

# **Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries**

## **Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 and Independent Auditors' Report**

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

## **DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES**

The entities that are required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates under the “Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises” for the year ended December 31, 2020 are all the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard 10, “Consolidated Financial Statements.” In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates is included in the consolidated financial statements of Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries. Consequently, Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries did not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Very truly yours,

Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.

By

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Kao, Kuo-Lun  
Chairman

March 26, 2021

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (refer to the Other Matter paragraph) the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and their consolidated financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) of the Republic of China.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, Rule No.1090360805 issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China on February 25, 2020, and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on our audits and the report of other auditors, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters identified in the Company and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are stated as follows:

#### The Occurrence of the High Performance Materials Department Sales Revenue

##### 1. Description

The sales revenue of Eternal Materials Co., Ltd and its subsidiaries decreased due to industrial and economic downturn compared to the previous. However, the percentage of sales revenue of the high performance materials department in particular had been increased. Therefore, we identified revenue occurrence from the high performance materials department as a key audit matter.

##### 2. The audit procedures we performed in response to the above key audit matters are the following:

- a. We obtained an understanding of the internal controls over the customer master file, ordering, accounting and receiving process on revenue recognition of high performance materials department and tested their effectiveness.
- b. We obtained the major customer master file data and verified the information of the registered responsible person, business category, and business address, etc. using publicly available information, and we evaluated the reasonableness of any abnormalities in credit limit relative, transaction terms, sales revenue and the company size.
- c. We selected appropriate samples from the sales revenue receipts of the high performance materials department, examined the shipping documents of proof of payment, and we verified that the recipient of the payment the transacted counterparty was the same .
- d. We examined the material subsequent events with respect to sales returns and verified that the sales transactions occurred before the balance sheet date.

#### **Other Matter**

The financial statements of some associates accounted for using the equity method were audited by other auditors. Therefore, our opinion on the amounts and disclosures of such investments included in the accompanying financial statements were based on the financial statements audited by other auditors. Such investments accounted for using the equity method amounted to NT\$1,213,380 thousand and NT\$1,309,271 thousand, both representing 2% of the Company and its subsidiaries' total assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively; and the share of the profit of these associates amounted to NT\$268,060 thousand and NT\$254,845 thousand, representing 9% and 17% of the Company and its subsidiaries' total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

We have also audited the standalone financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion with other matter paragraph.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company and its subsidiaries' 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 and its subsidiaries or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### **Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company and its subsidiaries' 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 and its subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Company and its subsidiaries to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the Company and its subsidiaries' audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 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.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chao-Chun Wang and Lee-Yuan Kuo.

Chao - chun Wang      Lee-Yuan Kuo

Deloitte & Touche  
Taipei, Taiwan  
Republic of China

March 26, 2021

Notice to Readers

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

*For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.*

## Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 6,108,294	11	\$ 6,009,646	11
Notes receivable, net (Notes 4, 7 and 32)	5,138,238	9	4,489,199	8
Notes receivable from related parties, net (Notes 4, 7 and 31)	44,739	-	57,038	-
Accounts receivable, net (Notes 4, 5, 7 and 32)	12,121,573	22	10,591,238	20
Accounts receivable from related parties, net (Notes 4, 5, 7 and 31)	218,637	-	223,637	1
Other receivables (Notes 7 and 31)	791,068	2	970,352	2
Inventories (Notes 4, 5 and 8)	7,492,620	13	7,181,706	13
Other financial assets - current (Note 9)	61,860	-	66,950	-
Other current assets - others (Note 24)	644,919	1	637,750	1
Total current assets	32,621,948	58	30,227,516	56
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (Notes 4 and 10)	21,301	-	12,483	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4 and 11)	1,016,306	2	743,309	1
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 13)	2,306,731	4	2,287,302	4
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 14, 31 and 32)	16,623,050	30	17,435,546	33
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 15)	1,195,535	2	1,037,179	2
Investment properties (Notes 4 and 16)	1,356,821	2	1,112,377	2
Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 17)	282,235	-	343,782	1
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4, 5 and 24)	397,389	1	410,040	1
Other non-current assets - others (Notes 18 and 32)	367,309	1	187,195	-
Total non-current assets	23,566,677	42	23,569,213	44
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 56,188,625</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$ 53,796,729</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>				
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Short-term borrowings (Notes 4, 19 and 32)	\$ 4,403,929	8	\$ 4,414,613	8
Notes payable	534,320	1	213,498	-
Accounts payable (Note 31)	5,598,389	10	4,311,495	8
Other payables - others (Note 20)	2,053,754	4	2,051,189	4
Current tax liabilities (Note 24)	442,184	1	204,777	-
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 15)	81,002	-	45,281	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Notes 4, 19 and 32)	2,211,266	4	4,546,891	9
Other current liabilities - others (Note 22)	188,277	-	40,906	-
Total current liabilities	15,513,121	28	15,828,650	29
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Bonds payable (Notes 4 and 19)	2,995,374	5	2,994,192	6
Long-term borrowings (Notes 4, 19 and 32)	10,190,026	18	8,929,545	17
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4, 5 and 24)	2,641,898	5	2,724,374	5
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 15)	262,898	1	108,755	-
Other non-current liabilities (Notes 5, 13 and 20)	1,347,006	2	1,291,478	2
Total noncurrent liabilities	17,437,202	31	16,048,344	30
Total liabilities	32,950,323	59	31,876,994	59
<b>EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (Note 21)</b>				
Ordinary shares	12,402,795	22	12,402,795	23
Capital surplus	368,946	1	356,046	1
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	4,188,871	7	3,942,840	7
Special reserve	1,442,690	3	510,893	1
Unappropriated earnings	5,213,715	9	5,645,452	11
Total retained earnings	10,845,276	19	10,099,185	19
Other equity	(782,520)	(1)	(1,442,689)	(3)
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	22,834,497	41	21,415,337	40
<b>NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (Note 21)</b>	<b>403,805</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>504,398</b>	<b>1</b>
Total equity	23,238,302	41	21,919,735	41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 56,188,625</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$ 53,796,729</b>	<b>100</b>

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 26, 2021)

## Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 22 and 31)	\$ 38,370,366	100	\$ 40,363,238	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 8, 23 and 31)	<u>29,484,478</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>32,506,285</u>	<u>81</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>8,885,888</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>7,856,953</u>	<u>19</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 7, 23 and 31)				
Selling and marketing expenses	2,226,281	6	2,113,936	5
General and administrative expenses	2,037,956	5	2,078,380	5
Research and development expenses	1,385,294	4	1,368,464	3
Expected credit loss (gain)	<u>97,431</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(38,877)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>5,746,962</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>5,521,903</u>	<u>13</u>
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	<u>3,138,926</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2,335,050</u>	<u>6</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest Income (Note 23)	112,264	-	120,498	-
Other income (Notes 23 and 31)	234,548	1	266,429	-
Other gains and losses (Notes 10, 13, 14 , 17, 23 and 31)	(229,804)	(1)	418,056	1
Loss on disposal of financial assets at amortized cost (Note 13)	(49,268)	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange gains and losses (Note 35)	(7,754)	-	(4,563)	-
Finance costs (Note 23)	(385,432)	(1)	(500,512)	(1)
Share of the profit of associates and joint ventures (Note 13)	<u>331,029</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>278,973</u>	<u>1</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>5,583</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>578,881</u>	<u>1</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	3,144,509	8	2,913,931	7
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 24)	<u>(651,292)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(485,850)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>2,493,217</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2,428,081</u>	<u>6</u>

(Continued)

## Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Notes 13, 20, 21 and 24)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	\$ (44,110)	-	\$ (95,636)	-
Unrealized gains and losses on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	299,457	1	166,030	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(23,479)	-	23,070	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statement of foreign operations	352,763	1	(985,454)	(2)
Share of the other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures	<u>9,320</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(53,883)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax	<u>593,951</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(945,873)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 3,087,168</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>\$ 1,482,208</u>	<u>4</u>
NET PROFIT (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	\$ 2,543,496		\$ 2,466,356	
Non-controlling interests	<u>(50,279)</u>		<u>(38,275)</u>	
	<u>\$ 2,493,217</u>		<u>\$ 2,428,081</u>	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	\$ 3,139,446		\$ 1,531,715	
Non-controlling interests	<u>(52,278)</u>		<u>(49,507)</u>	
	<u>\$ 3,087,168</u>		<u>\$ 1,482,208</u>	
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 25)				
Basic	\$ 2.05		\$ 1.99	
Diluted	2.04		1.98	

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

(Concluded)

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 26, 2021)

## Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Dividends Per Share)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company						Other Equity		Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Ordinary Shares	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings			Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gains and Losses on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity			
			Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings						
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019	\$ 12,402,795	\$ 356,046	\$ 3,787,789	\$ 426,930	\$ 4,540,412	\$ (656,465)	\$ 145,572	\$ (510,893)	\$ 21,003,079	\$ 622,090	\$ 21,625,169
Appropriation of 2018 earnings (Note 21)	-	-	155,051	-	(155,051)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	(83,963)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	83,963	(83,963)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - NT\$0.9 per share	-	-	-	-	(1,116,252)	-	-	-	(1,116,252)	-	(1,116,252)
Net profit (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	155,051	83,963	(1,355,266)	-	-	-	(1,116,252)	-	(1,116,252)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	2,466,356	-	-	-	2,466,356	(38,275)	2,428,081
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	(75,640)	(1,028,443)	169,442	(859,001)	(934,641)	(11,232)	(945,873)
Decrease in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	2,390,716	(1,028,443)	169,442	(859,001)	1,531,715	(49,507)	1,482,208
Disposals of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(68,185)	(68,185)
	-	-	-	-	69,590	-	(72,795)	(72,795)	(3,205)	-	(3,205)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	12,402,795	356,046	3,942,840	510,893	5,645,452	(1,684,908)	242,219	(1,442,689)	21,415,337	504,398	21,919,735
Appropriation of the 2019 earnings (Note 21)	-	-	246,031	-	(246,031)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	(931,797)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	931,797	(931,797)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - NT\$1.4 per share	-	-	-	-	(1,736,391)	-	-	-	(1,736,391)	-	(1,736,391)
Net profit (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	246,031	931,797	(2,914,219)	-	-	-	(1,736,391)	-	(1,736,391)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	2,543,496	-	-	-	2,543,496	(50,279)	2,493,217
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	(35,088)	364,082	266,956	631,038	595,950	(1,999)	593,951
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	2,508,408	364,082	266,956	631,038	3,139,446	(52,278)	3,087,168
Difference between the consideration received or paid and the carrying amount of the subsidiaries, net assets during actual disposal or acquisition (Note 26)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(146)	(146)
Decrease in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,842	(40,571)	(27,729)
Disposals of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 21)	-	12,842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,598)	(7,598)
Others	-	-	-	-	(25,926)	-	29,131	29,131	3,205	-	3,205
	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	58
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	\$ 12,402,795	\$ 368,946	\$ 4,188,871	\$ 1,442,690	\$ 5,213,715	\$ (1,320,826)	\$ 538,306	\$ (782,520)	\$ 22,834,497	\$ 403,805	\$ 23,238,302

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 26, 2021)

## Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit before income tax	\$ 3,144,509	\$ 2,913,931
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	1,980,353	1,965,252
Amortization expense	60,096	52,666
Expected credit loss (gain)	97,431	(38,877)
Net gain on fair value changes of financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	(40,262)	(6,549)
Finance costs	385,432	500,512
Loss on disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	49,268	-
Interest income	(112,264)	(120,498)
Dividend income	(36,443)	(23,945)
Share of the profit of associates and joint ventures	(331,029)	(278,973)
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	9,193	(46,027)
Gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	(480,640)
Gain on disposal of investments	(130,159)	-
Impairment loss recognized on financial assets	85,581	-
Impairment loss recognized on non-financial assets	272,143	30,792
Others	(184)	(99)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,132
Notes receivable	(649,039)	(1,339,557)
Notes receivable from related parties	12,299	(18,223)
Accounts receivable	(1,476,063)	541,424
Accounts receivable from related parties	5,211	8,040
Other receivables	131,884	10,123
Inventories	(395,217)	705,352
Other current assets	33,126	10,348
Notes payable	320,822	96,651
Accounts payable	1,287,515	1,278,201
Other payables	57,582	84,267
Other current liabilities	112,533	33,010
Other non-current liabilities	(32,409)	(116,831)
Cash generated from operations	4,841,909	5,761,482
Interest received	108,080	125,995
Dividends received	153,562	178,932
Interest paid	(406,073)	(550,227)
Income taxes paid	(549,444)	(570,038)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>4,148,034</u>	<u>4,946,144</u>

(Continued)

## Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ 18,706	\$ 135,905
Proceeds from capital reduction of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,517	-
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(2,446,166)	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit of loss	2,516,801	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	-	(90,626)
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	431	-
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries	150,216	-
Proceeds from capital reduction of investments accounted for using equity method	72,202	-
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	489,883
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(1,457,518)	(2,111,487)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	119,759	142,167
Decrease (increase) in other receivables from related parties	(6,509)	6,442
Payments for of intangible assets	(157,762)	(10,797)
Decrease in long-term lease receivables	30,750	37,590
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets	(9,910)	174,830
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets	(67,533)	100,709
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(1,235,016)</u>	<u>(1,125,384)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(3,854)	(931,282)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	-	3,000,000
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	16,650,324	14,823,508
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(17,643,619)	(19,120,166)
Increase in guarantee deposits received	6,745	57,341
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(59,627)	(61,067)
Dividends paid	(1,736,391)	(1,116,252)
Net cash outflow on acquisition of further interests of subsidiaries	(27,729)	-
Decrease in non-controlling interests	(7,598)	(68,185)
Others	58	-
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(2,821,691)</u>	<u>(3,416,103)</u>
<b>EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
	<u>7,321</u>	<u>(480,444)</u>
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
	98,648	(75,787)
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR</b>		
	<u>6,009,646</u>	<u>6,085,433</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR</b>		
	<u>\$ 6,108,294</u>	<u>\$ 6,009,646</u>

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

(Concluded)

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 26, 2021)

# Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

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### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was established in December 1964. The Company is mainly engaged in the research, manufacturing, processing, selling and trading of diversified industrial synthetic resins, epoxy resin, coating, molding compound, copper clad laminates, film materials, photoresist materials, electronic chemical materials, composite materials and bio-medical testing materials.

