

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’
REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd. (the "Company") as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

The key audit matters for the Company's 2020 parent company only financial statements are stated as follows:

Cutoff of export revenue

Description

Refer to Note 4(28) for accounting policy on revenue recognition and Note 6(18) for accounting items on revenue.

The Company's sales revenue mainly arises from the manufacture and sales of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient ("API"), which primarily consists of export sales. The Company recognises export sales revenue based on the terms and conditions of transactions which vary with different customers. As revenue recognition involves manual processes and is material to the financial statements, we consider the cutoff of export revenue a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following key audit procedures in response to the above key audit matter:

1. Understood and assessed the effectiveness of internal controls over cutoff of sales revenue and tested the effectiveness of internal controls over shipping and billing.
2. Checked the completeness of the export sales details for a certain period around balance sheet date and performed cutoff tests on a random basis, which included checking the terms and conditions of transactions, verifying against supporting documents, and checking whether inventory movements and costs of sales were recognised in the appropriate period.

Inventory valuation

Description

Refer to Note 4(11) for accounting policies on inventory valuation, Note 5(2)1 for the uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions applied in inventory valuation, and Note 6(4) for details of inventories. As at December 31, 2020, the balances of inventory and allowance for inventory valuation losses were \$1,448,766 thousand and \$313,819 thousand, respectively.

The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacture and sales of API. As the manufacturing process is relatively complicated and time-consuming, materials require longer lead time, the waiting period for product registration is long, and the timing of the product launch may be deferred, there is higher risk of incurring loss on inventory valuation. For inventories sold under normal terms, the Company measures inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value. For inventories aging over a certain period of time and are individually identified as obsolete inventories, the net realisable value is calculated based on the historical information of inventory turnover. Since the calculation of net realisable value involves subjective judgement and the ending balance of inventory is material to the financial statements, we consider the valuation of inventory a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following key audit procedures in response to the above key audit matter:

1. Evaluated the reasonableness of provision policies and procedures on allowance for inventory valuation losses, including the historical data of inventory turnover and judgement of obsolete inventory.
2. Verified whether the dates used in the inventory aging reports that the Company applied to value inventories were accurate. Recalculated and evaluated the reasonableness of allowance for inventory valuation losses in order to confirm whether the reported information was in line with the Company's policies.
3. Selected samples from inventory items by each sequence number to verify its realisable value and to evaluate the reasonableness of allowance for inventory valuation loss.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards 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 parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only 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 Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Lin, Yung-Chih

Independent Accountants

Liu, Tzu-Meng

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

Republic of China

March 18, 2021

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only 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, PricewaterhouseCoopers 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.

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets		Notes	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 3,879,691	33	\$ 3,020,410	26
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	-	-	2,920	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3) and 12	379,411	3	562,856	5
1200	Other receivables		17,569	-	10,118	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	6,348	-	5,697	-
1220	Current income tax assets	6(25)	8,969	-	8,969	-
130X	Inventories	5 and 6(4)	1,134,947	10	1,100,695	10
1410	Prepayments		96,841	1	107,502	1
11XX	Total current assets		5,523,776	47	4,819,167	42
Non-current assets						
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(5)	308,115	3	415,210	4
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6(6)	1,681,095	14	1,763,209	16
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7)(9)	3,053,564	26	3,192,172	28
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	559,847	5	602,221	5
1780	Intangible assets		6,885	-	9,458	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(25)	505,018	4	504,946	4
1915	Prepayments for equipment		108,322	1	80,441	1
1920	Guarantee deposits paid		1,029	-	5,244	-
1980	Other financial assets - non-current	8	29,270	-	29,270	-
15XX	Total non-current assets		6,253,145	53	6,602,171	58
1XXX	Total assets		\$ 11,776,921	100	\$ 11,421,338	100

(Continued)

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and Equity		Notes	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities						
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(10)	\$ 9,494	-	\$ -	-
2120	Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)				
	- current		2,172	-	-	-
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6(18)	47,518	-	46,789	-
2150	Notes payable		1,173	-	1,353	-
2170	Accounts payable		126,820	1	93,643	1
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	36,598	-	45,517	-
2200	Other payables	6(11)	308,560	3	285,292	3
2230	Current income tax liabilities	6(25)	67,969	1	-	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current		16,500	-	16,014	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		616,804	5	488,608	4
Non-current liabilities						
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(25)	-	-	584	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		550,182	5	590,020	5
2640	Net defined benefit liabilities	6(12)	79,232	1	82,182	1
2645	Guarantee deposits received		1,300	-	-	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		630,714	6	672,786	6
2XXX	Total liabilities		1,247,518	11	1,161,394	10
Equity						
Share capital						
3110	Common stock	6(13)	7,907,392	67	7,907,392	69
3200	Capital surplus	6(14)(15)	1,294,689	11	1,294,605	12
	Retained earnings	6(5)(16)				
3310	Legal reserve		634,265	5	612,600	6
3320	Special reserve		67,825	1	22,829	-
3350	Unappropriated earnings		658,275	6	490,344	4
3400	Other equity interest	6(6)(17)	(33,043)	(1)	(67,826)	(1)
3XXX	Total equity		10,529,403	89	10,259,944	90
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments						
7 and 9						
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		\$ 11,776,921	100	\$ 11,421,338	100

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

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share amounts)

			Year ended December 31			
			2020		2019	
Items	Notes		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(18) and 7	\$ 3,046,220	100	\$ 2,813,047	100
5000	Operating costs	6(4)(12)(23)(24) and 7	(1,758,472)	(58)	(1,677,387)	(59)
5900	Net operating margin		1,287,748	42	1,135,660	41
	Operating expenses	6(12)(23)(24), 7 and 12				
6100	Selling expenses		(175,267)	(5)	(160,552)	(6)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(455,460)	(15)	(446,039)	(16)
6300	Research and development expenses		(206,364)	(7)	(206,570)	(7)
6450	Gain on reversal of (expected credit losses)		197	-	(202)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(836,894)	(27)	(813,363)	(29)
6900	Operating profit		450,854	15	322,297	12
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(19)	21,043	-	28,541	1
7010	Other income	6(20) and 7	29,164	1	66,295	2
7020	Other gains and losses	6(2)(9)(21) and 12	(36,487)	(1)	(44,362)	(2)
7050	Finance costs	6(8)(22)	(7,072)	-	(8,532)	-
7070	Share of loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	(104,620)	(4)	(117,725)	(4)
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		(97,972)	(4)	(75,783)	(3)
7900	Profit before income tax		352,882	11	246,514	9
7950	Income tax expense	6(25)	(70,815)	(2)	(29,858)	(1)
8200	Profit for the year		\$ 282,067	9	\$ 216,656	8
	Other comprehensive income (loss)					
	Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Actuarial (gains) losses on defined benefit plans	6(12)	\$ 2,369	-	(\$ 5,936)	-
8316	Unrealised (gains) losses from equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(5)(17)	176,406	6	(48,718)	(2)
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(25)	(473)	-	1,187	-
	Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	6(6)(17)	22,506	1	(56,865)	(2)
8300	Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		\$ 200,808	7	(\$ 110,332)	(4)
8500	Total comprehensive income for the year		\$ 482,875	16	\$ 106,324	4
	Earnings per share (in dollars)	6(26)				
9750	Basic		\$ 0.36		\$ 0.27	
9850	Diluted		\$ 0.36		\$ 0.27	

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

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Retained Earnings				Other Equity Interest			
		Share capital - common stock	Capital reserve	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
	Notes								
<u>Year ended December 31, 2019</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2019		\$ 7,907,392	\$ 1,292,555	\$ 568,302	\$ 22,829	\$ 708,338	(\$ 41,252)	\$ 80,868	\$ 10,539,032
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	216,656	-	-	216,656
Other comprehensive loss for the year	6(5)(6)(17)	-	-	-	-	(4,749)	(56,865)	(48,718)	(110,332)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	211,907	(56,865)	(48,718)	106,324
Distribution of 2018 net income:									
Legal reserve		-	-	44,298	-	(44,298)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	6(16)	-	-	-	-	(387,462)	-	-	(387,462)
Employee stock option compensation cost	6(14)(15)	-	2,050	-	-	-	-	-	2,050
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(5)(17)	-	-	-	-	1,859	-	(1,859)	-
Balance at December 31, 2019		\$ 7,907,392	\$ 1,294,605	\$ 612,600	\$ 22,829	\$ 490,344	(\$ 98,117)	\$ 30,291	\$ 10,259,944
<u>Year ended December 31, 2020</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2020		\$ 7,907,392	\$ 1,294,605	\$ 612,600	\$ 22,829	\$ 490,344	(\$ 98,117)	\$ 30,291	\$ 10,259,944
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	282,067	-	-	282,067
Other comprehensive income for the year	6(5)(6)(17)	-	-	-	-	1,896	22,506	176,406	200,808
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	283,963	22,506	176,406	482,875
Distribution of 2019 net income:									
Legal reserve		-	-	21,665	-	(21,665)	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	44,996	(44,996)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	6(16)	-	-	-	-	(213,500)	-	-	(213,500)
Employee stock option compensation cost	6(14)(15)	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	84
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(5)(17)	-	-	-	-	164,129	-	(164,129)	-
Balance at December 31, 2020		\$ 7,907,392	\$ 1,294,689	\$ 634,265	\$ 67,825	\$ 658,275	(\$ 75,611)	\$ 42,568	\$ 10,529,403

