67)	(27)	Investment accounted for under the equity method
Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	Exedy Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Manufacturing and sales of motor parts	VND 13,212,264	VND 13,212,264	-	20.00%	73,163	70,727	14,145	Investment accounted for under the equity method
Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	Shiang Yu Precision Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Design, manufacturing and sales of molds	USD 800	USD 800	-	40.00%	28,464	15,490	6,196	Investment accounted for under the equity method

Note 1: Including investment gain recognized under equity method amounted to NT$8,839 thousand and unrealized profit on transaction between subsidiaries amounted to NT$2,910 thousand.
Note 2: Including investment gain recognized under equity method amounted to NT$619,200 thousand and realized profit on transaction between subsidiaries amounted to NT$74,184 thousand.
Note 3: Holding net equity at the end of the period amount to NT$3,782,509 thousand minus unrealized profit on transaction between subsubsidiaries amounted to NT$78,663 thousand.
Note 4: Including investment gain recognized under equity method amounted to NT$148,515 thousand and unrealized profit on transaction between subsidiaries amounted to NT$127,602 thousand.
Note 5: Transactions between consolidated entities are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

ATTACHMENT 4 (Securities held as of December 31, 2021) (Excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

(All the currencies are denominated in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

EUROCHARM HOLDINGS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

				Investments as of December 31, 2021					
Company	Investee company	Relationship	Financial statement account	Number of shares	Book value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	Note	Shares as collateral
Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd.	Vietnam Precision Industrial Joint Stock Company	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	$11,007	6.91%	$11,007	-	None
Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Northstar Precision (Vietnam) Company Limited	Other related party	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	44,698	19.90%	44,698	-	None
	Total				$55,705		$55,705		

ATTACHMENT 5 (Related party transactions with purchase or sales amount of at least NT$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021)

(All the currencies are denominated in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

EUROCHARM HOLDINGS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

				Transactions			Details of non-arm's length transaction		Notes and trade receivables (payables)		
Purchase (sales) company	Related party	Relationship	Purchases (Sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales) (%)	Term	Unit price	Term	Balance	Percentage of total balances (%)	Note
Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd.	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	Also a subsidiary under the Company's control	Sales	$518,975	86.78%	60~90 days after monthly closing	By product type, cost, market price and other trading terms.	Non related parties are 60~90 days after monthly closing	Trade receivables $54,578	74.10%	1
Eurocharm Innovation (HK) Co., Limited	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	Also a subsidiary under the Company's control	Sales	$755,385	96.41%	60~90 days after monthly closing	By product type, cost, market price and other trading terms.	Non related parties are 60~90 days after monthly closing	Trade receivables $186,808	87.02%	1
Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	Northstar Precision (Vietnam) Company Limited	Other related party	Sales	$1,446,580	25.39%	30~90 days after monthly closing	By product type, cost, market price and other trading terms.	Non related parties are 15~90 days after monthly closing	Trade receivables $308,950	26.50%	

Note 1: Transactions between consolidated entities are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

ATTACHMENT 6 (Receivables from related of at least NT$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital as of December 31, 2021)

(All the currencies are denominated in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

EUROCHARM HOLDINGS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Company name	Related party	Relationships	Ending balance	Turnover ratio	Overdue		Amount received in subsequent periods	Loss allowance	Note
					Amount	Action taken			
Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	Northstar Precision (Vietnam) Company Limited	Other related party	$308,950	5.47	$-	-	$148,317	$-	
Eurocharm Innovation (HK) Co., Limited	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	Also a subsidiary under the Company's control	$186,808	7.80	$-	-	$4,678	$-	1

Note 1: Transactions between consolidated entities are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

ATTACHMENT 7 (Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions for the year ended December 31, 2020)
(All the currencies are denominated in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

EUROCHARM HOLDINGS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

No (Note1)	Company name	Counter party	Nature of relationship (Note 2)	Intercompany transactions			
				Financial Statement Account	Amount	Terms	Percentage of consolidated total gross sales or total assets (Note3)
	2021.01.01~2021.12.31						
0	Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd.	Eurocharm Innovation (HK) Co., Limited	1	Other receivables	$27,690	-	0.42%
0	Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd.	Eurocharm Innovation (HK) Co., Limited	1	Interest incomes	462	-	0.01%
0	Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd.	Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I)	1	Interest incomes	115	-	-%
0	Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd.	Eurocharm America LLC.	1	Other receivables	832	-	0.01%
0	Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd.	Eurocharm America LLC.	1	Interest incomes	1	-	-%
1	Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd. (B.V.I)	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	2	Dividend receivables	110,908	-	1.67%
2	Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd.	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	518,975	60~90 days after monthly closing	9.07%
2	Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd.	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	3	Trade receivables	54,578	60~90 days after monthly closing	0.82%
2	Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd.	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	3	Other incomes	219	-	-%
2	Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd.	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	3	Other expenses	13	-	-%
2	Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd.	Vietnam Eurocharm Ways Plastics Company Limited.	3	Sales	3,334	60~90 days after monthly closing	0.06%
2	Eurocharm Innovation Co., Ltd.	Vietnam Eurocharm Ways Plastics Company Limited.	3	Trade Receivables	536	60~90 days after monthly closing	0.01%
3	Eurocharm Innovation (HK) Co., Limited	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	755,385	60~90 days after monthly closing	13.20%
3	Eurocharm Innovation (HK) Co., Limited	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	3	Trade Receivables	186,808	60~90 days after monthly closing	2.82%
3	Eurocharm Innovation (HK) Co., Limited	Vietnam Eurocharm Ways Plastics Company Limited.	3	Sales	28,146	60~90 days after monthly closing	0.49%
3	Eurocharm Innovation (HK) Co., Limited	Vietnam Eurocharm Ways Plastics Company Limited.	3	Trade Receivables	27,864	60~90 days after monthly closing	0.42%
4	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	Eurocharm America LLC.	3	Sales	54,675	60~90 days after monthly closing	0.96%
4	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	Eurocharm America LLC.	3	Trade Receivables	52,147	60~90 days after monthly closing	0.79%
4	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	Eurocharm America LLC.	3	Other receivables	651	15 days after monthly closing	0.01%
4	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	Vietnam Eurocharm Ways Plastics Company Limited.	3	Other receivables	1,570	15 days after monthly closing	0.02%
4	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	Vietnam Eurocharm Ways Plastics Company Limited.	3	Rental Income	1,058	In accordance with contract terms	0.02%
5	Vietnam Eurocharm Ways Plastics Company Limited.	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	494	30 days after monthly closing	0.01%
5	Vietnam Eurocharm Ways Plastics Company Limited.	Vietnam Precision Industrial No.1 Co., Ltd.	3	Advance Payment	451	In accordance with contract terms	0.01%

Note 1: Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries are coded as follows:

1. Eurocharm Holdings Co., Ltd. is coded "0".
2. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: Transactions are categorized as follows：

1. Investor to investee.
2. Investee to investor.
3. Investee to investee.

Note 3: The percentage base with respect to the total consolidated revenue-weighted average (about income statement accounts) or total assets (about balance sheet accounts).

Note 4: Foreign currencies were converted into New Taiwan dollars based on exchanged rate of balance sheet date.