The Company’s shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) since March 1994.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in the Company’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

### 2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors and authorized for issue on March 26, 2021.

### 3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- a. The application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC), (collectively, the “IFRSs”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

The application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Company and its subsidiaries’ accounting policies.

- b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2021

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 4 “Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9”	Effective immediately upon promulgation by the IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2”	January 1, 2021

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company and its subsidiaries are continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Company and its subsidiaries’ financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

c. New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
“Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020”	January 1, 2022 (Note 2)
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”	January 1, 2022 (Note 3)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use”	January 1, 2022 (Note 4)
Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”	January 1, 2022 (Note 5)
Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”	January 1, 2023 (Note 6)
Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”	January 1, 2023 (Note 7)

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

Note 2: The amendments to IFRS 9 will be applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges of financial liabilities that occur on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IAS 41 “Agriculture” will be applied prospectively to the fair value measurements on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IFRS 1 “First-time Adoptions of IFRSs” will be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 3: The amendments are applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 4: The amendments are applicable to property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after January 1, 2021.

Note 5: The amendments are applicable to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on January 1, 2022.

Note 6: The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 7: The amendments are applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company and its subsidiaries are continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Company and its subsidiaries’ financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

#### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

##### a. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

##### b. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair value and net defined benefit liabilities which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

- 1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- 2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- 3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

##### c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

- 1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- 1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Liabilities without an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

##### d. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (i.e., its subsidiaries). Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective date of disposals, as appropriate. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those of the Company. All intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation. Total comprehensive income of

subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Company's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Company and its subsidiaries lose control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost and (ii) the assets (including any goodwill) and liabilities and any non-controlling interests of the former subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost. The Company and its subsidiaries account for all amounts recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the Company and its subsidiaries had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate.

The detailed information of subsidiaries (including the percentages of ownership and main businesses) is provided in Note 12 and Tables 9 and 10.

e. Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as they are incurred.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interests in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Company and its subsidiaries' previously held equity interest in an acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date, and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognized in other comprehensive income are recognized on the same basis as would be required if those interests had been directly disposed of by the Company and its subsidiaries.

f. Foreign currencies

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

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the closing rates at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value is determined. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income; in which cases, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purpose of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the functional currencies of the foreign operations (including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in other countries that use currencies different from the currency of the Company) are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income (attributed to the owners of the Company and non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e., a disposal of the Company and its subsidiaries' entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

In relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is re-attributed to non-controlling interests of the subsidiary and is not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments on identifiable assets and liabilities acquired arising from the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate of exchange at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income.

g. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, finished goods and inventory in transit. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at weighted-average cost.

h. Investments in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Company and its subsidiaries have significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the Company and its subsidiaries and other parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

The Company and its subsidiaries use the equity method to account for their investments in associates and joint ventures.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate and a joint venture are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company and its subsidiaries' share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate and joint venture. The Company and its subsidiaries also recognize the changes in the share of equity of associates and joint ventures.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company and its subsidiaries' share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of an associate or a joint venture at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Company and its subsidiaries' share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When the Company and its subsidiaries subscribe for additional new shares of an associate and joint venture at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Company and its subsidiaries' proportionate interest in the associate and joint venture. The Company and its subsidiaries record such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus - share of changes in equities of the associates and joint ventures and investments accounted for using the equity method. If the Company and its subsidiaries' ownership interest is reduced due to non-subscription of the new shares of the associate and joint venture, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate and joint venture is reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the investee had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. When the adjustment should be a deduction to capital surplus, but the capital surplus recognized from investments accounted for using the equity method is insufficient, the shortage is deducted from retained earnings.

When the Company and its subsidiaries' share of losses of an associate and joint venture equal or exceed their interest in that associate and joint venture (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company and its subsidiaries' net investment in the associate and joint venture), the Company and its subsidiaries discontinue recognizing their share of further losses. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Company and its subsidiaries have incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of that associate and joint venture.

When impairment loss is evaluated, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment has subsequently increased.

The Company and its subsidiaries discontinue the use of the equity method from the date on which their investment cease to be an associates or joint venture. Any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associates and the joint ventures attributable to the retained interest and their fair value are included in the determination of the gains or losses on disposal of the associates and the joint ventures. The Company and its subsidiaries account for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to these associates and joint ventures on the same basis as would be required if that associates and joint ventures had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

When the Company and its subsidiaries transact with their associates and joint ventures, profits and losses on these transactions are recognized in the consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associates and joint ventures that are not related to the Company and its subsidiaries.

i. Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction are measured at cost less accumulated recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for

capitalization. Such assets are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use and depreciated accordingly.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals or land held for a currently undetermined future use. Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Investment properties used for subleases were initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made on or before the commencement date, plus initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, less any lease incentives received. These investment properties are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities.

Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method.

For a transfer from the property, plant and equipment classification to investment properties, the deemed cost of the property for subsequent accounting is its carrying amount at the end of owner-occupation.

On derecognition of an investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss.

k. Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment loss.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company and its subsidiaries' cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units (referred to as "cash-generating units") that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing its carrying amount, including the attributed goodwill, with its recoverable amount. However, if the goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit was acquired in a business combination during the current annual period, that unit shall be tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then pro rata to the other assets of the unit based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss is recognized directly in profit or loss. Any impairment loss recognized on goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

If goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and the entity disposes of an operation within that unit, the goodwill associated with the operation which is disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal.

l. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis.

2) Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are initially recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost). Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

3) Derecognition of intangible assets

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

m. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, investment properties, right-of-use assets and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company and its subsidiaries review the carrying amounts of their property, plant and equipment, investment properties, right-of-use assets and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company and its subsidiaries estimate the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined for the asset or cash-generating unit (net of amortization and depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

n. Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sales transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the non-current asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. To meet the criteria for the sale being highly probable, the appropriate level of management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within 1 year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Recognition of depreciation of those assets would cease.

When a sale plan would result in a loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale, regardless of whether the Company and its subsidiaries will retain a non-controlling interest in that subsidiary after the sale. However, such investment is still accounted for using the equity method.

When the Company and its subsidiaries are committed to a sale plan involving the disposal of an investment or a portion of an investment in an associate or a joint venture, only the investment or the portion of the investment that will be disposed of is classified as held for sale when the classification criteria are met, and the Company and its subsidiaries discontinue the use of the equity method in relation to the portion that is classified as held for sale. Any retained portion of an investment in an associate or a joint venture that has not been classified as held for sale continues to be accounted for using the equity method. If the Company and its subsidiaries cease to have significant influence over the investment after the disposal takes place, the Company and its subsidiaries account for any retained interest that has not been classified as held for sale in accordance with the accounting policies for financial instruments.

When a subsidiary, associate and a portion of an interest in a joint venture previously classified as held for sale no longer meets the criteria to be classified as such, it is measured at the carrying amount that would have been recognized as such interests had not been classified as held for sale. The consolidated financial statements for the prior periods with interests classified as held for sale are amended accordingly.

o. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company and its subsidiaries become a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

a) Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

i Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such financial assets are mandatorily classified or designated as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The dividends and net gain or loss are recognized in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 30.

ii Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable at amortized cost, other receivables, and other financial assets - current and non-current, refundable deposits, and other receivable-long term are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

iii Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company and its subsidiaries may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments; instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company and its subsidiaries' right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Company and its subsidiaries recognize a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost, which are on trade receivables and finance lease receivables.

The Company and its subsidiaries recognize lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) for trade receivables and finance lease receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Company and its subsidiaries recognize lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company and its subsidiaries measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. The risk of default of accounts receivable and finance lease receivables is assessed based on the number of days past due. The risk of default of other financial assets for the next 12 months is assessed based on internal or external information.

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Company and its subsidiaries determine that internal or external information that show that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors indicate that a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company and its subsidiaries).

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company and its subsidiaries derecognize a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when they transfer the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

If the Company and its subsidiaries neither transfer nor retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continue to control the transferred asset, the Company and its subsidiaries recognize their retained interest in the asset and any associated liability for amounts they may have to pay. If the Company and its subsidiaries retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company and its subsidiaries continue to recognize the financial asset and also recognize the proceeds received in accounts payable and related borrowings.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI in its entirety, the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

The Company and its subsidiaries measure all financial liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

p. Revenue recognition

The Company and its subsidiaries identify contracts with customers, allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations and recognize revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

1) Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the committed goods are delivered from the Company and its subsidiaries to customers to satisfy performance obligations. Unearned sales revenues are recognized as contract liabilities until performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue is measured at fair value, which is the transaction price (net of commercial discounts and quantity discounts) agreed to by the Company and its subsidiaries with customers. For a contract where the period between the date the Company and its subsidiaries transfer a promised good to a customer and the date the customer pays for that good is one year or less, the Company and its subsidiaries do not adjust the promised amount of consideration for any effect of a significant financing component.

2) Revenue from the rendering of services

The rendering of services of the Company and its subsidiaries pertain to logistics support. The service price is charged according to the basis of calculation as stated in the contract. Since the period between the date of service transferred and the date of collection is less than one year, the Company and its subsidiaries do not adjust the promised amount of consideration for any effect of a significant financing component.

q. Leasing

At the inception of a contract, the Company and its subsidiaries assess whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

1) The Company and its subsidiaries as lessor

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

When the Company and its subsidiaries sublease a right-of-use asset, the sublease is classified by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. However, if the head lease is a short-term lease that the Company and its subsidiaries, as a lessee, have accounted for by applying the recognition exemption, the sublease is classified as an operating lease.

Under finance leases, the lease payments comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate, residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and payments of penalties for terminating a lease if the lease term reflects such termination, less any lease incentives payable. The net investment in a lease is measured at (a) the present value of the sum of the lease payments receivable by a lessor and any unguaranteed residual value accrued to the lessor plus (b) initial direct costs and is presented as a finance lease receivable. Finance lease income is allocated to the relevant accounting periods so as to reflect a constant, periodic rate of return on the Company and its subsidiaries' net investment outstanding in respect of leases.

Lease payment (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

2) The Company and its subsidiaries as lessee

The Company and its subsidiaries recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets, except for those that meet the definition of investment properties. With respect to the recognition and measurement of right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment properties, refer to the accounting policies for investment properties.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms. However, if leases transfer ownership of the underlying assets to the Company and its subsidiaries by the end of the lease terms or if the costs of right-of-use assets reflect that the Company and its subsidiaries will exercise a purchase option, the Company and its subsidiaries depreciate the right-of-use assets from the commencement dates to the end of the useful lives of the underlying assets.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate, residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company and its subsidiaries are reasonably certain to exercise that option, and payments of penalties for terminating a lease if the lease term reflects such termination, less any lease incentives receivable. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company and its subsidiaries use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, a change in the assessment of an option to purchase an underlying asset, or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Company and its subsidiaries remeasure the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Company and its subsidiaries account for the remeasurement of the lease liability by (a) decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset of lease modifications that decreased the scope of the lease, and recognizing any gain or loss on the partial or full termination of the lease in profit or loss; (b) making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset of all other lease modifications. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

r. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All borrowing costs other than those stated above are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

s. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (current service cost) and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

t. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

The company and its subsidiaries' income tax payable (recoverable) are based on taxable profit (loss) for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

According to the Income Tax Law, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for as income tax in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized on all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized on deductible temporary differences provided there will be sufficient taxable profit against which the benefits of the temporary differences can be used.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized on taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, except where the Company and its subsidiaries are able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

3) Current and deferred taxes for the year

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

## **5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

In the application of the Company and its subsidiaries' accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The Company and its subsidiaries consider the economic impacts of the COVID-19 when making their critical accounting estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

### Key Sources of Estimation and Assumption Uncertainty

a. Income taxes

The realizability of deferred tax assets mainly depends on whether sufficient future profits or taxable temporary differences will be available. In cases where the actual future profits generated are less than expected, a reversal of deferred tax assets may arise, which would be recognized in profit or loss for the period in which such a reversal takes place.

Since a portion of the earnings is expected to be used for expanding foreign operation's, it will not be remitted in the foreseeable future. The realization of deferred income tax liabilities mainly depends on the scale of operation expansion in the future. If the actual investment amount in the future is less than the expected investment amount, an income tax reversal will occur and such reversal amount will be recognized in profit and loss upon occurrence.

b. Estimated impairment of accounts receivable

The provision for impairment of accounts receivable is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company and its subsidiaries use judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company and its subsidiaries' historical experience, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates as of the end of each reporting period. Where the actual future cash inflows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

c. Write-down of inventories

The net realizable value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. The estimation of net realizable value is based on current market conditions and historical experience with product sales of a similar nature. Changes in market conditions may have a material impact on the estimation of the net realizable value.

d. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit plans

The resulting defined benefit costs under the defined benefit pension plans and the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are calculated using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial assumptions comprise the discount rates, rates of employee turnover, future salary increases rate, etc. Changes in economic circumstances and market conditions will affect these assumptions and may have an impact on the amount of expenses and liabilities.

## 6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Cash on hand	\$ 11,413	\$ 12,140
Checking accounts and demand deposits	2,841,405	2,716,535
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of three months or less)		
Time deposits	<u>3,255,476</u>	<u>3,280,971</u>
	<u>\$ 6,108,294</u>	<u>\$ 6,009,646</u>

## 7. NOTES, ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Notes receivable	<u>\$ 5,138,238</u>	<u>\$ 4,489,199</u>
Notes receivable from related parties	<u>\$ 44,739</u>	<u>\$ 57,038</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 12,410,546	\$ 10,804,812
Less: Allowance for loss	<u>(288,973)</u>	<u>(213,574)</u>
	<u>\$ 12,121,573</u>	<u>\$ 10,591,238</u>
Accounts receivable from related parties	\$ 219,674	\$ 231,780
Less: Allowance for loss	<u>(1,037)</u>	<u>(8,143)</u>
	<u>\$ 218,637</u>	<u>\$ 223,637</u>
Other receivables	\$ 806,213	\$ 970,352
Less: Allowance for loss	<u>(15,145)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 791,068</u>	<u>\$ 970,352</u>

a. Notes receivable and accounts receivable

The notes and accounts receivable of the Company and its subsidiaries are measured at amortized cost. For the related credit management policies, refer to Note 30.