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

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Year ended December 31	
	Notes	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		\$ 352,882	\$ 246,514
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Loss (gain) on valuation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		5,092 (2,511)
(Gain on reversal of) expected credit losses	12	(197)	202
Reversal of allowance for loss on inventory market price decline	6(4)	(74,623)	(2,590)
Provision for obsolescence of supplies		3,312	5,972
Share of loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		104,620	117,725
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	6(7)(23)	266,984	272,707
Property, plant and equipment transferred to loss	6(8)(23)	12,794	15,148
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(7)(21)	11,900	22,726
(Gain on reversal of) impairment loss	6(21)	2,587	-
Amortisation	6(7)(9)(21)	(4,253)	707
Prepayments for equipment transferred to loss	6(23)	6,044	7,693
Employee stock option compensation cost		-	1,967
Interest income	6(14)(15)	84	2,050
Interest expense	6(19)	(21,043)	(28,541)
	6(22)	7,072	8,532
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Accounts receivable		183,642 (12,318)
Other receivables		6,147)	5,481
Other receivables - related parties		(651)	(72)
Inventories		40,371	145,483
Prepayments		7,349 (33,201)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities - current		729	24,248
Notes payable		(180)	205
Accounts payable		33,177	19,904
Accounts payable - related parties		(8,919)	6,210
Other payables		11,456 (16,561)
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current		(581)	(617)
Cash inflow generated from operations		933,501	807,063
Interest received		19,739	28,599
Interest paid		(7,072)	(9,410)
Income tax paid		(3,975)	(136,614)
Net cash flows from operating activities		942,193	689,638

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SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Year ended December 31	
	Notes	2020	2019
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value	6(5)		
through other comprehensive income		\$ 283,501	\$ 4,189
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity	6(6)		
method - subsidiary		-	(1,192,251)
Cash paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(27)	(64,529)	(15,925)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		124	-
Acquisition of intangible assets		(2,310)	(2,249)
Increase in prepayments for equipment		(91,435)	(71,998)
Decrease (increase) in guarantee deposits paid		4,215	(4,341)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		129,566	(1,282,575)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	6(28)	9,494	(61,694)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	6(28)	(9,772)	(11,335)
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	6(28)	1,300	(1,618)
Payment of cash dividends	6(16)	(213,500)	(387,462)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(212,478)	(462,109)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		859,281	(1,055,046)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6(1)	3,020,410	4,075,456
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(1)	\$ 3,879,691	\$ 3,020,410

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

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

- (1) ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd. (the Company) was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) on November 11, 1997. The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacture of western medicines and other chemical materials, biological technology services, intellectual property rights, international trade and research, development and manufacture of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API), albumin medicines, oligonucleotide medicines, peptide medicines, injections and new small molecule drugs, as well as the provision of related consulting and technical services.
- (2) The common shares of the Company have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since September 2011.
- (3) Uni-President Enterprises Corp., the Company's ultimate parent company, holds 37.94% equity interest in the Company.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 18, 2021.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 4, 'Extension of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9'	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform— Phase 2'	January 1, 2021

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

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

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

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

The parent company only financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, these parent company only financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

- (a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.
- (b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- (c) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretation as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”) requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

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

A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

B. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

C. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

D. All foreign exchange gains and losses based on the nature of those transactions are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within “other gains and losses”.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

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

- (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
- (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
- (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to pay off liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

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

(5) Cash equivalents

A. Cash equivalents refer to short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

B. Time deposits and bills under repurchase agreements that meet the above criteria and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitment in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(6) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

D. The Company recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

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

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

(8) Accounts and notes receivable

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

(9) Impairment of financial assets

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

(10) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(11) Inventories

The standard cost method is applied, and cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in process comprises raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses. When the cost of inventories exceeds the net realisable value the amount of any write-down of inventories is recognised as cost of sales during the period; and the amount of any reversal of inventory write-down is recognised as

a reduction in the cost of sales during the period.

(12) Investments accounted for using equity method - subsidiaries

- A. A subsidiary is an entity where the Company has the right to dominate its finance and operating policies (including special purpose entities), normally the Company owns more than 50% of the voting rights directly or indirectly in that entity. Subsidiaries are accounted for under the equity method in the Company's non-consolidated financial statements.
- B. Unrealised gains or losses resulting from inter-company transactions with subsidiaries are eliminated. To meet the consistency of accounting policies of the Company, necessary adjustments are made to the accounting policies of the subsidiaries.
- C. After acquisition of subsidiaries, the Company recognises proportionately the share of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the income statement as part of the Company's profit and loss and other comprehensive income, respectively. When the share of loss from a subsidiary exceeds the carrying amount of Company's interest in that subsidiary, the Company continues to recognise its share in the subsidiary's loss proportionately.
- D. According to Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Securities Issuers, 'profit for the year' and 'other comprehensive income for the year' reported in an entity's parent company only statement of comprehensive income, shall equal to 'profit for the year' and 'other comprehensive income' attributable to owners of the parent reported in that entity's consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Total equity reported in an entity's parent company only financial statements, shall equal to equity attributable to owners of parent reported in that entity's consolidated financial statements.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. If each component of property, plant and equipment is significant, it is depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment

are as follows:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Estimated useful lives</u>
Buildings and structures	2 ~ 35 years
Machinery and equipment	2 ~ 12 years
Transportation equipment	2 ~ 5 years
Office equipment	2 ~ 9 years
Other equipment	2 ~ 19 years

(14) Intangible assets

Professional skills and computer software, etc. are stated at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 ~ 5 years.

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

- A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable. The Group subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.
- C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost of under the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability. The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.
- D. For lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of right-of use assets to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognise the difference between remeasured lease liability in profit or loss.

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss shall be reversed to the extent of the loss previously recognised in profit or loss. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not exceed the depreciated or amortized

historical cost if the impairment had not been recognised.

(17) Borrowings

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

(18) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition:

- (a) Hybrid (combined) contracts; or
- (b) They eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
- (c) They are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management policy.

B. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(19) Notes and accounts payable

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

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

(20) Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Company to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. At initial recognition, the Company measures financial guarantee contracts at fair value and subsequently at the higher of amount of provisions determined by the expected credit losses and the cumulative gains that were previously recognised.

(21) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(22) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(23) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plan

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

(b) Defined benefit plan

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

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

C. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

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

(24) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-market vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(25) Income tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.
- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
- C. Deferred income tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed.
- E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(26) Share capital

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

(27) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are

resolved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(28) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods

- (a) The Company manufactures and sells API, intermediates, etc. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
- (b) Revenue is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the sales returns and discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the sales returns and discounts, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. As the time interval between the transfer of committed goods or service and the payment of customer does not exceed one year, the Company does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.
- (c) A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

B. Sales of services

- (a) The Company provides technology development and consultation services. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the service rendered up to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided. The customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.
- (b) The Company's estimate about revenue, costs and progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation is subject to a revision whenever there is a change in circumstances. Any increase or decrease in revenue or costs due to an estimate revision is reflected in profit or loss during the period when the management becomes aware of the changes in circumstances.

C. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

Given that the contractual period lasts less than one year, the Company recognises the incremental costs (mainly comprised of sales commissions) of obtaining a contract as an expense

when incurred although the Group expects to recover those costs.

(29) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with any conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

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

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

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

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A. Evaluation of inventories

(a) As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Company must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgments and estimates. As the manufacturing process is long and complex, causing longer materials lead time, the waiting period for product registration is long, and the timing of customers' product launch may be deferred, the Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

(b) As of December 31, 2020, the carrying amount of inventories was \$1,134,947.

B. Realisability of deferred tax assets

(a) Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Assessment of the realisability of deferred tax assets involves critical accounting judgments and estimates of the management, including the assumptions of expected future sales revenue growth rate and profit rate, tax exempt duration, available tax credits, tax planning, etc. Any variations in global economic environment, industrial environment, and laws and regulations might cause material adjustments to deferred income tax assets.

(b) As of December 31, 2020, the Company recognised deferred income tax assets amounting to \$505,018.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Cash:		
Cash on hand	\$ 30	\$ 30
Checking accounts and demand deposits	<u>56,264</u>	<u>130,132</u>
	<u>56,294</u>	<u>130,162</u>
Cash equivalents:		
Time deposits	3,593,500	2,620,500
Bills under repurchase agreements	<u>229,897</u>	<u>269,748</u>
	<u>3,823,397</u>	<u>2,890,248</u>
	<u>\$ 3,879,691</u>	<u>\$ 3,020,410</u>

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

B. Details of the Company's time deposits pledged to others as collateral (listed as 'Other financial assets - non-current') as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are provided in Note 8.

(2) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivatives	<u>(\$ 2,172)</u>	<u>\$ 2,920</u>
Non-current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Unlisted stocks	\$ 4,620	\$ 4,620
Valuation adjustment	<u>(4,620)</u>	<u>(4,620)</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

A. The Company recognised net gain (loss) of \$2,295 and (\$2,552) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (listed as "Other gains and losses") for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

B. The Company entered into contracts relating to derivative financial liabilities which were not accounted for under hedge accounting. The information is listed below (Units in thousands of currencies indicated):

Items	December 31, 2020	
	Contract amount	Contract period
Forward foreign exchange contracts	USD 11,545	11.2020~4.2021

Items	December 31, 2019	
	Contract amount	Contract period
Forward foreign exchange contracts	USD 13,553	10.2019~3.2020

The Company entered into forward foreign contracts to hedge exchange rate risk of operating activities. However, these forward foreign exchange contracts are not accounted for under hedge accounting.

- C. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(3) ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Accounts receivable	\$ 379,450	\$ 563,092
Less: Loss allowance	(39)	(236)
	<u>\$ 379,411</u>	<u>\$ 562,856</u>

- A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Not past due	\$ 341,719	\$ 441,811
Less than 30 days	29,608	73,342
Between 31 to 90 days	8,123	47,939
	<u>\$ 379,450</u>	<u>\$ 563,092</u>

The above ageing analysis is based on past due date.