The loss allowance of the Company and its subsidiaries' accounts receivable is recognized by using lifetime expected credit losses. The lifetime expected credit losses on accounts receivable are estimated using a provision matrix approach considering the past collection experience of the customers and an increase in late payments over the credit period.

The following table details the loss allowance of notes and accounts receivable based on the Company and its subsidiaries' provision matrix.

December 31, 2020

	Not Past Due	0 to 30 Days	31 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	Over 180 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	\$ 15,766,467	\$ 1,335,162	\$ 423,402	\$ 87,207	\$ 200,959	\$ 17,813,197
Loss allowance (lifetime ECL)	<u>(15,613)</u>	<u>(9,468)</u>	<u>(19,551)</u>	<u>(50,270)</u>	<u>(195,108)</u>	<u>(290,010)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 15,750,854</u>	<u>\$ 1,325,694</u>	<u>\$ 403,851</u>	<u>\$ 36,937</u>	<u>\$ 5,851</u>	<u>\$ 17,523,187</u>

December 31, 2019

	Not Past Due	0 to 30 Days	31 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	Over 180 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	\$ 13,475,968	\$ 1,333,739	\$ 479,491	\$ 142,791	\$ 150,840	\$ 15,582,829
Loss allowance (lifetime ECL)	<u>(10,937)</u>	<u>(11,807)</u>	<u>(20,083)</u>	<u>(30,547)</u>	<u>(148,343)</u>	<u>(221,717)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 13,465,031</u>	<u>\$ 1,321,932</u>	<u>\$ 459,408</u>	<u>\$ 112,244</u>	<u>\$ 2,497</u>	<u>\$ 15,361,112</u>

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

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	\$ 221,717	\$ 279,054
Recognized (reversed) in the current year	82,286	(38,877)
Written-off in the current year	(17,057)	(11,601)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>3,064</u>	<u>(6,859)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>\$ 290,010</u>	<u>\$ 221,717</u>

b. Other receivables

The Company and its subsidiaries' allowance for loss are based on historical experience and current financial circumstances. The Company and its subsidiaries assessed that some of the other receivables could not be recovered. As of December 31, 2020, the Company recognized an expected credit loss of \$15,145 thousand.

## 8. INVENTORIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Raw materials	\$ 2,976,856	\$ 2,685,571
Supplies	165,834	178,990
Finished goods	4,098,371	4,159,467
Inventory in transit	<u>251,559</u>	<u>157,678</u>
	<u>\$ 7,492,620</u>	<u>\$ 7,181,706</u>

The cost of inventories recognized as operating costs for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was NT\$29,484,478 thousand and NT\$32,506,285 thousand, respectively, including write-down of inventories of NT\$84,303 thousand and NT\$30,792 thousand, respectively.

## 9. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Time deposits with original maturities of more than three months	<u>\$ 61,860</u>	<u>\$ 66,950</u>

## 10. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial assets</u>		
Mutual fund		
Pacven Walden Ventures V, L.P.	<u>\$ 21,301</u>	<u>\$ 12,483</u>

The subsidiaries entered into a structured time deposit contract with a bank. The entire contract was mandatorily classified as financial assets at FVTPL in accordance with IFRS 9. Its net gain was recorded as other gains and losses for the year ended December 31, 2020. The subsidiaries already settled structured time deposit contracts as of December 31, 2020.

## 11. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NON-CURRENT

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Domestic investments		
Listed shares		
President Securities Corp.	\$ 642,849	\$ 494,947
Unlisted shares		
Universal Venture Capital Investment Corp.	32,602	34,010
Universal Development & Investment Capital I Co., Ltd.	-	21,596
Der Yang Biotechnology Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	<u>3,769</u>	<u>5,469</u>
	<u>679,220</u>	<u>556,022</u>

(Continued)

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Foreign investments		
Listed shares		
TBG Diagnostics Limited (TBG stocks)	\$ 185,302	\$ 22,799
Unlisted shares		
Grace THW Holdings Limited	<u>151,784</u>	<u>164,488</u>
	<u>337,086</u>	<u>187,287</u>
	<u>\$ 1,016,306</u>	<u>\$ 743,309</u>
		(Concluded)

These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Company and its subsidiaries' strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

## 12. SUBSIDIARIES

a. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements were as follows:

Investor	Investee	Main Businesses	Percentage of Ownership (%)		Additional Descriptions
			December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
The Company	Eternal Holdings Inc.	International investment	100	100	
	Eternal Global (BVI) Co., Ltd.	International investment	100	100	
	Mixville Holdings Inc.	International investment	100	100	
	CHOU-KOU Materials Co., Ltd.	Selling, trading and providing services of resins material, electronic material and other related products	100	100	
	Nikko-Materials Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of dry film photoresist and vacuum laminator	100	100	
	Eternal Electronic Material (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Trading services, cutting and selling of dry film photoresist	75	75	
	New E Materials Co., Ltd.	Researching, developing, manufacturing and selling of photoelectric, semiconductor process related electronic chemical materials and equipment spare parts	62.80	62.80	
	Eternal Capatech Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of electronic spare parts and related materials parts	-	96.71	1)
	Eternal Materials (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Manufacturing, selling, trading and providing service of resins material related products	-	90	3)
	Elga Europe S.r.l.	Manufacturing, selling, dealing and processing of electronic-chemical products.	72.68	72.68	
Eternal Global (BVI) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of resins material and processing products	100	100	
	Changhe International Trading (GZFTZ) Co., Ltd.	International trading, commercial trading, entrepot trading, products displayed, bonded warehousing and business consulting services	100	100	
Eternal Holdings Inc.	Eternal International (BVI) Co., Ltd.	International investment	100	100	
	E-Chem Corp.	International investment	100	100	
	Eternal Nanyang Investment Co., Ltd.	International investment	90	-	2)
Eternal International (BVI) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Technology Corporation	Manufacturing and selling of photoresist	100	100	
	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Managing, investing consulting services, researching, leasing, manufacturing and selling of resins material and photoelectric chemical materials	100	100	
E-Chem Corp.	Eternal Specialty Materials (Zhuhai) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of acrylic resin and methacrylic acid	90	90	
Eternal Nanyang Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Materials (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Manufacturing, selling, trading and providing services of resins material related products	100	-	3)

(Continued)

Investor	Investee	Main Businesses	Percentage of Ownership (%)		Additional Descriptions
			December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
Mixville Holdings Inc.	High Expectation Limited	International investment activities	100	100	
High Expectation Limited	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of adhesives, resins material and processing of products	100	100	
Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Optical Material (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of optical film	100	100	
	Eternal Photoelectric Material Industry (Yingkou) Co., Ltd.	Researching, developing and manufacturing of photoresist dry film, liquid photo imaginable solder masks and printed circuit board related materials	100	100	
	Eternal Synthetic Resins (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of unsaturated polyester resin	100	100	
	Eternal Chemical (Chengdu) Co., Ltd.	Researching and developing resins material and products	100	100	
	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Researching, developing, and manufacturing of dry film photoresist and dry film solder mask which used in electronic materials, researching resin materials and selling, providing after sales service of self-produced products	100	100	
	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Coating, slitting, cutting, processing, and selling of photoresist	100	100	
	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Researching, developing, manufacturing and selling of electronic high-tech chemical and related products	100	100	
	Eternal Sun A. (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Researching, developing, and manufacturing of optical protective film which used in display, and selling, providing after sales service of self-produced products	60	60	
	Eternal Chemical (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of adhesives, resins material and processing products	100	100	
	Eternal Specialty Materials (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Researching and developing chemical products, and selling, providing technical services of self-produced products	100	100	
	Eternal Photoelectric Material Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Cutting and processing of dry film photoresist and selling self-products.	-	84.06	Note 27
	Elga Europe S.r.l.	Manufacturing, selling, agency and processing of electronic chemical products	22.32	22.32	
	Eternal Materials (Changzhou) Co., Ltd.	Selling of fluorocarbon resin and polyester resin products	-	100	4)
Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Photoelectric Material Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Cutting and processing of dry film photoresist and selling self-produced products	-	15.94	Note 27
Nikko-Materials Co., Ltd.	Nikko Mechanics Co., Ltd.	Designing, manufacturing, selling of industrial machinery and machine tool	100	80	Note 26

(Concluded)

- 1) The company was dissolved in December 2018 after resolution in the shareholders' meeting. The liquidation process had been completed with the consent of the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court in August 2019.
  - 2) The company was established as a new subsidiary in September 2020.
  - 3) The Company had reorganization in September 2020 to transfer the equity of subsidiary Eternal Materials (Malayisa) Sdn. Bhd. to subsidiary Eternal Nanyang Investment Co., Ltd.
  - 4) The divestment was resolved by the board of directors in December 2019. The liquidation was completed in July 2020.
- b. The Company and its subsidiaries did not have any subsidiary with material non-controlling interests.

**13. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD (INCLUDING CREDIT BALANCE)**

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Investments accounted for using the equity method		
Investments in associates	\$ <u>2,306,731</u>	\$ <u>2,287,302</u>
Credit balance of investments accounted for using the equity method (recorded as other non-current liabilities)		
Investments in associates	\$ (14,095)	\$ (2,296)
Investments in joint ventures	<u>-</u>	<u>(26,299)</u>
	<u>\$ (14,095)</u>	<u>\$ (28,595)</u>

a. Investments accounted for using the equity method

Investments in associates

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Associates that are not individually material	\$ <u>2,306,731</u>	\$ <u>2,287,302</u>

Information about associates that are not individually material was as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
The Company and its subsidiaries' share of		
Net profit for the year	\$ 340,896	\$ 314,523
Other comprehensive income	<u>9,714</u>	<u>(54,093)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ 350,610</u>	<u>\$ 260,430</u>

Fair values (Level 1) of investments in associates with available published price quotation are summarized as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Daxin Materials Corporation	\$ <u>2,005,078</u>	\$ <u>2,122,197</u>

Polymer Instrumentation and Consulting Services, Ltd. (Polymics Ltd.), an associate, is affected by the economic environment has been assessed to have no future economic benefits. The Company and its subsidiaries recognized an impairment loss of \$85,581 thousand in August, 2020.

The Company and its subsidiaries held 50% ownership of DSM Eternal Resins (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., but had no control over it. Therefore, DSM Eternal Resins (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. was not included in the consolidated financial statements but was accounted for using the equity method.

b. Credit balance of investments accounted for using the equity method

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Associates that are not individually material	\$ (14,095)	\$ (2,296)
Joint ventures that are not individually material	<u>-</u>	<u>(26,299)</u>
	<u>\$ (14,095)</u>	<u>\$ (28,595)</u>

Information about associates and joint ventures that are not individually material was as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
The Company and its subsidiaries' share of		
Net loss for the year	\$ (9,867)	\$ (35,550)
Other comprehensive income	<u>(394)</u>	<u>210</u>
	<u>\$ (10,261)</u>	<u>\$ (35,340)</u>

The Company and its subsidiaries' share of losses of the associates and joint ventures exceeded their interests in those associates and joint ventures. After reducing their equity to zero, the Company and its subsidiaries recognized additional losses only to the extent that they have incurred legal obligations or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of those associates and joint ventures and transferred them to the credit balance of investments accounted for using the equity method (recorded as other non-current liabilities).

Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd. held 51% ownership of Hangzhou Yongxinyang Photoelectric Materials Co., Ltd. However, since the investment is under joint control in a joint venture agreement, the investment is accounted for using the equity method. The Company's board of directors resolved in August 2020 to sell the equity and creditor's rights of Hangzhou Yongxinyang Photoelectric Materials Co., Ltd. to non-related parties. The disposal was completed in October 2020. The gain on disposal of investments of \$25,193 thousand and the loss on disposal of financial assets at amortized cost of \$49,268 thousand were recognized in the current year.

The investments accounted for using the equity method (including credit balance) and the share of profit and other comprehensive income of those investments are based on the associates' audited financial statements for the same period.

Refer to Tables 9 and 10 for the main businesses and countries of incorporation of the associates and joint ventures.