- B. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, accounts receivable arose from contracts with customers. As of January 1, 2019, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$550,774.
- C. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company does not hold any collateral as security.
- D. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's accounts receivable is the book value.
- E. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) INVENTORIES

December 31, 2020			
	Cost	Allowance for market price decline	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 370,211	(\$ 53,175)	\$ 317,036
Supplies	28,370	(2,576)	25,794
Work in process	362,983	(74,384)	288,599
Finished goods	687,202	(183,684)	503,518
	<u>\$ 1,448,766</u>	<u>(\$ 313,819)</u>	<u>\$ 1,134,947</u>
December 31, 2019			
	Cost	Allowance for market price decline	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 325,013	(\$ 49,694)	\$ 275,319
Supplies	24,771	(2,152)	22,619
Work in process	313,720	(59,425)	254,295
Finished goods	825,633	(277,171)	548,462
	<u>\$ 1,489,137</u>	<u>(\$ 388,442)</u>	<u>\$ 1,100,695</u>

The Company recognised expense and loss of inventories for the year:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Cost of goods sold	\$ 1,617,302	\$ 1,426,493
Loss on inventory scrap	43,508	19,529
Loss on physical inventory	519	3,170
Under applied manufacturing overhead	137,181	195,925
Reversal of allowance for inventory market price decline (Note)	(74,623)	(2,590)
Revenue from sale of scraps	(1,773)	(8,472)
Total cost of goods sold	<u>\$ 1,722,114</u>	<u>\$ 1,634,055</u>

Note: The Company reversed a previous inventory write-down which was accounted for as reduction of cost of goods sold because certain inventory which were previously provided with allowance were again utilised in the research and development project or in production for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(5) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME -
NON-CURRENT

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Equity instruments		
Listed stocks	\$ 97,874	\$ 217,246
Unlisted stocks	167,673	167,673
	<u>265,547</u>	<u>384,919</u>
Valuation adjustment	42,568	30,291
	<u>\$ 308,115</u>	<u>\$ 415,210</u>

- A. The Company has elected to classify investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments is the book value as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.
- B. Due to the change in investment strategies, the Company sold \$283,501 and \$4,189 of equity instruments at fair value resulting in cumulative gain on disposal of \$164,129 and \$1,859 which was reclassified to retained earnings during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.
- C. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	\$ 176,406	(\$ 48,718)
Cumulative losses (gains) reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	(\$ 164,129)	(\$ 1,859)

- D. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(6) INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
At January 1	\$ 1,763,209	\$ 745,548
Addition of investments accounted for using equity method	-	1,192,251
Share of profit or loss of investments accounted for using equity method	(104,620)	(117,725)
Changes in other equity items	22,506	(56,865)
At December 31	\$ 1,681,095	\$ 1,763,209
	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Subsidiaries:		
SPT International, Ltd.	\$ 1,680,970	\$ 1,763,097
ScinoPharm Singapore Pte Ltd.	125	112
	\$ 1,681,095	\$ 1,763,209

- A. For information relating to the Company's subsidiaries, please refer to Note 4(3), "Basis of consolidation" of the Company's 2020 consolidated financial statements.
- B. The share of loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method amounted to (\$104,620) and (\$117,725) for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.
- C. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company does not hold any investment accounted for using equity method as collateral.

(7) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

						Construction in progress and equipment before acceptance inspection	
<u>January 1, 2020</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Other equipment</u>		<u>Total</u>
Cost	\$ 2,517,741	\$ 4,542,361	\$ 18,851	\$ 171,047	\$ 3,956	\$ 1,013,226	\$ 8,267,182
Accumulated depreciation	(1,078,028)	(3,829,848)	(18,423)	(137,258)	(2,169)	-	(5,065,726)
Accumulated impairment	-	(9,284)	-	-	-	-	(9,284)
	<u>\$ 1,439,713</u>	<u>\$ 703,229</u>	<u>\$ 428</u>	<u>\$ 33,789</u>	<u>\$ 1,787</u>	<u>\$ 1,013,226</u>	<u>\$ 3,192,172</u>
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2020</u>							
At January 1	\$ 1,439,713	\$ 703,229	\$ 428	\$ 33,789	\$ 1,787	\$ 1,013,226	\$ 3,192,172
Additions	-	4,488	-	-	-	71,853	76,341
Reclassified from prepayments for equipment	-	-	-	-	-	63,554	63,554
Reclassified upon completion	8,683	64,001	204	11,473	-	(84,361)	-
Transferred to intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	(1,161)	(1,161)
Transferred to loss (Note 1)	-	-	-	-	-	(11,900)	(11,900)
Depreciation charge	(105,190)	(147,813)	(218)	(13,621)	(142)	-	(266,984)
Disposals — Cost	-	(58,774)	(1,475)	(18,264)	-	-	(78,513)
— Accumulated depreciation	-	56,063	1,475	18,264	-	-	75,802
Gain on reversal of impairment loss	-	4,253	-	-	-	-	4,253
At December 31	<u>\$ 1,343,206</u>	<u>\$ 625,447</u>	<u>\$ 414</u>	<u>\$ 31,641</u>	<u>\$ 1,645</u>	<u>\$ 1,051,211</u>	<u>\$ 3,053,564</u>
<u>December 31, 2020</u>							
Cost	\$ 2,526,424	\$ 4,552,076	\$ 17,580	\$ 164,256	\$ 3,956	\$ 1,051,211	\$ 8,315,503
Accumulated depreciation	(1,183,218)	(3,921,598)	(17,166)	(132,615)	(2,311)	-	(5,256,908)
Accumulated impairment	-	(5,031)	-	-	-	-	(5,031)
	<u>\$ 1,343,206</u>	<u>\$ 625,447</u>	<u>\$ 414</u>	<u>\$ 31,641</u>	<u>\$ 1,645</u>	<u>\$ 1,051,211</u>	<u>\$ 3,053,564</u>

						Construction in progress and equipment before acceptance inspection	
<u>January 1, 2019</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Other equipment</u>		<u>Total</u>
Cost	\$ 2,509,751	\$ 4,496,132	\$ 18,851	\$ 161,378	\$ 3,956	\$ 1,056,179	\$ 8,246,247
Accumulated depreciation	(971,249)	(3,721,669)	(17,358)	(137,439)	(1,995)	-	(4,849,710)
Accumulated impairment	-	(8,577)	-	-	-	-	(8,577)
	<u>\$ 1,538,502</u>	<u>\$ 765,886</u>	<u>\$ 1,493</u>	<u>\$ 23,939</u>	<u>\$ 1,961</u>	<u>\$ 1,056,179</u>	<u>\$ 3,387,960</u>
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2019</u>							
At January 1	\$ 1,538,502	\$ 765,886	\$ 1,493	\$ 23,939	\$ 1,961	\$ 1,056,179	\$ 3,387,960
Additions	-	3,029	-	-	-	21,681	24,710
Reclassified from prepayments for equipment	-	-	-	-	-	82,142	82,142
Reclassified upon completion	7,990	87,598	-	21,962	-	(117,550)	-
Transferred to intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	(6,500)	(6,500)
Transferred to loss (Note 2)	-	-	-	-	-	(22,726)	(22,726)
Depreciation charge	(106,779)	(152,577)	(1,065)	(12,112)	(174)	-	(272,707)
Disposals — Cost	-	(44,398)	-	(12,293)	-	-	(56,691)
— Accumulated depreciation	-	44,398	-	12,293	-	-	56,691
Impairment loss	-	(707)	-	-	-	-	(707)
At December 31	<u>\$ 1,439,713</u>	<u>\$ 703,229</u>	<u>\$ 428</u>	<u>\$ 33,789</u>	<u>\$ 1,787</u>	<u>\$ 1,013,226</u>	<u>\$ 3,192,172</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>							
Cost	\$ 2,517,741	\$ 4,542,361	\$ 18,851	\$ 171,047	\$ 3,956	\$ 1,013,226	\$ 8,267,182
Accumulated depreciation	(1,078,028)	(3,829,848)	(18,423)	(137,258)	(2,169)	-	(5,065,726)
Accumulated impairment	-	(9,284)	-	-	-	-	(9,284)
	<u>\$ 1,439,713</u>	<u>\$ 703,229</u>	<u>\$ 428</u>	<u>\$ 33,789</u>	<u>\$ 1,787</u>	<u>\$ 1,013,226</u>	<u>\$ 3,192,172</u>

Note 1 : The Company's custom-made software module did not function as expected and meet the Company's end use during the development process. After internal discussion, the Company has decided to write off the unfinished software, and recognised the costs incurred as losses.

Note 2 : The Company did not accept the customized equipment ordered from the vendor as its format and efficiency did not meet expectations. In April 2019, both parties reached a consensus. The vendor refunded and terminated the purchase of equipment and the Company transferred the balance of the related construction in progress and equipment before acceptance inspection to loss.

- A. The Company has not capitalised any interest for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.
- B. The Company's property, plant and equipment were owner-occupied for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.
- C. Information about reversal of impairment loss and impairment loss on property, plant and equipment is provided in Note 6(9).
- D. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, no property, plant and equipment were pledged to others as collateral.

(8) Leasing arrangements — lessee

- A. The Company leases land and buildings and structures. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 50 (including option to extend the leases) and 2 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.
- B. Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less pertain to office premises and low-value assets pertain to computers.
- C. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Land	\$ 557,484	\$ 602,221
Buildings and structures	2,363	-
	<u>\$ 559,847</u>	<u>\$ 602,221</u>
	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	<u>Depreciation charge</u>	<u>Depreciation charge</u>
Land	\$ 12,457	\$ 15,148
Buildings and structures	337	-
	<u>\$ 12,794</u>	<u>\$ 15,148</u>

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

	For the year ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended December 31, 2019
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 6,900	\$ 8,510
Expense on short-term lease contracts	1,729	2,487
Expense on leases of low-value assets	1,005	877

F. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's total cash outflow for leases were \$19,406 and \$23,209, respectively.

(9) IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

- A. The Company recognised the reversal of impairment loss amounting to \$— and \$707 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Some of the idle machineries were again utilised in production and accordingly, the Company recognised the reversal of impairment loss amounting to \$4,253 and \$— for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (listed as “Other gains and losses”), respectively. For details of accumulated impairment, please refer to Note 6(7).
- B. The (gain on reversal of) impairment loss reported by operating segments are as follows:

Department	For the years ended December 31,			
	2020		2019	
	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income
ScinoPharm Taiwan	(\$ 4,253)	\$ -	\$ 707	\$ -

(10) SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2020	Interest rate	Collateral
Bank loans			
Unsecured loans	\$ 9,494	0.79%	None

The Company has no short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2019.

Please refer to Note 6(22) for interest expense recognised in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(11) OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Accrued salaries and bonuses	\$ 64,760	\$ 61,630
Accrued employees' compensation and directors' remuneration	43,210	28,493
Payables on equipment	39,929	28,117
Others	160,661	167,052
	<u>\$ 308,560</u>	<u>\$ 285,292</u>

(12) PENSIONS

A. The Company has set up a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, which applies to all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act (the "Act") on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be covered under the pension scheme of the Labor Standards Law after the enforcement of the Act. In accordance with the Company's retirement plan, an employee may retire when the employee either (i) attains the age of 55 with 15 years of service, (ii) has more than 25 years of service, (iii) has reached the age of 65, or (iv) is incapacitated to work (compulsory retirement). The employees earn two units for each year of service for the first 15 years, and one unit for each additional year thereafter up to a maximum of 45 units. Any fraction of a year equal to or more than six months shall be counted as one year of service, and any fraction of a year less than six months shall be counted as half a year. According to the provisions, employees who retired due to their duties shall get additional 20%. Pension payments are based on the number of units earned and the average salary of the last six months prior to retirement. Calculation of average salary is in accordance with the Labor Standards Law of the R.O.C. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is not enough to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned methods to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contribution for the deficit by the end of March next year.

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

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 109,601	\$ 127,729
Fair value of plan assets	(30,369)	(45,547)
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 79,232</u>	<u>\$ 82,182</u>

(b) Movements in net defined liabilities are as follows:

For the year ended <u>December 31, 2020</u>	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	\$ 127,729	(\$ 45,547)	\$ 82,182
Current service cost	1,696	-	1,696
Interest expense (income)	894	(319)	575
	<u>130,319</u>	<u>(45,866)</u>	<u>84,453</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets	-	(1,642)	(1,642)
Change in financial assumptions	(17,202)	-	(17,202)
Experience adjustments	16,475	-	16,475
	<u>(727)</u>	<u>(1,642)</u>	<u>(2,369)</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	(2,852)	(2,852)
Paid pension	(19,991)	19,991	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 109,601</u>	<u>(\$ 30,369)</u>	<u>\$ 79,232</u>

For the year ended <u>December 31, 2019</u>	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	\$ 121,105	(\$ 44,242)	\$ 76,863
Current service cost	1,579	-	1,579
Interest expense (income)	1,211	(442)	769
	<u>123,895</u>	<u>(44,684)</u>	<u>79,211</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets	-	(1,976)	(1,976)
Change in financial assumptions	3,927	-	3,927
Experience adjustments	3,985	-	3,985
	<u>7,912</u>	<u>(1,976)</u>	<u>5,936</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	(2,965)	(2,965)
Paid pension	(4,078)	4,078	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 127,729</u>	<u>(\$ 45,547)</u>	<u>\$ 82,182</u>

(c) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitisation products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual

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

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

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Discount rate	0.30%	0.70%
Future salary increases	1.00%	3.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience according to Taiwan Life Insurance Industry 5th Mortality Table for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

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

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
<u>December 31, 2020</u>				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 2,794)	\$ 2,890	\$ 2,585	(\$ 2,516)
<u>December 31, 2019</u>				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 3,284)	\$ 3,403	\$ 3,000	(\$ 2,916)

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

The method and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous year.

(e) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plan of the Company for 2021 amounted to \$2,966.

(f) As of December 31, 2020, the weighted average duration of that retirement plan is 10 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	\$	2,097
2~5 years		14,864
Over 6 years		96,120
	\$	<u>113,081</u>

B. Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment. The net pension costs recognised under the defined contribution plan were \$25,773 and \$24,621 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(13) SHARE CAPITAL

A. Movements in the number of the Company’s ordinary shares outstanding are as follows (in thousands of shares):

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Beginning and ending number of the year	<u>790,739</u>	<u>790,739</u>

B. As of December 31, 2020, the Company’s authorised capital was \$10,000,000 and the paid-in capital was \$7,907,392 (790,739 thousand shares) with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

(14) CAPITAL RESERVE

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

B. Movements in the Company's capital reserve are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2020		
	Share premium	Stock options	Total
At January 1	\$ 1,245,682	\$ 48,923	\$ 1,294,605
Employee stock options compensation cost			
— Company	-	84	84
Employee stock options forfeited			
— Company	1,082	(1,082)	-
— Subsidiaries	208	(208)	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 1,246,972</u>	<u>\$ 47,717</u>	<u>\$ 1,294,689</u>
	For the year ended December 31, 2019		
	Share premium	Stock options	Total
At January 1	\$ 1,237,787	\$ 54,768	\$ 1,292,555
Employee stock options compensation cost			
— Company	-	2,050	2,050
Employee stock options forfeited			
— Company	7,686	(7,686)	-
— Subsidiaries	209	(209)	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 1,245,682</u>	<u>\$ 48,923</u>	<u>\$ 1,294,605</u>

(15) SHARE-BASED PAYMENT - EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

A. The Company issued 1 million units, 1.5 million units and 1.5 million units of employee stock options on December 3, 2013, November 6, 2015 and October 14, 2016, respectively (the Grant Date). The exercise prices of the options were set at \$91.70 (in dollars), \$41.65 dollars (in dollars) and \$40.55 (in dollars), respectively, which were based on the closing market price of the Company's common shares on the Grant Date. Each option was granted the right to purchase one share of the Company's common stocks. The exercise price is subject to further adjustments when there is change in share numbers of the Company's common stocks after the Grant Date. As of December 31, 2020, for the issued 1 million units, 1.5 million units and 1.5 million units of employee stock options, the exercise price was adjusted based on the specific formula to \$74.5 (in dollars) per share, \$37.2 (in dollars) per share and \$37.7 (in dollars) per share, respectively. Contract period of the employee stock option plans is 10 years, and options are exercisable in 2 years after the Grant Date. The Company recognised compensation cost relating to the employee stock options plan of \$84 and \$2,050 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

B. Details of the share-based payment arrangement are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2020	
	Number of options (unit in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at beginning of the year	2,205	\$ 45.05
Options forfeited	(76)	49.15
Options outstanding at end of the year	2,129	44.90
Options exercisable at end of the year	2,129	44.90

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	
	Number of options (unit in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at beginning of the year	2,725	\$ 46.08
Options forfeited	(520)	46.89
Options outstanding at end of the year	2,205	45.05
Options exercisable at end of the year	1,967	45.93

C. The expiry date and exercise prices of the employee stock options outstanding at balance sheet date is as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
		No. of stocks (unit in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)	No. of stocks (unit in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)
12.3.2013	12.2.2023	427	\$ 74.50	451	\$ 74.50
11.6.2015	11.5.2025	776	37.20	802	37.20
10.14.2016	10.13.2026	926	37.70	714	37.70

D. The fair value of the Company's employee stock option on Grant Date was evaluated using the combination of Hull & White and the Ritchken trinomial option valuation model. Related information is as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Stock price (in dollars)	Exercise price (in dollars)	Price volatility	Option life	Expected dividends	Interest rate	Fair value per unit (in dollars)
Employee stock options	12.3.2013	\$ 91.70	\$ 91.70	28.50% (Note)	10 years	1.5%	1.7145%	\$ 26.045
Employee stock options	11.6.2015	41.65	41.65	37.63% (Note)	10 years	1.5%	1.2936%	13.799
Employee stock options	10.14.2016	40.55	40.55	37.20% (Note)	10 years	1.5%	0.9223%	13.171

Note: According to daily returns of the Company's stock for the previous year, the annualised volatility is 28.50%, 37.63% and 37.20%, respectively.

(16) RETAINED EARNINGS

- A. Pursuant to the amended R.O.C. Company Act, the current year's after-tax earnings should be used initially to cover any accumulated deficit; thereafter 10% of the remaining earnings should be set aside as legal reserve until the balance of legal reserve is equal to that of paid-in capital. The legal reserve shall be exclusively used to cover accumulated deficit, to issue new stocks, or to distribute cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash dividends to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
- B. Since the Company is in a changeable industry environment and the life cycle of the Company is in a stable growth, the appropriation of earnings should consider fund requirements and capital budget to decide how much earnings will be kept or distributed and how much cash dividends will be distributed. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, 10% of the annual net income, after offsetting any loss of prior years and paying all taxes and dues, shall be set aside as legal reserve. The remaining net income and the unappropriated retained earnings from prior years can be distributed in accordance with a resolution passed during a meeting of the Board of Directors and approved at the stockholders' meeting. Of the amount to be distributed by the Company, stockholders' dividends shall comprise 50% to 100% of the unappropriated retained earnings, and the percentage of cash dividends shall not be less than 30% of dividends distributed.
- C. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve for the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings. The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently.
- D. The Company recognised cash dividends distributed to owners amounting to \$213,500 (\$0.27 (in dollars) per share) and \$387,462 (\$0.49 (in dollars) per share) for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. On March 18, 2021, the Board of Directors proposed for the distribution of cash dividends of \$395,370 (\$0.5 (in dollars) per share) from 2020 earnings.