## 14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

### For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Storage Equipment	Examination Equipment	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress and Equipment to be Inspected	Total
Carrying amount at January 1, 2020	\$ 2,713,753	\$ 5,715,567	\$ 6,297,691	\$ 667,141	\$ 472,136	\$ 363,704	\$ 1,205,554	\$ 17,435,546
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 2,713,753	\$ 11,180,745	\$ 20,587,401	\$ 1,500,221	\$ 1,475,283	\$ 862,673	\$ 1,205,554	\$ 39,525,630
Additions	2,030	480,319	1,122,346	57,679	180,351	87,823	(447,317)	1,483,231
Disposals	-	(117,591)	(193,246)	(5,912)	(17,006)	(31,325)	(1,391)	(366,471)
Transferred to investment properties	(43,451)	(236,815)	-	-	-	-	-	(280,266)
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(327)	(327)

(Continued)

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Storage Equipment	Examination Equipment	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress and Equipment to be Inspected	Total
Disposal of subsidiaries	\$ -	\$ (70,634)	\$ (34,470)	\$ (378)	\$ (26)	\$ (13,550)	\$ -	\$ (119,058)
Reclassification	-	10,872	2,300	-	-	(13,172)	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	8,112	76,718	135,826	8,110	6,394	10,188	(5,991)	239,357
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 2,680,444	\$ 11,323,614	\$ 21,620,157	\$ 1,559,720	\$ 1,644,996	\$ 902,637	\$ 750,528	\$ 40,482,096
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>								
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ -	\$ 5,465,178	\$ 14,289,710	\$ 833,080	\$ 1,003,147	\$ 498,969	\$ -	\$ 22,090,084
Depreciation	-	525,765	1,070,009	69,685	112,463	71,412	-	1,849,334
Disposals	-	(17,808)	(119,044)	(4,899)	(16,782)	(14,308)	-	(172,841)
Transferred to investment properties	-	(19,809)	-	-	-	-	-	(19,809)
Impairment loss	-	3,589	20,135	37	-	1,629	-	25,390
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	(46,629)	(26,346)	(340)	(23)	(10,985)	-	(84,323)
Reclassification	-	8,891	(689)	-	-	(8,202)	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	-	41,897	113,145	5,739	4,496	5,934	-	171,211
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ -	\$ 5,961,074	\$ 15,346,920	\$ 903,302	\$ 1,103,301	\$ 544,449	\$ -	\$ 23,859,046
Carrying amount at December 31, 2020	\$ 2,680,444	\$ 5,362,540	\$ 6,273,237	\$ 656,418	\$ 541,695	\$ 358,188	\$ 750,528	\$ 16,623,050

(Concluded)

### For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Storage Equipment	Examination Equipment	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress and Equipment to be Inspected	Total
Carrying amount at January 1, 2019	\$ 2,723,150	\$ 5,814,166	\$ 6,653,866	\$ 672,805	\$ 456,207	\$ 301,543	\$ 2,170,647	\$ 18,792,384
<b>Cost</b>								
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 2,723,150	\$ 10,922,989	\$ 20,350,691	\$ 1,470,005	\$ 1,459,517	\$ 780,810	\$ 2,170,647	\$ 39,877,809
Adjustments on initial application of IFRS 16	-	-	-	-	-	(35,874)	-	(35,874)
Balance at January 1, 2019 (restated)	2,723,150	10,922,989	20,350,691	1,470,005	1,459,517	744,936	2,170,647	39,841,935
Additions	-	1,705,322	1,022,328	78,563	146,146	162,427	(953,094)	2,161,692
Disposals	-	(106,866)	(380,196)	(20,186)	(116,556)	(22,581)	-	(646,385)
Transferred to investment properties	-	(1,063,199)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,063,199)
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	(9,397)	(277,501)	(405,422)	(28,161)	(13,824)	(22,109)	(11,999)	(768,413)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 2,713,753	\$ 11,180,745	\$ 20,587,401	\$ 1,500,221	\$ 1,475,283	\$ 862,673	\$ 1,205,554	\$ 39,525,630
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>								
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ 5,108,823	\$ 13,696,825	\$ 797,200	\$ 1,003,310	\$ 479,267	\$ -	\$ 21,085,425
Adjustments on initial application of IFRS 16	-	-	-	-	-	(6,955)	-	(6,955)
Balance at January 1, 2019 (restated)	-	5,108,823	13,696,825	797,200	1,003,310	472,312	-	21,078,470
Depreciation	-	535,607	1,097,828	66,908	100,094	61,082	-	1,861,519
Disposals	-	(70,639)	(249,964)	(18,445)	(91,312)	(21,391)	-	(451,751)
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	-	(108,613)	(254,979)	(12,583)	(8,945)	(13,034)	-	(398,154)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ -	\$ 5,465,178	\$ 14,289,710	\$ 833,080	\$ 1,003,147	\$ 498,969	\$ -	\$ 22,090,084
Carrying amount at December 31, 2019	\$ 2,713,753	\$ 5,715,567	\$ 6,297,691	\$ 667,141	\$ 472,136	\$ 363,704	\$ 1,205,554	\$ 17,435,546

Considering future economic benefits, the plant, machinery and other equipment of Nikko-Materials Co., Ltd. which were expected to use for production in 2020 have been evaluated the present value of the cash flow generated from operations at a discount rate of 5.95% as a recoverable amount. According to the assessment, the recoverable amount was less than the carrying amount. The impairment loss of \$25,785 thousand (including the impairment loss of intangible assets of \$68 thousand) was recognized in the current year (recorded as other gains and losses).

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

Buildings	5-50 years
Machinery and equipment	3-20 years
Storage equipment	5-20 years
Examination equipment	5-15 years
Other equipment	3-12 years

Refer to Note 32 for the amounts of property, plant and equipment pledged by the Company and its subsidiaries as collateral for bank borrowings.

Land (including those recorded as investment properties) held by the Company was revalued in 1980, 1990, 1997 and 2004, and as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the revaluation increments of the land was \$1,977,218 thousand.

## 15. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

### a. Right-of-use asset

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Carrying amounts		
Land	\$ 871,970	\$ 893,794
Buildings	214,559	88,425
Machinery	83,674	26,514
Storage equipment	957	-
Other equipment	<u>24,375</u>	<u>28,446</u>
	<u>\$ 1,195,535</u>	<u>\$ 1,037,179</u>
	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 262,032</u>	<u>\$ 97,918</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	\$ 21,359	\$ 23,993
Buildings	49,260	44,952
Machinery	12,323	8,406
Storage equipment	68	-
Other equipment	<u>10,781</u>	<u>7,001</u>
	<u>\$ 93,791</u>	<u>\$ 84,352</u>

In addition, part of the land use rights for land located in mainland China is subleased under operating leases, and the relevant right-of-use assets are recorded as investment properties, refer to Note 16 for the details.

### b. Lease liabilities

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Carrying amounts		
Current	<u>\$ 81,002</u>	<u>\$ 45,281</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 262,898</u>	<u>\$ 108,755</u>

Range of discount rate (%) for lease liabilities was as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Land	0.93-6.66	0.93-6.66
Buildings	0.79-9.00	0.86-5.35
Machinery	2.7	1.67-4.40
Storage equipment	1.67	-
Other equipment	0.86-5.35	0.86-5.35

c. Material lease activities and terms

Major lease arrangements of the Company's subsidiaries are land use rights contracts with lease terms of 50 to 56 years.

d. Other lease information

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Expenses relating to short-term and low-value asset leases	\$ <u>25,621</u>	\$ <u>37,699</u>
Total cash outflow for all lease arrangements (including short-term and low-value asset leases)	\$ <u>87,776</u>	\$ <u>100,731</u>

The Company and its subsidiaries leases certain assets which qualified as short-term leases and low-value asset leases. The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

## 16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

### For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	<b>Land</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Right-of-use Assets</b>	<b>Total</b>
Carrying amount at January 1, 2020	\$ <u>17,057</u>	\$ <u>1,024,946</u>	\$ <u>70,374</u>	\$ <u>1,112,377</u>
<u>Cost</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 17,057	\$ 1,147,244	\$ 72,501	\$ 1,236,802
Transferred from property, plant and equipment	43,451	236,815	-	280,266
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>(681)</u>	<u>23,425</u>	<u>1,213</u>	<u>23,957</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ <u>59,827</u>	\$ <u>1,407,484</u>	\$ <u>73,714</u>	\$ <u>1,541,025</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ -	\$ 122,298	\$ 2,127	\$ 124,425
Depreciation	-	35,114	2,114	37,228
Transferred from property, plant and equipment	-	19,809	-	19,809
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>-</u>	<u>2,659</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>2,742</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>179,880</u>	\$ <u>4,324</u>	\$ <u>184,204</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2020	\$ <u>59,827</u>	\$ <u>1,227,604</u>	\$ <u>69,390</u>	\$ <u>1,356,821</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	<b>Land</b>	<b>Land Use Rights</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Right-of-use Assets</b>	<b>Total</b>
Carrying amount at January 1, 2019	\$ 17,057	\$ 4,690	\$ 30,997	\$ -	\$ 52,744
<u>Cost</u>					
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 17,057	\$ 6,590	\$ 139,680	\$ -	\$ 163,327
Adjustments on initial application of IFRS 16	-	(6,590)	-	4,690	(1,900)
Balance at January 1, 2019 (restated)	17,057	-	139,680	4,690	161,427
Transferred from property, plant and equipment	-	-	1,063,199	-	1,063,199
Transferred from right-of-use assets	-	-	-	71,569	71,569
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(55,635)	(3,758)	(59,393)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 17,057	\$ -	\$ 1,147,244	\$ 72,501	\$ 1,236,802
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>					
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ 1,900	\$ 108,683	\$ -	\$ 110,583
Adjustments on initial application of IFRS 16	-	(1,900)	-	-	(1,900)
Balance at January 1, 2019 (restated)	-	-	108,683	-	108,683
Depreciation	-	-	18,056	1,325	19,381
Transferred from right-of-use assets	-	-	-	877	877
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(4,441)	(75)	(4,516)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 122,298	\$ 2,127	\$ 124,425
Carrying amount at December 31, 2019	\$ 17,057	\$ -	\$ 1,024,946	\$ 70,374	\$ 1,112,377

The investment properties were leased for terms of 1 to 15 years.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating leases of investment properties is as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Year 1	\$ 259,117	\$ 224,073
Year 2	221,217	245,236
Year 3	136,481	215,323

(Continued)

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Year 4	\$ 112,848	\$ 129,889
Year 5	84,540	106,644
Year 6 onwards	<u>390,794</u>	<u>466,947</u>
	<u>\$ 1,204,997</u>	<u>\$ 1,388,112</u>

(Concluded)

The fair value of most part of the subsidiaries' right-of-use assets and buildings located in China was evaluated by independent appraisers, and the rest which was reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties and using income approach was evaluated by the management of the Company. The Company measured the fair value by using Level 3. The fair values were NT\$3,027,121 thousand and NT\$2,747,204 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The following items of investment properties are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives as follow:

Buildings	20-50 years
Right-of-use assets	34-36 years

Operating income and expenses directly related to investment properties

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Rental income	<u>\$ 255,527</u>	<u>\$ 98,448</u>
Operating expenses directly related to investment properties	<u>\$ 99,749</u>	<u>\$ 53,417</u>

## 17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	<b>Goodwill</b>	<b>Expertise</b>	<b>Customer Relationships</b>	<b>Computer Software</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Carrying amount at January 1, 2020	<u>\$ 75,850</u>	<u>\$ 87,370</u>	<u>\$ 61,927</u>	<u>\$ 78,254</u>	<u>\$ 40,381</u>	<u>\$ 343,782</u>
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 75,850	\$ 127,513	\$ 104,038	\$ 82,736	\$ 128,722	\$ 518,859
Additions	-	-	-	156,490	1,272	157,762
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(165)	(165)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>42</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,334</u>	<u>13,376</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 75,892</u>	<u>\$ 127,513</u>	<u>\$ 104,038</u>	<u>\$ 239,226</u>	<u>\$ 143,163</u>	<u>\$ 689,832</u>
Accumulated amortization and impairment						
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ -	\$ 40,143	\$ 42,111	\$ 4,482	\$ 88,341	\$ 175,077
Amortization expense	-	12,522	12,385	11,089	21,578	57,574
Impairment loss	37,000	74,848	49,542	-	733	162,123
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(165)	(165)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,988</u>	<u>12,988</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 37,000</u>	<u>\$ 127,513</u>	<u>\$ 104,038</u>	<u>\$ 15,571</u>	<u>\$ 123,475</u>	<u>\$ 407,597</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 38,892</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 223,655</u>	<u>\$ 19,688</u>	<u>\$ 282,235</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	<b>Goodwill</b>	<b>Expertise</b>	<b>Customer Relationships</b>	<b>Computer Software</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Carrying amount at January 1, 2019	\$ 76,159	\$ 101,538	\$ 76,790	\$ 82,391	\$ 48,401	\$ 385,279
<u>Cost</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 76,159	\$ 127,513	\$ 104,038	\$ 82,736	\$ 139,804	\$ 530,250
Additions	-	-	-	-	10,797	10,797
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(6,445)	(6,445)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	(309)	-	-	-	(15,434)	(15,743)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 75,850	\$ 127,513	\$ 104,038	\$ 82,736	\$ 128,722	\$ 518,859
<u>Accumulated amortization and impairment</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ 25,975	\$ 27,248	\$ 345	\$ 91,403	\$ 144,971
Amortization expense	-	14,168	14,863	4,137	17,339	50,507
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(6,445)	(6,445)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	-	-	(13,956)	(13,956)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ -	\$ 40,143	\$ 42,111	\$ 4,482	\$ 88,341	\$ 175,077
Carrying amount at December 31, 2019	\$ 75,850	\$ 87,370	\$ 61,927	\$ 78,254	\$ 40,381	\$ 343,782

The subsidiary Elga Europe S.r.l. tested the recoverable amount of intangible assets (including goodwill, expertise and customer relationships, etc.) at the end of the annual financial reporting period. The recoverable amount is based on the cash flow generated from operations at a discount rate of 7.21%. According to the assessment, the recoverable amount was less than the carrying amount. Therefore, an impairment loss of \$162,055 thousand (recorded as other gains and losses) was recognized in 2020.

The subsidiary Nikko-Materials Co., Ltd. recognized an intangible asset impairment loss of \$68 thousand (recorded as other gains and losses) in 2020, refer to Note 14.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Expertise	9 years
Customer relationships	7 years
Computer software	2-20 years
Other intangible assets	3-20 years

## 18. FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES

In August 2019, the Company and its subsidiaries entered into a lease agreement with an associate Allnex - Eternal Resins (Guangdong) Co., Ltd. for the leasing out of machinery and equipment for ten years, and the implicit interest rate in the lease was 4.84%-6.23%. This agreement was deemed as a sale agreement. The gain on disposal was \$29,152 thousand, and will be deferred and subsequently recognized as profit over the lease term. The balance of finance lease receivables generated from the aforementioned transactions was \$38,012 thousand and \$60,905 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The Company and its subsidiaries measured the loss allowance of the finance lease receivables based on lifetime expected credit losses, and no loss allowance was recognized in 2020 and 2019.