(17) OTHER EQUITY ITEMS

For the year ended December 31, 2020			
	Unrealised gain (loss)		
	Currency translation	on valuation	Total
At January 1	(\$ 98,117)	\$ 30,291	(\$ 67,826)
Revaluation	-	176,406	176,406
Revaluation transferred to retained earnings	-	(164,129)	(164,129)
Currency translation differences			
- Group	22,506	-	22,506
At December 31	<u>(\$ 75,611)</u>	<u>\$ 42,568</u>	<u>(\$ 33,043)</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019			
	Unrealised gain (loss)		
	Currency translation	on valuation	Total
At January 1	(\$ 41,252)	\$ 80,868	\$ 39,616
Revaluation	-	(48,718)	(48,718)
Revaluation transferred to retained earnings	-	(1,859)	(1,859)
Currency translation differences			
- Group	(56,865)	-	(56,865)
At December 31	<u>(\$ 98,117)</u>	<u>\$ 30,291</u>	<u>(\$ 67,826)</u>

(18) OPERATING REVENUE

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time and the vender of services over time in the following major product lines:

For the year ended	API	Injection	Technical	Other	
December 31, 2020	Income	Product	Servical	Operating	Total
		Income	Income	Income	
Timing of revenue recognition:					
At a point in time	\$ 2,778,559	\$ 146,322	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,924,881
Over time	-	-	81,718	39,621	121,339
	<u>\$ 2,778,559</u>	<u>\$ 146,322</u>	<u>\$ 81,718</u>	<u>\$ 39,621</u>	<u>\$ 3,046,220</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019	API Income	Injection Product Income	Technical Servical Income	Other Operating Income	Total
Timing of revenue recognition:					
At a point in time	\$ 2,543,599	\$ 138,202	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,681,801
Over time	-	-	86,642	44,604	131,246
	<u>\$ 2,543,599</u>	<u>\$ 138,202</u>	<u>\$ 86,642</u>	<u>\$ 44,604</u>	<u>\$ 2,813,047</u>

B. The Company has recognised contract liabilities related to the contract revenue from advance customer payment of \$47,518, \$46,789 and \$22,541 on December 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and January 1, 2019, respectively.

C. The revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year amounted to \$37,774 and \$21,908 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(19) INTEREST INCOME

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Interest income from bank deposits	<u>\$ 21,043</u>	<u>\$ 28,541</u>

(20) OTHER INCOME

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Management service revenue	\$ 13,305	\$ 13,699
Joint loan guarantee revenue	414	2,095
Production capacity subsidy income	7,229	7,890
Gains on write-off of past due payable	5,299	124
Compensation income	-	30,109
Government grant	-	8,963
Others	2,917	3,415
	<u>\$ 29,164</u>	<u>\$ 66,295</u>

(21) OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Net gain (loss) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 2,295	(\$ 2,552)
Gain on reversal of (impairment loss)	4,253	(707)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,587)	-
Loss on unfinished construction in progress	(11,900)	(22,726)
Net currency exchange loss	(23,322)	(2,409)
Others	(5,226)	(15,968)
	<u>(\$ 36,487)</u>	<u>(\$ 44,362)</u>

(22) FINANCE COSTS

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Interest expense:		
Bank loans	\$ 172	\$ 22
Interest on lease liabilities	6,900	8,510
	<u>\$ 7,072</u>	<u>\$ 8,532</u>

(23) EXPENSES BY NATURE

	For the year ended December 31, 2020		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expenses	\$ 371,634	\$ 331,227	\$ 702,861
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	173,227	93,757	266,984
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	12,794	12,794
Amortisation	1,684	4,360	6,044
	<u>\$ 546,545</u>	<u>\$ 442,138</u>	<u>\$ 988,683</u>

	For the year ended December 31, 2019		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expenses	\$ 359,190	\$ 297,196	\$ 656,386
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	181,967	90,740	272,707
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	15,148	15,148
Amortisation	2,407	5,286	7,693
	<u>\$ 543,564</u>	<u>\$ 408,370</u>	<u>\$ 951,934</u>

(24) EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

	For the year ended December 31, 2020		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Salaries and wages	\$ 315,578	\$ 267,818	\$ 583,396
Labor and health insurance expenses	28,420	20,514	48,934
Pension costs	16,000	12,044	28,044
Directors' compensation	-	17,739	17,739
Other personnel expenses	11,636	13,112	24,748
	<u>\$ 371,634</u>	<u>\$ 331,227</u>	<u>\$ 702,861</u>

	For the year ended December 31, 2019		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Salaries and wages	\$ 302,591	\$ 237,642	\$ 540,233
Labor and health insurance expenses	28,587	18,800	47,387
Pension costs	16,188	10,781	26,969
Directors' compensation	-	14,547	14,547
Other personnel expenses	11,824	15,426	27,250
	<u>\$ 359,190</u>	<u>\$ 297,196</u>	<u>\$ 656,386</u>

- A. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had 667 and 638 employees, respectively, both including 13 directors who were non-employee directors.
- B. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the average employee benefit expense were \$1,048 and \$1,027, respectively; while the average wages and salaries were \$892 and \$864, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the average employee benefit expense increased by 3.24%
- C. Remuneration policy, standards and packages, procedures for determining remuneration and the correlation with operating performance and future risk exposure:
- (a) Remunerations of directors and supervisors include reward, transportation allowance, income from professional practice, and earnings distribution. The rewards of directors and supervisors will be determined by the board of directors, based on authorization by the Company as set in Company rules and regulations, after weighing the degree of their participation in the Company's business operations, the value of their contributions and the rewards of their counterparts of the Company's peers. The distribution of earnings to directors and supervisors, in accordance with company rules and regulations, will be carried out after being deliberated by the board of directors and ratified by the shareholders during their meeting.
- (b) Remunerations of president and vice presidents include regular pay and employee bonus. The regular pay will be determined after their contributions to the Company and the average pay level of the Company's peers are taken into consideration. The allocation criteria for employee bonus will be based on Company rules and regulations and the allocation will be

done after being deliberated by the board of directors and ratified by the shareholders during their meeting.

- (c) Related remunerations are to be determined in accordance with the contributions to the Company and the remuneration levels of the Company's peers, and the remuneration figures will be revealed in accordance with related rules and regulations of the law.
- D. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 2% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 2% for directors' remuneration.
- E. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, employees' compensation was accrued at \$35,288 and \$24,651, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at \$7,922 and \$3,842, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses. The expenses recognised for each year was accrued based on the earnings of current year and the percentage specified in the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. On March 18, 2021, the Board of Directors resolved to distribute employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of \$35,288 and \$7,922, respectively, and the employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash.

The actual amount approved at the Board of Directors' meeting for employees' compensation and directors' remuneration for 2019 was \$27,593 which was the different from the estimated amount of \$28,493 recognised in the 2019 financial statements by \$900. Such difference mainly resulted from estimation, and has been recognized in profit or loss in September 2020. The employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash for 2019. Information about the appropriation of employees' compensation and directors' remuneration by the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(25) INCOME TAX

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Current income tax:		
Income tax in the current year	\$ 68,838	\$ 63,001
Tax on unappropriated retained earnings	-	227
Under (over) provision of prior year's income tax	3,106	(436)
Total current tax	71,944	62,792
Deferred income tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,129)	(32,934)
Income tax expense	\$ 70,815	\$ 29,858

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

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	\$ 473	(\$ 1,187)

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Income tax at statutory tax rate	\$ 70,577	\$ 49,303
Effect of items disallowed by tax regulation	228	(17,458)
Effect of investment tax credits	(3,096)	(1,778)
Tax on unappropriated retained earnings	-	227
Under (over) provision of prior year's income tax	3,106	(436)
Income tax expense	\$ 70,815	\$ 29,858

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020				
			Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss		December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences				
Unrealised loss on inventory market value decline	\$ 77,688	(\$ 14,924)	\$ -	\$ 62,764
Unrealised loss on components and spare parts market value decline	16,203	662	-	16,865
Investment loss	377,753	20,924	-	398,677
Technology know-how	7,976	(4,350)	-	3,626
Pensions	16,436	(116)	(473)	15,847
Employee benefits - unused compensated absences	4,659	206	-	4,865
Impairment of assets	1,857	(851)	-	1,006
Unrealised exchange loss	1,424	(490)	-	934
Unrealised holding loss on financial liabilities	-	434	-	434
Unrealised loss	187	(187)	-	-
Rent expense	763	(763)	-	-
	<u>\$ 504,946</u>	<u>\$ 545</u>	<u>(\$ 473)</u>	<u>\$ 505,018</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Temporary differences				
Unrealised gain on financial instruments	(\$ 584)	\$ 584	\$ -	\$ -
	<u>\$ 504,362</u>	<u>\$ 1,129</u>	<u>(\$ 473)</u>	<u>\$ 505,018</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019				
			Recognised in other comprehensive	
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	income	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences				
Unrealised loss on inventory				
market value decline	\$ 78,206	(\$ 518)	\$ -	\$ 77,688
Unrealised loss on				
components and spare parts				
market value decline	-	16,203	-	16,203
Investment loss	354,208	23,545	-	377,753
Technology know-how	12,326	(4,350)	-	7,976
Pensions	15,373	(124)	1,187	16,436
Employee benefits - unused				
compensated absences	4,812	(153)	-	4,659
Impairment of assets	1,716	141	-	1,857
Unrealised exchange loss	811	613	-	1,424
Unrealised loss	2,870	(2,683)	-	187
Rent expense	-	763	-	763
	<u>\$ 470,322</u>	<u>\$ 33,437</u>	<u>\$ 1,187</u>	<u>\$ 504,946</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Temporary differences				
Unrealised gain on financial				
instruments	(\$ 81)	(\$ 503)	\$ -	(\$ 584)
	<u>\$ 470,241</u>	<u>\$ 32,934</u>	<u>\$ 1,187</u>	<u>\$ 504,362</u>

D. The Company's income tax returns through 2018 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority, and there were no disputes existing between the Company and the Authority as of March 18, 2021.

(26) EARNINGS PER SHARE (“EPS”)

For the year ended December 31, 2020			
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	EPS (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary stockholders	\$ 282,067	790,739	\$ 0.36
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary stockholders	\$ 282,067	790,739	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' stock option	-	-	
Employees' compensation	-	1,450	
Profit attributable to ordinary stockholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 282,067	792,189	\$ 0.36
For the year ended December 31, 2019			
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	EPS (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary stockholders	\$ 216,656	790,739	\$ 0.27
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary stockholders	\$ 216,656	790,739	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' stock option	-	-	
Employees' compensation	-	1,336	
Profit attributable to ordinary stockholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 216,656	792,075	\$ 0.27

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, some abovementioned stock options issued are anti-dilutive, therefore they were not included in the EPS calculation.

(27) SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 76,341	\$ 24,710
Add: Beginning balance of payable on equipment	28,117	19,332
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(39,929)	(28,117)
Cash paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 64,529</u>	<u>\$ 15,925</u>

B. Investing activities with no cash flow effects:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
(a) Prepayments for equipment reclassified to property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 63,554</u>	<u>\$ 82,142</u>
(b) Property, plant and equipment reclassified to intangible assets	<u>\$ 1,161</u>	<u>\$ 6,500</u>

(28) CHANGES IN LIABILITIES FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	Short-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Guarantee deposits received	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1, 2020	\$ -	\$ 606,034	\$ -	\$ 606,034
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	9,494	(9,772)	1,300	1,022
Changes in other non-cash items	-	(29,580)	-	(29,580)
At December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 9,494</u>	<u>\$ 566,682</u>	<u>\$ 1,300</u>	<u>\$ 577,476</u>

	Short-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Guarantee deposits received	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1, 2019	\$ 61,694	\$ -	\$ 1,618	\$ 63,312
Effect on retrospective application and restatement	-	900,288	-	900,288
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(61,694)	(11,335)	(1,618)	(74,647)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	(282,919)	-	(282,919)
At December 31, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 606,034</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 606,034</u>

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party of the Company is Uni-President Enterprises Corp.

(2) Names of related parties and relationship

<u>Names of related parties</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Uni-President Enterprises Corp.	Ultimate parent company
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	Subsidiary
ScinoPharm Singapore Pte Ltd.	Subsidiary
SciAnda Shanghai Biochemical Technology, Ltd.	Subsidiary
President Securities Corp.	Associate of ultimate parent company

(3) Significant transactions and balances with related parties

A. Operating revenue:

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	\$ 13,451	\$ 724
Subsidiaries	4,942	18,522
	<u>\$ 18,393</u>	<u>\$ 19,246</u>

The terms of sales and collection of the Company from related parties were the same with third parties. Collections are made in 90 days after shipment of goods.

B. Purchases

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	\$ 387,725	\$ 335,838
Subsidiaries	52	9,873
	<u>\$ 387,777</u>	<u>\$ 345,711</u>

The terms of purchases and payment of the Company from related parties were the same with third parties. Payments are made in 90 days after receipt of goods.

C. Other expenses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Management service fees:		
— Subsidiaries	\$ 11,101	\$ 8,864
— Ultimate parent company	4,592	6,935
— Associates of ultimate parent company	2,250	2,091
	<u>\$ 17,943</u>	<u>\$ 17,890</u>

D. Other revenue

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Management consultancy revenue:		
— Subsidiaries	<u>\$ 13,305</u>	<u>\$ 13,699</u>
Joint loan guarantee revenue:		
— Subsidiaries	<u>\$ 414</u>	<u>\$ 2,095</u>

E. Other receivables

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Subsidiaries	<u>\$ 6,348</u>	<u>\$ 5,697</u>

F. Accounts payable

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	\$ 36,565	\$ 43,725
Subsidiaries	<u>33</u>	<u>1,792</u>
	<u>\$ 36,598</u>	<u>\$ 45,517</u>

G. Endorsements and guarantees provided to related parties

Details of endorsement and guarantees:

	Nature of suretyship	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	Financial guarantee	<u>\$ 1,005,928</u>	<u>\$ 2,063,467</u>

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the actual drawn amounts, which are guaranteed by the Company to the subsidiaries, were \$— and \$144,234, respectively.

(4) Key management compensation

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 50,853	\$ 42,905
Share-based payments	20	542
Post-employment benefits	694	692
Termination benefits	1,470	1,470
	<u>\$ 53,037</u>	<u>\$ 45,609</u>

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

Details of the Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

Assets	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Purpose of collateral
Time deposits (Note)	<u>\$ 29,270</u>	<u>\$ 29,270</u>	Customs duty and performance guarantee

Note: Listed as 'Other financial assets - non-current'

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

- (1) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's unused letters of credit amounted to \$7,536 and \$7,707, respectively.
- (2) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's remaining balance due for construction in progress and prepayments for equipment was \$1,485 and \$18,500, respectively.
- (3) Information about endorsement and guarantee to others is provided in Note 7(3) G.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS: None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE: None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives on managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders, to maintain an optimal capital structure, to reduce the cost of capital and to maintain an adequate capital structure to enable the expansion and enhancement of equipment. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return of capital to shareholders, and issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments

For details of the Company's financial instruments by category, please refer to Note 6.

B. Risk management policies

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

- (b) The Company's treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks closely with the Company's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as use of derivative financial instruments and investment of excess liquidity.
- (c) Information about derivative financial instruments that are used to hedge financial risk are provided in Note 6(2).

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

I. Foreign exchange rate risk

- (i) The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the transactions of the Company used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to USD. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities.
- (ii) To manage their foreign exchange risk arising from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities, entities in the Company are required to hedge their foreign exchange risk exposure using forward foreign exchange contracts. However, the Company does not adopt hedging accounting. Details of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are provided in Note 6(2).
- (iii) The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's and certain subsidiaries' functional currency: NTD; other subsidiaries' functional currency: CNY). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2020		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 14,460	28.48	\$ 411,821
CNY:NTD	61	4.363	266
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	2,243	28.48	63,881
EUR:NTD	207	35.02	7,249
CNY:NTD	1,208	4.363	5,271

	December 31, 2019		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 21,606	29.98	\$ 647,748
EUR:NTD	32	33.59	1,075
CNY:NTD	85	4.305	366
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	2,227	29.98	66,765
EUR:NTD	447	33.59	15,015
CNY:NTD	479	4.305	2,062

(iv) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, if the NTD:USD exchange rate appreciates/depreciates by 5% with all other factors remaining constant, the effect on the Company's net profit after tax for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would increase/decrease by \$13,918 and \$23,239, respectively. If the NTD:EUR and NTD:CNY exchange rate appreciates/depreciates by 5% with all other factors remaining constant, the effect on the Company's net profit after tax for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is immaterial.

(v) Total exchange loss including realised and unrealised arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to \$23,322 and \$2,409, respectively.

II. Price risk

The Company's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio and set stop-loss amounts for these instruments. The Company expects no significant market risk.

III. Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

(i) The Company's main interest rate risk arises from short-term borrowings with variable rates and exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in USD.

(ii) The Company's borrowings are measured at amortised cost. The borrowings are periodically contractually repriced and to that extent are also exposed to the risk of future changes in market interest rates.

(iii) If the borrowing interest rates had increased/decreased by 10% with all other variables held constant, the effect on post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are immaterial.

(b) Credit risk

- I. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms.
- II. The Company manages its credit risk taking into consideration the entire Company's concern. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A' are accepted. According to the Company's credit policy, the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of the new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.
- III. The Company adopts the following assumption under IFRS 9: If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.
- IV. The Company manages its credit risk, whereby if the contract payments are past due over 180 days based on the terms, there has been impairment.
- V. The Company classifies customers' accounts receivable in accordance with credit rating of customer and credit risk on trade. The Company applies the simplified approach using the provision matrix to estimate expected credit loss, and use the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. Movements in relation to the Company applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
At January 1	\$ 236	\$ 34
(Gain on reversal of) expected credit losses	(197)	202
At December 31	<u>\$ 39</u>	<u>\$ 236</u>

(c) Liquidity risk

- I. Cash flow forecasting is performed by the Company's treasury department which monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed

borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

II. The Company has undrawn borrowing facilities amounting to \$2,799,066 and \$3,058,960 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

III. The following table comprises the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial liabilities with gross-amount settlement that are grouped by their maturity. Non-derivative financial liabilities are analysed from the balance sheet date to the contract maturity date, and derivative financial liabilities are analysed from the balance sheet date to the expected maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

December 31, 2020	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Short-term borrowings	\$ 9,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Notes payable	1,173	-	-	-
Accounts payable	126,820	-	-	-
Accounts payable - related parties	36,598	-	-	-
Other payables	308,560	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	16,599	16,259	45,712	655,200
Guarantee deposits received	-	1,300	-	-
December 31, 2019	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Notes payable	\$ 1,353	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts payable	93,643	-	-	-
Accounts payable - related parties	45,517	-	-	-
Other payables	285,292	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	16,112	16,112	48,337	708,937

(3) Fair value information

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

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

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of the Company's investment in foreign exchange contracts is included in Level 2.