The composition of finance lease receivables (including related parties) is as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Unamortized lease payments		
Year 1	\$ 27,750	\$ 26,004
Year 2	27,284	11,045
Year 3	26,817	10,586
Year 4	18,860	10,126
Year 5	18,767	2,301
Year 6 onwards	<u>76,392</u>	<u>8,285</u>
Loss: Unearned financial income	<u>(34,846)</u>	<u>(7,442)</u>
Finance lease receivable (recorded as other non-current assets - other)	<u>\$ 161,024</u>	<u>\$ 60,905</u>

## 19. BORROWINGS

### a. Short-term borrowings

Type of Borrowings	Interest Rate Range (%)	Amount
December 31, 2020		
Mortgage secured loans	0.00-3.30	\$ 271,782
Unsecured loans	0.68-3.71	2,607,208
Purchase loans	1.13-3.10	219,393
Secured loans	1.00-4.35	<u>1,305,546</u>
		<u>\$ 4,403,929</u>
December 31, 2019		
Mortgage secured loans	0.57-4.28	\$ 299,817
Unsecured loans	1.60-4.35	2,184,558
Purchase loans	2.87-4.65	189,510
Secured loans	3.14-4.52	<u>1,740,728</u>
		<u>\$ 4,414,613</u>

### b. Long-term borrowings

Type of Borrowings	Agreement Period and Interest Payable Schedule	Interest Rate Range (%)	Amount
December 31, 2020			
Mortgage secured loans	From December 17, 2010 to December 31, 2025. Interest is paid based on schedule.	0.86-2.70	\$ 80,874
Secured loans	From September 17, 2018 to November 25, 2025. Interest is paid based on schedule.	1.16-1.50	1,599,100

(Continued)

Type of Borrowings	Agreement Period and Interest Payable Schedule	Interest Rate Range (%)	Amount
Unsecured loans	From July 28, 2016 to October 2, 2023. Interest is paid based on schedule.	0.60-3.85	\$ 9,821,886
			<u>11,501,860</u>
Long-term bills payable Commercial paper	Revolving credit, the period of the agreement is five years. Maturity date is May 2023. Only banking surcharge and interests have to be paid before the maturity date.	1.28	900,000
Less: Unamortized discounts			<u>(568)</u>
			<u>899,432</u>
Less: Current portion of long-term borrowings			12,401,292 <u>(2,211,266)</u>
			<u>\$ 10,190,026</u>
December 31, 2019			
Mortgage secured loans	From December 17, 2010 to December 31, 2025. Interest is paid based on schedule.	0.86-2.70	\$ 106,154
Secured loans	From August 5, 2016 to September 17, 2021. Interest is paid based on schedule.	1.20-5.35	2,256,459
Unsecured loans	From August 17, 2015 to October 2, 2023. Interest is paid based on schedule.	0.80-4.30	10,214,673
			<u>12,577,286</u>
Long-term bills payable Commercial paper	Revolving credit, the period of the agreement is five years. Maturity date is May 2023. Only banking surcharge and interests have to be paid before the maturity date.	1.40	900,000
Less: Unamortized discounts			<u>(850)</u>
			<u>899,150</u>
			13,476,436 (Continued)

Type of Borrowings	Agreement Period and Interest Payable Schedule	Interest Rate Range (%)	Amount
Less: Current portion of long-term borrowings			\$ (4,546,891)
			<u>\$ 8,929,545</u>
			(Concluded)

The above commercial paper was issued by Taiwan Cooperative Bills Finance Corporation and International Bills Finance Corporation and guaranteed by a syndicated credit line from 8 banks led by E.SUN Commercial Bank, Ltd.

c. Facility agreements and financial covenants

1) During the period of the credit facility agreements, the Company and its subsidiaries made agreements with the creditors that the current ratio, liability ratio, interest coverage ratio and net tangible assets of the consolidated financial statements will be maintained within a certain specified ratio or amount and reviewed at least once half a year or a year. If the Company or its subsidiaries breach these clauses, the bank and syndicated banks can cancel the credit line or declare that part or all of the loan together with accrued interest immediately due. The Company was in compliance with the syndicated credit facility agreements based on its consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

2) As of December 31, 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries utilized the credits under signed facility agreements of the following banks.

Bank	Currency	Credit line
Bank SinoPac Co., Ltd.	NTD	\$ 1,200,000
HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited	NTD	600,000
KGI Bank Co., Ltd.	NTD	600,000
E.SUN Commercial Bank, Ltd.	NTD	200,000
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	NTD	200,000
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.	JPY	417,604
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	EUR	5,000

3) As of December 31, 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries executed syndicated credit facility agreements with the following banks.

In November, 2020, the subsidiary entered into a syndicated credit facility agreement with 5 banks led by Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. for a USD \$50,000 thousand credit line; the proceeds are for expanding medium-term working capital and increase capital to repay the subsidiaries' existing liabilities.

In November 2017, the Company entered into a syndicated credit facility agreement with 8 banks led by E.SUN Commercial Bank, Ltd. for a NT\$4,200,000 thousand credit line; the proceeds are for repaying liabilities and expanding medium-term working capital.

4) Refer to Note 32 for the assets pledged as collateral for bank borrowings of the Company and its subsidiaries.

d. Bonds Payable

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
5 year secured bonds - issued at par value		
Issued in November 2019. Interest at 0.82%, bullet repayment, payable annually.	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
Less: Issuance cost	<u>(4,626)</u>	<u>(5,808)</u>
	<u>\$ 2,995,374</u>	<u>\$ 2,994,192</u>

The above bonds payable's proceeds are for repaying liabilities. In October 2019, the Company entered into a syndicated guarantee facility agreement with 4 banks led by Bank of Taiwan for a NT\$3,024,600 thousand credit line.

## 20. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Based on the LPA, the Company and its subsidiaries make monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

The subsidiaries in mainland China have defined contribution pension plans and contribute monthly an amount based on a certain percentage of employees' monthly salaries and wages. The plan is administered by the government of mainland China. Other than the monthly contributions, the subsidiaries do not have other pension liabilities.

b. Defined benefit plans

The Company has a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act; the pension plan is operated by the government. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contributes amounts equal to 10% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. The Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy of the pension fund. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year.

Some subsidiaries also have their own defined benefit plan as approved by each subsidiary. The contribution depends on employees' job level and age, and payment to the employee must be completed within two months after the employee has left the company.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Company and its subsidiaries' defined benefit plans were as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 2,197,946	\$ 2,142,823
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(1,154,628)</u>	<u>(1,120,831)</u>
Net defined benefit liabilities	<u>\$ 1,043,318</u>	<u>\$ 1,021,992</u>
Current (recorded as other payables-others)	\$ 5,326	\$ -
Non-current (recorded as other non-current liabilities)	<u>1,037,992</u>	<u>1,021,992</u>
	<u>\$ 1,043,318</u>	<u>\$ 1,021,992</u>

Movements of net defined benefit liabilities (assets) were as follows:

	<b>Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation</b>	<b>Fair Value of the Plan Assets</b>	<b>Net Defined Benefit Liabilities</b>
Balance at January 1, 2020	<u>\$ 2,142,823</u>	<u>\$ (1,120,831)</u>	<u>\$ 1,021,992</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	37,851	-	37,851
Interest expense (income)	<u>15,000</u>	<u>(7,846)</u>	<u>7,154</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>52,851</u>	<u>(7,846)</u>	<u>45,005</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(42,255)	(42,255)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	93,576	-	93,576
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	<u>(7,211)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,211)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>86,365</u>	<u>(42,255)</u>	<u>44,110</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(55,561)	(55,561)
Benefits paid	<u>(84,152)</u>	<u>71,865</u>	<u>(12,287)</u>
	<u>(84,152)</u>	<u>16,304</u>	<u>(67,848)</u>
Exchange differences	<u>59</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>59</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 2,197,946</u>	<u>\$ (1,154,628)</u>	<u>\$ 1,043,318</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	<u>\$ 2,227,098</u>	<u>\$ (1,187,487)</u>	<u>\$ 1,039,611</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	37,108	-	37,108
Interest expense (income)	<u>24,459</u>	<u>(13,062)</u>	<u>11,397</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>61,567</u>	<u>(13,062)</u>	<u>48,505</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(41,601)	(41,601)

(Continued)

	<b>Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation</b>	<b>Fair Value of the Plan Assets</b>	<b>Net Defined Benefit Liabilities</b>
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	\$ 96,522	\$ -	\$ 96,522
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>40,715</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,715</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>137,237</u>	<u>(41,601)</u>	<u>95,636</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(150,673)	(150,673)
Benefits paid	<u>(282,641)</u>	<u>271,992</u>	<u>(10,649)</u>
	<u>(282,641)</u>	<u>121,319</u>	<u>(161,322)</u>
Exchange differences	<u>(438)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(438)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 2,142,823</u>	<u>\$ (1,120,831)</u>	<u>\$ 1,021,992</u> (Concluded)

An analysis by function of the amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of the defined benefit plans is as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Operating costs	\$ 20,251	\$ 22,784
Operating expenses	<u>24,754</u>	<u>25,721</u>
	<u>\$ 45,005</u>	<u>\$ 48,505</u>

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act, the Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to the following risks:

1) Investment risk

The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity securities, debt securities, and bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

2) Interest risk

A decrease in the government and corporate bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

3) Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Discount rate (%)	0.30-0.70	0.70
Expected rate of salary increase (%)	0.00-3.00	0.00-3.00
Mortality rate (%)	Population was based on the 5th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table/85% of National Life Table	Population was based on the 5th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table/85% of National Life Table
Resignation rate (%)	0.00-23.00	0.00-23.00
Early retirement rate (%)	0.1-99	0.1-99

If possible reasonable change in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ (60,272)</u>	<u>\$ (61,054)</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 62,619</u>	<u>\$ 63,505</u>
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 53,931</u>	<u>\$ 55,109</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ (52,302)</u>	<u>\$ (53,376)</u>

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ 117,045</u>	<u>\$ 61,090</u>
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	11-12 years	12-13 years

## 21. EQUITY

### a. Share capital

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	<u>1,800,000</u>	<u>1,800,000</u>
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 18,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 18,000,000</u>
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	<u>1,240,280</u>	<u>1,240,280</u>
Shares issued	<u>\$ 12,402,795</u>	<u>\$ 12,402,795</u>

### b. Capital surplus

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
May be used to offset deficit, distributed as cash or transferred to share capital (Note)		
Additional paid-in capital	\$ 309,017	\$ 309,017
Treasury share transactions	19,642	19,642
The difference between the consideration received or paid and the carrying amount of the subsidiaries' net assets during actual disposal or acquisition	<u>12,872</u>	<u>30</u>
	<u>341,531</u>	<u>328,689</u>
May be used to offset deficit only		
Share of change in equities of associates or joint ventures	27,357	27,357
Others	<u>58</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>27,415</u>	<u>27,357</u>
	<u>\$ 368,946</u>	<u>\$ 356,046</u>

Note: The capital surplus could be used to offset a deficit and distribute as cash dividends or transfer to capital when the Company has no deficit (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's paid-in capital and once a year).

### c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

The Company's Articles stipulate that annual profit should be utilized in the following order:

- 1) Pay for income tax.
- 2) Offset deficit of previous years.
- 3) Appropriate as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, until the accumulated legal reserve equals the paid-in capital.
- 4) Appropriate as special reserve in accordance with the shareholders' meeting or as requested by the authorities.
- 5) The remainder along with the unappropriated earnings are considered as distributable earnings. In accordance with dividend policy, the proposal of earnings appropriation is prepared by the board of directors and resolved in the shareholders' meeting.

The legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's fully paid share capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

Under Rule No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC and the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs", the Company should appropriate to or reverse a special reserve. Special reserve of NT\$426,930 thousand was appropriated because of the exemptions from IFRS 1 elected by the Company. There is not any reversal of special reserve in 2020.

The appropriations of earnings for 2019 and 2018 had been approved in the shareholders' meetings in June 2020 and 2019, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	<u>Appropriations of Earnings</u>		<u>Dividends Per Share (NT\$)</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Legal reserve	\$ 246,031	\$ 155,051		
Special reserve	931,797	83,963		
Cash dividends	1,736,391	1,116,252	\$ 1.4	\$ 0.9

The appropriations of earnings for 2020 which had been proposed by the Company's board of directors in March 2021 are as follows:

	<u>Appropriation of Earnings</u>	<u>Dividend Per Share (NT\$)</u>
Legal reserve	\$ 248,248	
Special reserve	(660,170)	
Cash dividends	1,860,419	\$ 1.5

The appropriations of earnings for 2020 are subject to resolution in the shareholders' meeting to be held in June 2021.

d. Other equity items

1) Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	\$ (1,684,908)	\$ (656,465)
Recognized for the year		
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	354,762	(974,560)
Share of exchange differences of associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>9,320</u>	<u>(53,883)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>\$ (1,320,826)</u>	<u>\$ (1,684,908)</u>

Exchange differences on translating foreign operations because the subsidiaries in mainland China were affected by the exchange rate fluctuations of the RMB to the NTD.

2) Unrealized gains and losses on financial assets at FVTOCI

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Balance at beginning of the year	\$ 242,219	\$ 145,572
Recognized for the year		
Unrealized gains and losses - equity instruments	<u>266,956</u>	<u>169,442</u>
Other comprehensive income recognized for the year	<u>266,956</u>	<u>169,442</u>
Reclassification adjustment		
Cumulative unrealized gains and losses of equity instruments transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	<u>29,131</u>	<u>(72,795)</u>
Balance at end of the year	\$ 538,306	\$ 242,219

e. Non-controlling interests

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Balance at beginning of the year	\$ 504,398	\$ 622,090
Share of net loss for the year - net	(50,279)	(38,275)
Other comprehensive income or loss during the year		
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements foreign operations	(1,999)	(10,894)
Remeasurement on defined benefit plans	-	(338)
Non-controlling interests from acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 26)	(40,571)	-
Dividends distributed by subsidiaries	(7,890)	(5,874)
Disposal of subsidiaries	(146)	-
Non-controlling interests from establishing a new subsidiary	292	-
Non-controlling interest reduced from capital reduction and liquidation distribution of subsidiaries	<u>-</u>	<u>(62,311)</u>
Balance at end of the year	\$ 403,805	\$ 504,398

**22. REVENUE**

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from the sale of goods	\$ 38,124,842	\$ 40,269,900
Lease revenue	<u>245,524</u>	<u>93,338</u>
	<u>\$ 38,370,366</u>	<u>\$ 40,363,238</u>

	<u>December 31</u>		<b>January 1, 2019</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	
Notes and accounts receivable	\$ <u>17,523,187</u>	\$ <u>15,361,112</u>	\$ <u>14,783,126</u>
Contract liabilities (recorded as other current liabilities - others)			
Sale of goods	\$ <u>131,902</u>	\$ <u>9,720</u>	\$ <u>16,495</u>

The changes in the balance of contract liabilities resulted primarily from the difference in timing between the satisfaction of performance obligations and customer payment.

Revenue of the reporting period recognized from the balance of contract liabilities at the beginning of the year is as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
From the balance of contract liabilities at the beginning of the year		
Sale of goods	\$ <u>8,909</u>	\$ <u>16,470</u>

## 23. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

### a. Interest income

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Interest on bank deposits	\$ 95,090	\$ 107,709
Others	<u>17,174</u>	<u>12,789</u>
	\$ <u>112,264</u>	\$ <u>120,498</u>

### b. Other income

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Dividend income	\$ 36,443	\$ 23,945
Others	<u>198,105</u>	<u>242,484</u>
	\$ <u>234,548</u>	\$ <u>266,429</u>

### c. Other gains and losses

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Gains on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	\$ -	\$ 480,640
Gains on disposal of investments	130,159	-
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(9,193)	46,027

(Continued)

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Gains and losses on financial assets		
Financial assets designated as at FVTPL	\$ 40,262	\$ 6,549
Impairment loss on financial assets	(85,581)	-
Impairment loss on nonfinancial assets		
Property, plant and equipment	(25,717)	-
Intangible assets	(162,123)	-
Finance fees	(45,725)	(31,537)
Others	<u>(71,886)</u>	<u>(83,623)</u>
	<u>\$ (229,804)</u>	<u>\$ 418,056</u>
		(Concluded)

d. Finance costs

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Interest on loans	\$ 382,253	\$ 531,408
Interest on lease liabilities	2,528	1,965
Others	7,459	-
Less: Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	<u>(6,808)</u>	<u>(32,861)</u>
	<u>\$ 385,432</u>	<u>\$ 500,512</u>

Information about capitalized interest was as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Capitalized interest amount	<u>\$ 6,808</u>	<u>\$ 32,861</u>
Capitalization rates (%)	1.13-4.94	1.56-5.56

e. Depreciation and amortization

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,849,334	\$ 1,861,519
Investment properties	37,228	19,381
Right-of-use assets	93,791	84,352
Intangible assets	57,574	50,507
Other non-current assets - others	<u>2,522</u>	<u>2,159</u>
	<u>\$ 2,040,449</u>	<u>\$ 2,017,918</u>
Analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	\$ 1,539,709	\$ 1,547,225
Operating expenses	<u>440,644</u>	<u>418,027</u>
	<u>\$ 1,980,353</u>	<u>\$ 1,965,252</u>
		(Continued)

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	\$ 1,795	\$ 1,894
Operating expenses	<u>58,301</u>	<u>50,772</u>
	<u>\$ 60,096</u>	<u>\$ 52,666</u>
		(Concluded)

f. Employee benefits

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Short-term employee benefits		
Salaries	\$ 3,618,899	\$ 3,421,470
Labor and health insurance	274,074	299,582
Others	<u>315,780</u>	<u>306,636</u>
	<u>4,208,753</u>	<u>4,027,688</u>
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	94,607	194,982
Defined benefit plans (Note 20)	<u>45,005</u>	<u>48,505</u>
	<u>139,612</u>	<u>243,487</u>
	<u>\$ 4,348,365</u>	<u>\$ 4,271,175</u>
Analysis by function		
Operating costs	\$ 1,883,756	\$ 1,897,532
Operating expenses	<u>2,464,609</u>	<u>2,373,643</u>
	<u>\$ 4,348,365</u>	<u>\$ 4,271,175</u>

g. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

The Company distributed Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at rates of 4.5% (inclusive)-5.5% and no higher than 1%, respectively, of pre-tax profit prior to the deduction of Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors. The accrual amounts recognized in the financial statements and amounts approved by the Company's board of directors for the year ended December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31, 2020</b>	
	<b>Accrual Amounts Recognized in the Financial Statements</b>	<b>Amounts Approved by the Company's Board of Directors</b>
Compensation of employees - cash	<u>\$ 131,000</u>	<u>\$ 123,628</u>
Remuneration of directors - cash	<u>\$ 16,200</u>	<u>\$ 16,200</u>

The difference between the amounts recognized and approved by Company's board of directors is recorded as a change in accounting estimate and will be adjusted in the next year.

The Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors (all in cash) approved by the Company's board of directors in March 2020 and 2019, and accrual amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements, respectively, were as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>			
	<b>2019</b>		<b>2018</b>	
	<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>Remuneration of Directors</b>	<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>Remuneration of Directors</b>
Amounts approved in the board of directors' meeting	\$ 121,177	\$ 15,325	\$ 72,181	\$ 14,400
Amounts recognized in the annual financial statements	<u>122,000</u>	<u>15,325</u>	<u>77,544</u>	<u>14,400</u>
Difference	<u>\$ (823)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (5,363)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The differences were adjusted to profit and loss for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Information on the Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors approved by the Company's board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

## 24. INCOME TAX

- a. Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 772,763	\$ 492,735
Land value increment tax	-	60,202
Adjustments for prior years	<u>(30,495)</u>	<u>13,554</u>
	<u>742,268</u>	<u>566,491</u>
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	<u>(90,976)</u>	<u>(80,641)</u>
	<u>\$ 651,292</u>	<u>\$ 485,850</u>

The reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense (benefit) was as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Profit before income tax	<u>\$ 3,144,509</u>	<u>\$ 2,913,931</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	\$ 1,172,767	\$ 914,262
Effect from items adjusted by regulation	(399,661)	(484,579)
		(Continued)

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Land value increment tax	\$ -	\$ 60,202
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	-	9,819
Unrecognized loss carryforwards and investment credits	(91,319)	(27,408)
Adjustments for prior years	<u>(30,495)</u>	<u>13,554</u>
	<u>\$ 651,292</u>	<u>\$ 485,850</u>

(Concluded)

The Statute for Industrial Innovation was amended in 2019, which stipulate that amounts of unappropriated earnings in 2018 and thereafter that are reinvested in the construction or purchase of certain assets or technologies are allowed as deduction when computing the income tax on unappropriated earnings.

The tax rate applicable to most subsidiaries in China is 25%. However, some subsidiaries which are high-tech enterprises in China have a preferential tax rate of 15%. Tax rates used by other entities operating in other jurisdictions are based on the tax laws in those jurisdictions.

b. Income tax expense (benefit) recognized directly in equity

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Current tax		
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	\$ (3,205)	\$ 3,205

c. Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in other comprehensive income

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Current tax		
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	\$ -	\$ 1,957
Deferred tax		
Recognized for the year		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(8,926)	(19,387)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(96)	(271)
Unrealized gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>32,501</u>	<u>(5,369)</u>
	<u>\$ 23,479</u>	<u>\$ (23,070)</u>

d. Current tax assets and liabilities

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Current tax assets		
Prepaid income tax (recorded as other current assets - others)	\$ 107,711	\$ 71,284
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	\$ 442,184	\$ 204,777

e. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	<b>Balance at Beginning of the Year</b>	<b>Recognized in Profit or Loss</b>	<b>Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>Exchange Differences</b>	<b>Balance at End of the Year</b>
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>					
Temporary differences					
Defined benefit plan	\$ 172,835	\$ (6,336)	\$ 8,676	\$ -	\$ 175,175
Loss carryforwards	64,828	(3,328)	-	2,616	64,116
Others	<u>172,377</u>	<u>18,780</u>	<u>(32,769)</u>	<u>(290)</u>	<u>158,098</u>
	<u>\$ 410,040</u>	<u>\$ 9,116</u>	<u>\$ (24,093)</u>	<u>\$ 2,326</u>	<u>\$ 397,389</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>					
Temporary differences					
Investment income	\$ (2,084,383)	\$ 88,008	\$ 365	\$ -	\$ (1,996,010)
Gains on land revaluation	(640,717)	-	-	-	(640,717)
Others	<u>726</u>	<u>(6,148)</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(5,171)</u>
	<u>\$ (2,724,374)</u>	<u>\$ 81,860</u>	<u>\$ 614</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ (2,641,898)</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	<b>Balance at Beginning of the Year</b>	<b>Recognized in Profit or Loss</b>	<b>Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>Exchange Differences</b>	<b>Balance at End of the Year</b>
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>					
Temporary differences					
Defined benefit plan	\$ 176,326	\$ (22,129)	\$ 18,638	\$ -	\$ 172,835
Loss carryforwards	66,962	(2,257)	-	123	64,828
Others	<u>168,313</u>	<u>3,670</u>	<u>5,637</u>	<u>(5,243)</u>	<u>172,377</u>
	<u>\$ 411,601</u>	<u>\$ (20,716)</u>	<u>\$ 24,275</u>	<u>\$ (5,120)</u>	<u>\$ 410,040</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>					
Temporary differences					
Investment income	\$ (2,185,302)	\$ 100,916	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ (2,084,383)
Gains on land revaluation	(640,717)	-	-	-	(640,717)
Unrealized gains on foreign exchange	(441)	441	-	-	-
Others	<u>(22)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>749</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>726</u>
	<u>\$ (2,826,482)</u>	<u>\$ 101,357</u>	<u>\$ 752</u>	<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ (2,724,374)</u>

f. Income tax assessment

The Company's income tax returns as of 2018 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

## 25. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT\$ Per Share

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 2.05</u>	<u>\$ 1.99</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 2.04</u>	<u>\$ 1.98</u>

The net profit and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in the computation of earnings per share were as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Net profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	<u>\$ 2,543,496</u>	<u>\$ 2,466,356</u>

### Number of ordinary shares

Unit: Thousand Shares

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	1,240,280	1,240,280
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares		
Compensation of employees	<u>4,879</u>	<u>5,263</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>1,245,159</u>	<u>1,245,543</u>

Since the Company is allowed to settle the compensation paid to employees by cash or shares, the Company assumed that the entire amount of the compensation will be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares are included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the shares have a dilutive effect. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the shareholders resolve the number of shares to be distributed to employees at their meeting in the following year.

## 26. EQUITY TRANSACTIONS WITH NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Subsidiary Nikko-Materials Co., Ltd. acquired the equity of its subsidiary Nikko Mechanics Co., Ltd. in 2020. As a result, its percentage of ownership increased from 80% to 100%. The capital surplus, which was the difference between the consideration paid and the net assets, was increased \$12,842 thousand.

The above transaction was accounted for as equity transaction, since the Company and its subsidiaries did not cease to have control over the subsidiary.

	<b>Amount</b>
Consideration paid	\$ (27,729)
The proportionate share of the carrying amount of the subsidiary's net assets transferred from non-controlling interests	<u>40,571</u>
Difference recognized from equity transaction	<u>\$ 12,842</u>

## 27. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

The Company's board of directors had approved the disposal of 100% ownership of the subsidiary Eternal Photoelectronic Material Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. held by its subsidiaries Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd. and Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd. in May 2020. The disposal was completed and the control of the subsidiary was lost in August 2020.

### a. Consideration received

	<b>Amount</b>
Total consideration received - cash	<u>\$ 343,140</u>

### b. Analysis of assets and liabilities on the date control was lost

	<b>Amount</b>
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 192,924
Other current assets	117
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	34,735
Right-of-use asset	3,887
Current liabilities	
Payables	<u>(994)</u>
Net assets disposed of	<u>\$ 230,669</u>

### c. Gain on disposal of subsidiaries

	<b>Amount</b>
Consideration received	\$ 343,140
Net assets disposed of	(230,669)
Transaction cost	(6,388)
Effects of foreign currency exchange difference	<u>(1,117)</u>
	<u>\$ 104,966</u>

### d. Net cash inflow on disposals of subsidiaries

	<b>Amount</b>
Consideration received in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 343,140
Less: Cash and cash equivalents balance disposed of	<u>(192,924)</u>
	<u>\$ 150,216</u>

## 28. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

### a. Information on investment activities

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,483,231	\$ 2,161,692
Decrease (increase) in payables for equipment	20,182	(15,050)
Increase in other non-current liabilities	<u>(39,087)</u>	<u>(2,294)</u>
	1,464,326	2,144,348
Capitalized interest	<u>(6,808)</u>	<u>(32,861)</u>
Cash paid	<u>\$ 1,457,518</u>	<u>\$ 2,111,487</u>

### b. Changes in major liabilities arising from financing activities

#### For the year ended December 31, 2020

			<b>Non-cash Changes</b>		
	<b>January 1, 2020</b>	<b>Cash Flows</b>	<b>Exchange Rate Adjustment</b>	<b>Issuance Cost</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Short-term borrowings	\$ 4,414,613	\$ (3,854)	\$ (6,830)	\$ -	\$ 4,403,929
Long-term borrowings	13,476,436	(993,295)	(81,849)	-	12,401,292
Bonds payable	<u>2,994,192</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,182</u>	<u>2,995,374</u>
	<u>\$ 20,885,241</u>	<u>\$ (997,149)</u>	<u>\$ (88,679)</u>	<u>\$ 1,182</u>	<u>\$ 19,800,595</u>

#### For the year ended December 31, 2019

			<b>Non-cash Changes</b>		
	<b>January 1, 2019</b>	<b>Cash Flows</b>	<b>Exchange Rate Adjustment</b>	<b>Issuance Cost</b>	<b>December 31, 2019</b>
Short-term borrowings	\$ 5,145,654	\$ (931,282)	\$ 200,241	\$ -	\$ 4,414,613
Long-term borrowings	17,841,913	(4,296,658)	(68,819)	-	13,476,436
Bonds payable	<u>-</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,808)</u>	<u>2,994,192</u>
	<u>\$ 22,987,567</u>	<u>\$ (2,227,940)</u>	<u>\$ 131,422</u>	<u>\$ (5,808)</u>	<u>\$ 20,885,241</u>

## 29. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company and its subsidiaries' objectives in capital management are to safeguard the Company and its subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern and to provide reasonable returns to shareholders, to maintain an optimal capital structure and to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company's capital management policy is to maintain a strong capital base that maintains the confidence of investors, creditors and the market, as well as supports future operations. Capital includes the Company's shares, capital surplus, and retained earnings.