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

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables (including related parties), guarantee deposits paid, other financial assets - non-current, short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables, guarantee deposits received are approximate to their fair values.

C. The related information on financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities are as follows:

<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets:				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	<u>\$ 188,160</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 119,955</u>	<u>\$ 308,115</u>
Liabilities:				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative instruments	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,172</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,172</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets:				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative instruments	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,920</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,920</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	<u>\$ 271,752</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 143,458</u>	<u>\$ 415,210</u>

D. The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:

(a) The instruments the Company used market quoted prices as its fair values (that is, Level 1) is listed below by characteristics:

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

(b) Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes.

The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the consolidated balance sheet date.

(c)When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, for example, debt instruments without active market, interest rate swap contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts and options, the Company adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.

(d)Forward foreign exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange rate.

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

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

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
	Equity instrument	Equity instrument
At January 1	\$ 143,458	\$ 200,046
Loss recognised in other comprehensive income	(23,503)	(56,588)
At December 31	<u>\$ 119,955</u>	<u>\$ 143,458</u>

G. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, there was no transfer in(out) Level 3.

H. The Company's valuation procedures for fair value measurements is categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently assess to make any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.

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

		<u>Fair value at December 31, 2020</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range (weighted average)</u>	<u>Relationship of inputs to fair value</u>
Non-derivative equity instrument:						
Unlisted shares	\$	119,955	Net asset value	Not applicable	—	The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value
		<u>Fair value at December 31, 2019</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range (weighted average)</u>	<u>Relationship of inputs to fair value</u>
Non-derivative equity instrument:						
Unlisted shares	\$	143,458	Net asset value	Not applicable	—	The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value

J. The Company has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in different measurement. If the net assets value increased or decreased by 1% for Level 3, however, the effect on other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is immaterial.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

According to current regulatory requirements, the Company is only required to disclose the information for the year ended December 31, 2020.

(1) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: Please refer to table 1.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Please refer to table 2.
- C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 3.
- D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: Please refer to table 4.
- E. Acquisition of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- F. Disposal of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 5.
- H. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: Please refer to Note 6(2).

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

(2) Information on investees

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

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. General information: Please refer to table 8.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to table 2 and 5.

(4) Major shareholders information

Major shareholders information: Please refer to table 9.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.

Loans to others

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Number	Name	Name of counterparty	Account	Related parties	Maximum balance	Ending balance	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of financial activity (Note 1)	Total transaction amount	Reason for financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>Assets pledged</u>		Loan limit per entity (Note 2)	Maximum amount available for loan (Note 2)	Footnote
													Item	Value			
1	SciAnda (Kunshan) Biochemical Technology, Ltd.	SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	\$ 87,369	\$ -	\$ -	3.0%	2	\$ -	Additional operating capital and loan repayment	\$ -	—	\$ -	\$ 425,808	\$ 425,808	(Note 4)

Note 1: The code represents the nature of financing activities as follows:

- 1.Trading partner.
- 2.Short-term financing.

Note 2: (1) For trading partner: the maximum amount for individual trading partner shall not exceed the higher of purchase or sales amount of the most recent year or the current year, the maximum amount for total loan is 20% of its net worth.(2) For short-term financing: the maximum amount for individual is 20% of its net worth, the maximum amount for total loan is 40% of its net worth. If the Company loans to foreign subsidiaries, which the Company holds 100% ownership directly or indirectly, the maximum amount for the subsidiary is 100% of the Company's net worth.

Note 3: The numbers in the table that involves foreign currencies are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars according to the exchange rate posted on the date of the financial statements (CNY:NTD 1:4.363).

Note 4: SciAnda (Kunshan) Biochemical Technology, Ltd. was merged into SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. in August 2020.

ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.
Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others
For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Number	Endorser/ guarantor	Company name	Party being endorsed/guaranteed	Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount during the year	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2020	Actual amount drawn down	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/ guarantor company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China	Footnote
			Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor (Note 1)	(Note 2)						(Note 2)				
0	ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	1	\$ 10,529,403	\$ 2,089,077	\$ 1,005,928	\$ -	\$ -	9.55%	\$ 10,529,403	Y	N	Y	—

Note 1: The following code represents the relationship with the Company:

1.A company in which the Company directly and indirectly holds over 50% of the voting shares.

Note 2: 1.The limit of total amount of endorsement is 50% of the Company's net worth, for 100% directly or indirectly owned subsidiaries, the maximum amount is 100% of its net worth.

The limit of total amount of the Group's endorsement and guarantee is 100% of the Group's net worth.

2. For any endorsement or guarantee provided by the Company due to business dealings, the amount of endorsement or guarantees shall be limited to the business dealing amount of the most recent year or the current year.

The business dealing amount is product purchase or sale amount between the entities, whichever is higher.

Note 3: The numbers in the table that involves foreign currencies are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars according to the exchange rate posted on the date of the financial statements (CNY:NTD 1:4.363 ; USD:NTD 1:28.48).

ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.

Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

December 31, 2020

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2020				Footnote
				Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
	Stocks:							
ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	Tanvex Biologics, Inc.	The Company is a director of Tanvex Biologics, Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	28,800,000	\$ 119,955	16.84%	\$ 119,955	—
	Foresee Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	—	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	2,100,000	188,160	2.06%	188,160	—
	SYNGEN, INC.	—	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	245,000	-	7.40%	-	—

ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.

Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in-capital

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD

					Beginning balance		Addition		Disposal			Other increase (decrease)		Ending balance		
Investor	Type of securities	General ledger account	Name of the counterparty	Relationship	Number of shares (in thousands)	Amount	Number of shares (in thousands)	Amount	Number of shares (in thousands)	Sale price	Book value	Gain on disposal	Number of shares (in thousands)	Amount	Number of shares (in thousands)	Amount
SciAnda (Kunshan) Biochemical Technology, Ltd. (Note)	Structured Products: Fubon Bank (China) Co., Ltd. Structured Products	Financial assets at amortised cost - current	—	—	-	\$ 172,220	-	\$ 171,259	-	\$ 343,854	(\$ 342,519)	\$ 1,335	-	(\$ 960)	-	\$ -
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	Fubon Bank (China) Co., Ltd. Structured Products	Financial assets at amortised cost - current	—	—	-	-	-	436,711	-	438,430	(436,711)	1,719	-	-	-	-

Note : SciAnda (Kunshan) Biochemical Technology, Ltd. was merged into SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. in August 2020.

ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Footnote
			Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
ScinoPharmTaiwan, Ltd.	SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchases	\$ 387,725	42%	Closes its accounts 90 days from the end of each month	\$ -	—	(\$ 36,565)	(22%)	—
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	The Company	(Sales)	(387,725)	(88%)	Closes its accounts 90 days from the end of each month	-	—	36,565	84%	—

ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period
For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Number (Note 2)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 3)	Transactions		Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 4)
				General ledger account	Amount		
0	ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	1	Purchases	\$ 387,725	Closes its accounts 90 days from the end of each month	13%
0	ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	1	Management service revenue	13,138	—	—
0	ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	1	Sales	13,451	Closes its accounts 90 days from the end of each month	—
0	ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	1	Accounts payable	36,565	—	—
0	ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	1	Endorsements and guarantees	1,005,928	—	8%
0	ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	SciAnda Shanghai Biochemical Technology, Ltd.	1	Management service fee	10,750	—	—

Note 1: Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods are not disclosed since these were corresponding transactions. Only transactions over NT\$10 million are material.

Note 2: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:

(1) Parent company is '0'.

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

Note 3: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories:

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 4: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 5: The numbers in the table that involves foreign currencies are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars according to the exchange rate posted on the date of the financial statements (CNY:NTD 1:4.363 ; USD:NTD 1:28.48).

ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China)

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2020			Net profit (loss)	Investment income (loss)	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2020	Balance as at December 31, 2019	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value	of the investee for the	recognised by the Company	
									year ended December 31, 2020	for the year ended December 31, 2020	
ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	SPT International, Ltd.	Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Professional investment	\$ 3,375,582	\$ 3,375,582	118,524,644	100.00	\$ 1,680,970	(\$ 101,127)	(\$ 104,633)	Subsidiary
ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	ScinoPharm Singapore Pte Ltd.	Singapore	Professional investment	-	-	2	100.00	125	13	13	Subsidiary

Note :Initial investment amount in the table that involves foreign currencies are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars according to exchange rate posted on the date of financial statements (USD:NTD 1:28.48).

ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.

Information on investments in Mainland China—Basic information

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2020	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2020		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Net income of investee for the year ended December 31, 2020	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	Research, development, and manufacture of API and new drugs, sale produced products, etc.	\$ 3,317,920	(Note 1)	\$ 3,310,071	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,310,071	(\$ 100,904)	100%	(\$ 100,904)	\$ 1,725,768	\$ -	Subsidiary (Note 5)
SciAnda Shanghai Biochemical Technology, Ltd.	Import, export and sales of API and intermediates, etc.	34,176	(Note 1)	34,176	-	-	34,176	37	100%	37	16,207	-	Subsidiary
<div> <div>Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2020</div> <div>Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)</div> <div>Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA (Note 3)</div> </div>													
ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.		\$ 3,379,110		\$ 3,379,110	\$ 6,317,642								

Note 1: Indirect investment in Mainland China through company set up in a third region, SPT International, Ltd.