## 30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### a. Fair value of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

Financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value are of short-term duration and are usually repriced at the current market interest rate. Either their carrying amounts are close to their fair

values, or their fair values could not be reliably measured.

b. Fair value of financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1) Fair value hierarchy

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>December 31, 2020</u>				
Financial instruments at				
FVTPL				
Mutual funds	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>21,301</u>	\$ <u>21,301</u>
Financial instruments at				
FVTOCI				
Equity instruments				
Domestic and foreign				
listed shares	\$ <u>642,849</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>185,302</u>	\$ <u>828,151</u>
Domestic and foreign				
unlisted shares	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>188,155</u>	\$ <u>188,155</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>				
Financial instruments at				
FVTPL				
Mutual funds	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>12,483</u>	\$ <u>12,483</u>
Financial instruments at				
FVTOCI				
Equity instruments				
Domestic and foreign				
listed shares	\$ <u>517,746</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>517,746</u>
Domestic and foreign				
unlisted shares	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>225,563</u>	\$ <u>225,563</u>

For listed shares as of December 31, 2020 (except TBG stocks), the Company and its subsidiaries used the published price quotations as fair value inputs (Level 1). The market price of the listed shares is the closing price of the Taiwan Stock Exchange. Additionally, the Company and its subsidiaries used fair value inputs (Level 3) to value TBG stocks, unlisted shares and mutual funds.

For listed shares during the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company and its subsidiaries use the published price quotations as fair value inputs (level 1). The market price of the listed shares is the closing price at the Taiwan Stock Exchange and Australian Stock Exchange. Additionally, the Company and its subsidiaries use fair value inputs (level 3) to value unlisted shares and mutual funds.

There was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. Since TBG stocks in 2020 had no published price quotations as the fair value input for more than a certain period of time, it was transferred from Level 1 to Level 3.

2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Financial assets	Fund Financial Assets at FVTPL	Stocks Financial Assets at FVTOCI	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	\$ 12,483	\$ 225,563	\$ 238,046
Recognized in profit or loss (recorded as other gains and losses)	15,461	-	15,461
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	(26,473)	(26,473)
Transferred to level 3	-	202,264	202,264
Disposal	(5,550)	(21,660)	(27,210)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>(1,093)</u>	<u>(6,237)</u>	<u>(7,330)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>\$ 21,301</u>	<u>\$ 373,457</u>	<u>\$ 394,758</u>
Unrealized other gains and losses	<u>\$ 10,697</u>		<u>\$ 10,697</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Financial assets	Fund Financial Assets at FVTPL	Stocks and Certificates of Interest Financial Assets at FVTOCI	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	\$ 7,341	\$ 272,492	\$ 279,833
Recognized in profit or loss (recorded as other gains and losses)	6,549	-	6,549
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	91,830	91,830
Disposal	(1,132)	(136,043)	(137,175)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>(275)</u>	<u>(2,716)</u>	<u>(2,991)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>\$ 12,483</u>	<u>\$ 225,563</u>	<u>\$ 238,046</u>
Unrealized other gains and losses	<u>\$ 6,549</u>		<u>\$ 6,549</u>

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 2 fair value measurement

The fair value of structured time deposit is measured by the future cash flows that are estimated and discounted by the expected yield based on the observable index at the end of year.

4) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for level 3 fair value measurement

The fair values of TBG stocks, domestic unlisted shares, foreign unlisted shares, certificates of interest and mutual funds were determined by the market approach and arrived at by reference to

the type of industry, similar companies and the company's operations.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>		
<hr/>		
Fair value through profit or loss		
Mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 21,301	\$ 12,483
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	24,637,813	22,480,298
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments	1,016,306	743,309
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
<hr/>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (Note 2)	28,090,292	27,547,882

Note 1: The balances included financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable (including related parties), other financial assets - current and non-current (recorded as other non-current assets - others), other receivables, refundable deposits (recorded as other non-current assets - others), and long-term receivables (recorded as other non-current assets - others).

Note 2: The balances included financial liabilities at amortized cost, which comprise short-term borrowings, notes and accounts payable, other payables - others, long-term borrowings (including current portion), bonds payable, guarantee deposits received (recorded as other non-current liabilities), and long-term payables (recorded as other non-current liabilities).

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The financial risk management objectives of the Company and its subsidiaries are mainly to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to operating activities and to verify, measure and manage the financial risks according to the policies. The Company and its subsidiaries have set up policies, procedures and internal controls to manage the risks in their financial activities. The significant financial activities of the Company and its subsidiaries are in accordance with relevant regulations and internal controls approved by the board of directors. During the execution of financial management activities, the Company and its subsidiaries should be in compliance with the relevant rules of financial risk management.

1) Market risk

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company and its subsidiaries' operating activities and net investments in foreign operations are denominated mainly in foreign currencies. Consequently, the Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to foreign currency risk. To protect against reductions in the value of foreign currency assets and against the volatility of future cash flows caused by changes in foreign exchange rates, the Company and its subsidiaries utilize derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts, or maintain net foreign currency assets and liabilities. Foreign currency risk could be reduced but might not be fully eliminated by these methods.

For the carrying amounts of the Company and its subsidiaries' significant non-functional currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities (including those eliminated on consolidation) at the balance sheet date, refer to Note 35.

### Sensitivity analysis

The following table details the sensitivity to a 1% change in the functional currencies against the relevant foreign currencies.

	<b>Impact on Profit or Loss</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<u>Foreign Currencies : Functional Currencies</u>		
Financial assets		
Monetary items		
USD:NTD	\$ 22,900	\$ 25,822
USD:RMB	47,824	12,748
USD:MYR	3,489	3,536
RMB:NTD	4,159	4,523
EUR:USD	-	1,745
JPY:NTD	2,378	1,552
THB:NTD	1,420	-
Financial liabilities		
Monetary items		
USD:NTD	19,169	22,386
USD:RMB	8,759	10,800
USD:MYR	4,640	3,691
JPY:NTD	1,857	1,538
EUR:USD	-	1,344

#### b) Interest rate risk

The borrowings of the Company and its subsidiaries with fixed interest rates were not exposed to cash flow risk. The borrowings with floating interest rates were exposed to cash flow risk as effective interest rates change.

The carrying amounts of the Company and its subsidiaries' financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rate risks at the balance sheet dates were as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 3,493,360	\$ 3,347,921
Financial liabilities	8,039,274	9,794,192
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	2,741,246	2,528,614
Financial liabilities	12,105,221	11,091,049

If interest rates had been 1% higher and all other variables were held constant, the Company and its subsidiaries' cash flow interest rate risk from financial liabilities would have increased cash outflows by NT\$121,052 thousand and NT\$110,910 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

c) Other price risk

The Company and its subsidiaries were exposed to equity price risk through their investments in equity securities. If equity prices had been 1% higher/lower, other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have increased/decreased by NT\$6,428 thousand and NT\$5,177 thousand, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refer to the risk of financial loss to the Company and its subsidiaries arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. According to the Company and its subsidiaries' policy, each local entity in the Company and its subsidiaries is responsible for managing and analyzing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company and its subsidiaries assess the credit quality of the customers by taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors to conduct internal risk management and in order to enhance credit guarantee, holding some collaterals of accounts receivable from part of distributors. While the Company and its subsidiaries have procedures to monitor and limit exposure to credit risk on accounts receivable, there can be no assurance that such procedures will effectively limit credit risk and avoid losses. This risk is heightened during periods when economic conditions worsen.

3) Liquidity risk

The Company and its subsidiaries manage its liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalents, bank borrowings, and so on. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company and its subsidiaries' financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments, including principal and interest.

December 31, 2020

	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Short-term borrowings	\$ 4,422,932	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,422,932
Notes payable	534,320	-	-	-	-	534,320
Accounts payable	5,598,389	-	-	-	-	5,598,389
Other payables	2,053,754	-	-	-	-	2,053,754
Lease liabilities	92,355	78,924	63,845	87,718	36,690	359,532
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	4,134,573	4,321,629	3,042,984	1,183,305	1,063	12,683,554
Bonds payable	24,600	24,600	24,600	3,020,826	-	3,094,626
Long-term payable	-	10,031	-	-	-	10,031
	<u>\$ 16,860,923</u>	<u>\$ 4,435,184</u>	<u>\$ 3,131,429</u>	<u>\$ 4,291,849</u>	<u>\$ 37,753</u>	<u>\$ 28,757,138</u>

December 31, 2019

	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Short-term borrowings	\$ 4,432,687	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,432,687
Notes payable	213,498	-	-	-	-	213,498
Accounts payable	4,311,495	-	-	-	-	4,311,495
Other payables	2,051,189	-	-	-	-	2,051,189
Lease liabilities	53,936	38,846	22,437	34,587	11,655	161,461
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	6,492,511	2,398,223	3,366,564	1,531,089	13,220	13,801,607
Bonds payable	24,600	24,600	24,600	3,045,493	-	3,119,293
	<u>\$ 17,579,916</u>	<u>\$ 2,461,669</u>	<u>\$ 3,413,601</u>	<u>\$ 4,611,169</u>	<u>\$ 24,875</u>	<u>\$ 28,091,230</u>

e. Transfers of financial assets

Subsidiary factored accounts receivable, discounted notes and transferred most of the banker's acceptance bills of receivables from China to vendors for repayment. According to the contract, if the accounts receivable are not paid at maturity, the bank has the right to request the subsidiary to pay the unsettled balance. If above financial assets are not paid at maturity, the bank and vendors have the right to request the subsidiary to pay the unsettled balance. As the subsidiary has not transferred the significant risks and rewards relating to these accounts receivable, it continues to recognize the full carrying amount of the financial assets and has recognized the cash received on the transfer as secured payables and borrowings. As of December 31, 2019, factored accounts receivable amounted to US\$473 thousand, and the advance cash proceeds obtained from banks amounted to US\$426 thousand, respectively.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the carrying amount of the accounts receivable that have been transferred but have not been derecognized amounted to \$2,329,453 thousand and \$1,844,859 thousand, respectively, and the carrying amount of the related borrowings and accounts payables were \$2,328,143 thousand and \$1,841,589 thousand, respectively.

### 31. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Details of transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries and other related parties are disclosed below:

a. Related party names and relationships

<u>Related Party Name</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Allnex-Eternal Resins Corporation Limited	Associate
Allnex-Eternal Resins (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Associate
Eternal Electronic Materials (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Associate
Daxin Materials Corporation	Associate
Showa Denko New Material (Zhuhai) Co., Ltd.	Associate
ESCO Specialty Coatings (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Associate
DSM Eternal Resins (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Associate
DSM Resins (Far East) Ltd.	Associate
Polymics Ltd.	Associate
Hangzhou Yongxinyang Photoelectric Materials Co., Ltd.	Joint venture (removed from related parties after October 2020)
Kwang Yang Motor Co., Ltd.	Key management personnel
Mitsubishi Polyester Film (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Li, Guang-Zheng	Second - degree relative of the chairman of the Company's board of directors
LEEMAN MORGAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Other related party

b. Operating revenue

<u>Account Item</u>	<u>Related Party Category</u>	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Revenue from sales of goods	Associates	\$ 502,439	\$ 570,700
	Joint ventures	<u>3,932</u>	<u>34,144</u>
		<u>\$ 506,371</u>	<u>\$ 604,844</u>

Sales to related parties were made at prices similar to that of general transactions. The collection terms are 60-150 days from the end of the month.

c. Purchase of goods

Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Associates	\$ 2,357	\$ 731
Joint ventures	-	37,385
Other related parties	<u>985</u>	<u>1,264</u>
	<u>\$ 3,342</u>	<u>\$ 39,380</u>

Purchases from related parties were made at prices similar to that of general transactions. The payment terms are 30-120 days from the date the goods are received.

d. Other income

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Associates		
Allnex-Eternal Resins (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	\$ 31,809	\$ 26,760
Others	5,727	11,525
Key management personnel	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 37,546</u>	<u>\$ 38,285</u>

Inclusive of rental income, service fees and so on.

e. Disposals of property, plant and equipment

Related Party Category/Name	Proceeds		Gain (Loss) on Disposal	
	For the Year Ended December 31		For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Associates - Allnex-Eternal Resins (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	\$ -	\$ 97,614	\$ -	\$ 24,720
Joint venture - Hangzhou Yongxinyang Photoelectric Materials Co., Ltd.	<u>-</u>	<u>736</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>375</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 98,350</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 25,095</u>

The prices and payment terms of the sale of property, plant and equipment were determined in accordance with mutual agreements. The disposal gains and losses were deferred according to the percentage of ownership, and such gains and losses were recognized over the useful lives of the disposed of assets.

f. Disposal of financial assets

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Related Party Category/Name	Line Item	Number of Shares	Underlying Assets	Proceeds	Gain on Disposal
Other related party Li, Guang-Zheng	Financial assets at FVTOCI	2,296,285	Stocks	\$ 79,681	Note
LEEMAN MORGAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	Equity	55,406	Note
				<u>\$ 135,087</u>	

Note: The price and payment terms of the sale of financial assets were referenced net asset and determined in accordance with mutual agreement. The gain on disposal of \$88,377 thousand was reclassified from other equity to retained earnings.

g. Receivables from related parties

Account Item	Related Party Category	December 31	
		2020	2019
Notes and accounts receivable	Associates	\$ 263,376	\$ 248,134
	Joint ventures	<u>-</u>	<u>32,541</u>
		<u>\$ 263,376</u>	<u>\$ 280,675</u>

The receivables arise mainly from sales transactions; the receivables were not guaranteed, pledged and are without interest. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the balance of allowance for loss is NT\$1,037 thousand and NT\$8,143 thousand, respectively.

h. Payable to related parties

Account Item	Related Party Category	December 31	
		2020	2019
Account payable	Associates	<u>\$ 1,958</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The payables arise mainly from purchase transactions; the payables were not pledged and are without interest.

i. Loans to related parties

Account Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2020	2019
Other receivables	Associates ESCO Specialty Coatings (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	\$ 159,761	\$ 154,980

(Continued)

Account Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2020	2019
	Eternal Electronic Materials (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	\$ 105,048	\$ 103,320
		<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
		\$ <u>264,809</u>	\$ <u>258,300</u> (Concluded)

The Company and its subsidiaries provided loans to related parties at rates comparable to market interest rates.

j. Compensation of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 132,600	\$ 104,833
Post-employment benefits	<u>356</u>	<u>734</u>
	\$ <u>132,956</u>	\$ <u>105,567</u>

### 32. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The Company and its subsidiaries' assets mortgaged or pledged as collateral for bank borrowings discounted notes loans, supplier payment and customs guarantee were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Notes receivable	\$ 2,329,453	\$ 1,830,562
Accounts receivable	-	14,297
Property, plant and equipment	295,789	289,951
Other financial assets - time deposit certificates (recorded as other non-current assets - other)	<u>15,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	\$ <u>2,640,242</u>	\$ <u>2,134,810</u>

### 33. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

- The Company and its subsidiaries have issued but unused letters of credit with an aggregate amount of NT\$120,883 thousand as of December 31, 2020.
- The Company and its subsidiaries have contracts that were not yet incurred to purchase property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of NT\$300,944 thousand at December 31, 2020.