Note 2: The investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020 was based on audited financial statements of investee companies as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Note 3: The ceiling amount is 60% of the higher of net worth or consolidated net worth.

Note 4: The numbers in the table that involves foreign currencies are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars according to the exchange rate posted on the date of the financial statements (USD:NTD 1:28.48).

Note 5: SciAnda (Kunshan) Biochemical Technology, Ltd. was merged into SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. in August 2020.

ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.
Major shareholders information
December 31, 2020

Table 9

Name of the key shareholder	Number of shares		Ownership (%)	Footnote
	Common stock	Preferred stock		
Uni-President Enterprises Corp.	299,968,639	—	37.94%	—
National Development Fund, Executive Yuan	109,539,014	—	13.85%	—

Note: The major shareholders information was derived from the data that the Company issued common shares (including treasury shares) and preference shares in dematerialised form which were registered and held by the shareholders above 5% on the last operating date of each quarter and was calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation.

The share capital which was recorded in the financial statements is different from the actual number of shares issued in dematerialised form because of the difference in the calculation basis.

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Description	Amount
Cash:		
Cash on hand		\$ 30
Checking accounts		373
Demand deposits—New Taiwan dollar		26,452
—Foreign Currency	Including USD\$1,022 thousand @28.48	29,099
	Other foreign currency deposits	340
		<u>56,294</u>
Cash Equivalents:		
Time deposits—New Taiwan dollar	Due date from January 4, 2021 to December 31, 2021, interest rates at 0.4%~0.815%.	3,593,500
Bills under repurchase agreements	Expired by January 7, 2021, interest rate at 0.25%	229,897
		<u>3,823,397</u>
		<u>\$ 3,879,691</u>

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Client Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Footnote</u>
Client A	Accounts receivable	\$ 113,265	—
Client B	"	43,162	—
Client C	"	33,625	—
Client D	"	31,912	—
Client E	"	29,571	—
Client F	"	26,355	—
Others (individually less than 5%)	"	<u>101,560</u>	—
		379,450	
Less: Loss allowance		(<u>39</u>)	
		<u>\$ 379,411</u>	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Amount		Footnote
	Cost	Net realisable value	
Raw materials	\$ 370,211	\$ 398,375	(Note)
Supplies	28,370	28,498	"
Work in process	362,983	459,103	"
Finished goods	687,202	1,216,519	"
	1,448,766	\$ 2,102,495	
Less: Allowance for market price decline	(313,819)		
	<u>\$ 1,134,947</u>		

Note: The method of net realisable value is provided in Note 4(11).

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NON-CURRENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name	Beginning balance		Additions		Disposals		Ending balance				Collateral	Footnote
	Number of shares	Fair value	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Ownership	Amount			
Tanvex Biologics, Inc.	28,800,000	\$ 143,458	-	\$ -	-	(\$ 23,503)	28,800,000	16.84%	\$ 119,955		None	—
Foresee Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	4,661,269	271,752	-	199,909	(2,561,269)	(283,501)	2,100,000	2.06%	188,160		"	—
	<u>33,461,269</u>	<u>\$ 415,210</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 199,909</u>	<u>(2,561,269)</u>	<u>(\$ 307,004)</u>	<u>30,900,000</u>		<u>308,115</u>			

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investees	Beginning balance		Additions		Disposals		Ending balance			Market value or net assets value		
	Number of shares (in thousands)	Amount	Number of shares (in thousands)	Amount	Number of shares (in thousands)	Amount	Number of shares (in thousands)	Ownership	Amount	Unit Price (in dollars)	Total amount	Collateral
SPT International, Ltd.	118,525	\$ 1,763,097	-	\$ 22,505	-	(\$ 104,632)	118,525	100.00%	\$ 1,680,970	\$ 14.72	\$ 1,745,203	None
ScinoPharm Singapore Pte Ltd.	-	112	-	13	-	-	-	100.00%	125	62,517	125	"
	<u>118,525</u>	<u>\$ 1,763,209</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 22,518</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(\$ 104,632)</u>	<u>118,525</u>		<u>\$ 1,681,095</u>		<u>\$ 1,745,328</u>	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - COST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Please refer to Note 6(7).

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - ACCUMULATED
DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Please refer to Note 6(7), the depreciation methods and useful lives are provided in Note 4(13).

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS - COST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Items</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Footnote</u>
Land	\$ 617,369	\$ 37,655	(\$ 69,935)	\$ 585,089	(Note)
Buildings and structures	-	2,700	-	2,700	—
	<u>\$ 617,369</u>	<u>\$ 40,355</u>	<u>(\$ 69,935)</u>	<u>\$ 587,789</u>	

Note: The increase and decrease in the current period are due to the increase and decrease of monthly rents in January and August of 2020, respectively.

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS – ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Items</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Footnote</u>
Land	\$ 15,148	\$ 12,457	\$ -	\$ 27,605	—
Buildings and structures	-	337	-	337	—
	<u>\$ 15,148</u>	<u>\$ 12,794</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 27,942</u>	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Please refer to Note 6(25).

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Vendor Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Vendor A	Accounts payable	\$ 39,473
Vendor B	"	15,196
TRANS CHIEF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	"	12,964
LIANGE SHYI TRADING CO., LTD.	"	10,539
Vendor C	"	6,904
Others (individually less than 5%)	"	41,744
		<u>\$ 126,820</u>

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF OTHER PAYABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Please refer to Note 6(11).

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES - NON-CURRENT
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Lease period</u>	<u>Discount rate</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Land	—	Due date from March, 2018 to December, 2068	1.13%	\$ 564,317
Buildings and structures	—	Due date from October, 2020 to October, 2022	0.84%	<u>2,365</u>
				566,682
			Less: Current portion (<u>16,500)</u>
				<u>\$ 550,182</u>

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Items</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Footnote</u>
API	31,687 KG	\$ 2,805,670	—
Injection product	122,060 package	146,322	—
Less: Sales returns and discounts		(27,111)	—
		2,924,881	
Technical services		81,718	—
Other operating revenue		39,621	—
Operating revenue		<u>\$ 3,046,220</u>	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Amount
Raw materials, beginning of year	\$ 325,013
Add: Raw materials purchased	804,938
Gains on physical inventory	122
Less: Losses on scrap inventory	(326)
Transferred to expenses	(8,876)
Sale of raw materials	(8,331)
Raw materials, end of year	(<u>370,211</u>)
Raw materials used during the year	<u>742,329</u>
Supplies, beginning of year	24,771
Add: Supplies purchased	22,630
Gains on physical inventory	40
Less: Transferred to expenses	(7,160)
Supplies, end of year	(<u>28,370</u>)
Supplies used during the year	<u>11,911</u>
Direct labor	169,786
Manufacturing expenses	583,457
Under applied manufacturing overhead	(<u>137,181</u>)
Manufacturing cost	1,370,302
Work in process, beginning of year	313,720
Add: Work in process purchased	79,990
Less: Losses on physical inventory	(192)
Transferred to expenses	(7,265)
Sale of work in process	(18,780)
Work in process, end of year	(<u>362,983</u>)
Cost of finished goods	<u>1,374,792</u>

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Amount
Finished goods, beginning of year	\$ 825,633
Add: Finished goods purchased	178,584
Less: Losses on scrap inventory	(43,182)
Losses on physical inventory	(489)
Transferred to expenses	(57,945)
Finished goods, end of year	(687,202)
Cost of goods manufactured and sold	1,590,191
Sale of raw materials	8,331
Sale of work in process	18,780
Cost of goods sold	1,617,302
Losses on scrap inventory	43,508
Losses on physical inventory	519
Under applied manufacturing overhead	137,181
Reversal of allowance for inventory market price decline	(74,623)
Cost of sales	1,723,887
Revenue from sale of scraps	(1,773)
Technical service cost	36,358
Operating cost	<u>\$ 1,758,472</u>

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Items</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Footnote</u>
Salaries and wages	\$ 151,934	—
Repair and maintenance expense	49,866	—
Utilities expense	80,883	—
Depreciation	169,805	—
Waste disposal fee	41,104	—
Others (individually less than 5%)	<u>89,865</u>	—
	<u>\$ 583,457</u>	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF TECHNICAL SERVICE COST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Items</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Footnote</u>
Salaries and wages	\$ 9,858	—
Depreciation	3,422	—
Repair and maintenance expense	1,896	—
Others (individually less than 5%)	<u>21,182</u>	—
	<u>\$ 36,358</u>	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF SELLING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Items</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Footnote</u>
Salaries and wages	\$ 50,483	—
Freight	20,066	—
Advertising expense	9,281	—
Commission	30,423	—
Royalty	13,690	—
Outsourced service fee	18,420	—
Others (individually less than 5%)	<u>32,904</u>	—
	<u>\$ 175,267</u>	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Items</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Footnote</u>
Salaries and wages	\$ 158,559	—
Insurance expense	23,851	—
Repair and maintenance expense	27,782	—
Depreciation	81,788	—
Professional service fee	24,716	—
Others (individually less than 5%)	<u>138,764</u>	—
	<u>\$ 455,460</u>	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Items</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Footnote</u>
Salaries and wages	\$ 70,820	—
Repair and maintenance expense	13,474	—
Depreciation	24,569	—
Research expense	69,614	—
Others (individually less than 5%)	<u>27,887</u>	—
	<u>\$ 206,364</u>	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Please refer to Note 6(23) and 6(24).