### 34. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

None.

### 35. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The following information was aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries before elimination and the exchange rates between the foreign currencies and the respective functional currencies were disclosed. The significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate		Carrying Amount
<u>December 31, 2020</u>				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD	\$ 80,407	28.4800	(USD:NTD)	\$ 2,289,991
USD	167,922	6.5067	(USD:RMB)	4,782,419
USD	12,252	4.1947	(USD:MYR)	348,937
RMB	95,030	4.3770	(RMB:NTD)	415,946
JPY	860,699	0.2763	(JPY:NTD)	237,811
THB	148,594	0.9556	(THB:NTD)	141,996
Non-monetary items				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
AUD	8,442	21.9500	(AUD:NTD)	185,302
Investments accounted for using the equity method				
USD	931,351	28.4800	(USD:NTD)	26,524,885
RMB	5,883,766	0.1537	(RMB:USD)	25,753,246
JPY	6,626,721	0.2763	(JPY:NTD)	1,830,963
MYR	241,959	0.2384	(MYR:NTD)	1,642,778
THB	147,262	0.9556	(THB:NTD)	140,723
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD	67,306	28.4800	(USD:NTD)	1,916,875
USD	30,755	6.5067	(USD:RMB)	875,902
USD	16,292	4.1947	(USD:MYR)	463,996
JPY	671,965	0.2763	(JPY:NTD)	185,664
<u>December 31, 2019</u>				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD	86,130	29.9800	(USD:NTD)	2,582,177
USD	42,523	6.9640	(USD:RMB)	1,274,840
USD	11,794	4.2628	(USD:MYR)	353,584
RMB	105,061	4.3050	(RMB:NTD)	452,288
EUR	5,196	1.1204	(EUR:USD)	174,534
JPY	562,233	0.2760	(JPY:NTD)	155,176
Non-monetary items				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
AUD	1,085	21.0050	(AUD:NTD)	22,799

(Continued)

	<b>Foreign Currency (In Thousands)</b>	<b>Exchange Rate</b>		<b>Carrying Amount</b>
Investments accounted for using the equity method				
USD	\$ 848,961	29.9800	(USD:NTD)	\$ 25,451,854
RMB	5,787,699	0.1436	(RMB:USD)	24,916,043
JPY	5,046,690	0.2760	(JPY:NTD)	1,392,887
MYR	95,024	7.0330	(MYR:NTD)	668,305
EUR	5,198	33.5900	(EUR:NTD)	174,610
THB	137,058	1.0098	(THB:NTD)	138,401
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD	74,670	29.9800	(USD:NTD)	2,238,607
USD	36,023	6.9640	(USD:RMB)	1,079,970
USD	12,311	4.2628	(USD:MYR)	369,084
JPY	557,203	0.2760	(JPY:NTD)	153,788
EUR	4,000	1.1204	(EUR:USD)	134,360
				(Concluded)

The total realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses were a loss of NT\$7,754 thousand and a loss of NT\$4,563 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange gains and losses by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transactions and functional currencies of each entity.

### 36. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

a. Information about significant transactions and investees:

- 1) Financing provided to others (Table 1)
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided (Table 2)
- 3) Marketable securities held (Table 3)
- 4) Marketable securities acquired or disposed at costs or prices at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: (Table 4)
- 5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 5)
- 6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None
- 7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 6)
- 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 7)
- 9) Trading in derivative instruments: (Note 10)
- 10) Others: The business relationship between the parent company and the subsidiaries and between each subsidiary, and the circumstances and amounts of any significant transactions (Table 8)

11) Information on investees (Table 9)

b. Information on investments in mainland China

- 1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment gain or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area. (Table 10)
- 2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses:
  - a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period (Table 6)
  - b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period (Table 6)
  - c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses: none
  - d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes (Table 2)
  - e) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds (Table 1)
  - f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services (Note 31)
- c. Information of major shareholders : list of the shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, showing the names, the number of shares and percentage of ownership held by each shareholder. (Table 11)

### 37. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of industrial materials. Reported segments of the Company and its subsidiaries were as follows:

- Resins Materials

Mainly operating variety of industrial resins materials.

- Electronic Materials

Mainly operating electronic and optoelectronic industry raw material.

- High Performance Materials

Mainly operating UV - light curing raw material.

- Others

The other operating segments which did not meet the quantitative threshold for separate reporting.

a. Segment revenues and operating results

The Company and its subsidiaries' segment profit (loss) is used as the basis for assessing the performance of the operating segments. The following is an analysis of the Company and its subsidiaries' revenues and results of operations by reportable segment.

	<b>Resins Materials</b>	<b>Electronic Materials</b>	<b>High Performance Materials</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Adjustment and Elimination</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2020</u>						
Revenue from the sale of goods						
Revenues from external customers	\$ 18,483,935	\$ 12,869,767	\$ 6,733,373	\$ 37,767	\$ -	\$ 38,124,842
Revenue from the rendering of service	-	-	-	245,524	-	245,524
Inter-segment revenues	<u>2,103,185</u>	<u>4,913,436</u>	<u>1,243,827</u>	<u>3,432</u>	<u>(8,263,880)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total revenue	<u>\$ 20,587,120</u>	<u>\$ 17,783,203</u>	<u>\$ 7,977,200</u>	<u>\$ 286,723</u>	<u>\$ (8,263,880)</u>	<u>\$ 38,370,366</u>
Segment operating profit (loss)	<u>\$ 1,045,635</u>	<u>\$ 1,819,066</u>	<u>\$ 707,365</u>	<u>\$ (433,140)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,138,926</u>
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2019</u>						
Revenue from the sale of goods						
Revenues from external customers	\$ 20,855,888	\$ 12,302,833	\$ 7,075,873	\$ 35,306	\$ -	\$ 40,269,900
Revenue from the rendering of service	-	-	-	93,338	-	93,338
Inter-segment revenues	<u>2,142,932</u>	<u>4,347,407</u>	<u>1,298,417</u>	<u>3,905</u>	<u>(7,792,661)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total revenue	<u>\$ 22,998,820</u>	<u>\$ 16,650,240</u>	<u>\$ 8,374,290</u>	<u>\$ 132,549</u>	<u>\$ (7,792,661)</u>	<u>\$ 40,363,238</u>
Segment operating profit (loss)	<u>\$ 1,151,726</u>	<u>\$ 1,081,651</u>	<u>\$ 586,783</u>	<u>\$ (485,110)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,335,050</u>

b. The Company and its subsidiaries' revenues from external customers and noncurrent assets by receipt were detailed below:

	<b>Revenues from External Customers</b>		<b>Non-current Assets</b>	
	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>		<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Taiwan	\$ 4,739,251	\$ 4,509,800	\$ 6,516,803	\$ 6,344,804
China	23,610,169	24,584,451	10,206,793	10,502,214
Others	<u>10,020,946</u>	<u>11,268,987</u>	<u>2,786,927</u>	<u>3,135,918</u>
	<u>\$ 38,370,366</u>	<u>\$ 40,363,238</u>	<u>\$ 19,510,523</u>	<u>\$ 19,982,936</u>

Non-current assets excluded those classified as financial assets and deferred tax assets.

c. Information about major customers

No revenue from any individual customer exceeded 10% of the Company and its subsidiaries' total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

**TABLE 1**

**Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries**

**FINANCING PROVIDED TO OTHERS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

**(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

No. (Note 1)	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Party	Maximum Balance for the Period (Note 2)	Ending Balance (Note 3)	Actual Amount Drawn	Interest Rate (%)	Nature of Financing (Note 4)	Transaction Amount	Reason for Financing	Allowance for Bad Debt	Collateral		Financing Limits for Each Borrowing Company	Financing Company's Total Financing Limit	Note
													Item	Value			
1	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Photoelectric Material Industry (Yingkou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	\$ 408,975	\$ -	\$ -	-	2	\$ -	Operating needs	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 7,343,358	\$ 7,343,358	Note 5
1	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Optical Material (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	430,500	-	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	7,343,358	7,343,358	Note 5
1	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	344,400	-	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	7,343,358	7,343,358	Note 5
1	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	437,900	437,700	437,700	4.750	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	7,343,358	7,343,358	Note 5
1	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (Chengdu) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	731,850	-	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	7,343,358	7,343,358	Note 5
1	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	ESCO Specialty Coatings (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	305,805	159,761	159,761	4.250	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	1,468,672	1,468,672	Note 6
1	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	430,500	-	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	7,343,358	7,343,358	Note 5
2	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	1,050,480	1,050,480	435,049	3.852-4.348	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	8,911,433	8,911,433	Note 5
2	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Synthetic Resins (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	1,291,500	1,094,250	341,143	3.852-4.348	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	8,911,433	8,911,433	Note 5
2	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	473,550	131,310	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	8,911,433	8,911,433	Note 5
2	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Specialty Materials (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	437,700	437,700	30,439	3.852-4.348	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	8,911,433	8,911,433	Note 5
2	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (Chengdu) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	1,488,180	1,488,180	667,810	3.852-4.348	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	8,911,433	8,911,433	Note 5
2	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic Materials (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	206,640	105,048	105,048	4.350	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	1,782,287	1,782,287	Note 6
2	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	131,370	-	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	8,911,433	8,911,433	Note 5
2	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Changhe International Trading (GZFTZ) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	175,160	175,080	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	8,911,433	8,911,433	Note 5
2	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	437,700	437,700	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	8,911,433	8,911,433	Note 5
3	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	473,550	131,310	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	7,509,889	7,509,889	Note 5
3	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	1,808,100	1,575,720	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	7,509,889	7,509,889	Note 5
3	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	175,080	175,080	84,473	3.850	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	7,509,889	7,509,889	Note 5
3	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Optical Material (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	875,400	875,400	367,285	3.850-4.133	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	7,509,889	7,509,889	Note 5
3	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Photoelectric Material Industry (Yingkou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	306,390	306,390	53,005	3.850-4.133	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	7,509,889	7,509,889	Note 5
4	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Optical Material (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	559,650	-	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	6,741,022	6,741,022	Note 5

(Continued)

No. (Note 1)	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Party	Maximum Balance for the Period (Note 2)	Ending Balance (Note 3)	Actual Amount Drawn	Interest Rate (%)	Nature of Financing (Note 4)	Transaction Amount	Reason for Financing	Allowance for Bad Debt	Collateral		Financing Limits for Each Borrowing Company	Financing Company's Total Financing Limit	Note
													Item	Value			
4	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	\$ 215,250	\$ -	\$ -	-	2	\$ -	Operating needs	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 6,741,022	\$ 6,741,022	Note 5
4	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Synthetic Resins (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	344,400	-	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	6,741,022	6,741,022	Note 5
4	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	215,250	-	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	6,741,022	6,741,022	Note 5
5	Eternal Holdings Inc.	Eternal Technology Corporation	Other receivables from related parties	Y	479,680	341,760	170,880	1.805	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	35,821,634	35,821,634	Note 5
5	Eternal Holdings Inc.	Elga Europe S.r.l.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	268,720	-	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	7,164,327	7,164,327	Note 6
5	Eternal Holdings Inc.	Eternal Sun A. (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	216,144	102,528	102,528	1.836	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	7,164,327	7,164,327	Note 6
6	Eternal Photoelectric Material Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	344,400	-	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	474,378	474,378	Note 8
7	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	875,400	875,400	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	29,550,644	29,550,644	Note 5
7	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Optical Material (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	1,138,020	1,138,020	569,010	4.050	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	29,550,644	29,550,644	Note 5
7	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Photoelectric Material Industry (Yingkou) Co., Ltd.	Long-term receivables from related parties	Y	262,740	262,620	262,620	4.250	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	29,550,644	29,550,644	Note 5
7	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (Chengdu) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	875,400	875,400	744,090	3.850	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	29,550,644	29,550,644	Note 5
7	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	525,480	525,240	525,240	3.850	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	29,550,644	29,550,644	Note 5
7	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Synthetic Resins (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	350,320	350,160	350,160	3.850	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	29,550,644	29,550,644	Note 5
7	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Changhe International Trading (GZFTZ) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	215,600	-	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	29,550,644	29,550,644	Note 5
7	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	131,310	131,310	-	-	2	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	29,550,644	29,550,644	Note 5

(Concluded)

Note 1: The representation of the numbers are as follows:

1. No. 0 represents the issuer.
2. Investees are numbered in order from No. 1.

Note 2: The maximum balance for the period is approved by the board of directors, and translated into NTD using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Note 3: The ending balance for the period is approved by the board of directors, and translated into NTD using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Note 4: Nature of financing is as follows:

1. Business relationship.
2. Short-term financing

Note 5: According to the financing company's Operation Procedures for Lending Funds to Others, either the financing limit for each borrowing company or financing company's total financing limits shall not exceed 200% of the net worth of the company as of December 31, 2020, and it should be translated into NTD using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Note 6: According to the financing company's Operation Procedures for Lending Funds to Others, either the financing limit for each borrowing company or financing company's total financing limits shall not exceed 40% of the next worth of the company as of December 31, 2020, and it should be translated into NTD using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Note 7: Amount was eliminated from the consolidated financial statements, except for investments accounted for using the equity method.

Note 8: Eternal Photoelectric Material Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. has been disposed to non-related parties in August, 2020. It is not a subsidiary of the Company currently. The table only disclosed the financing records before August, 2020.

## Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES PROVIDED  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Endorser/Guarantor	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limits on Endorsements /Guarantees Given on Behalf of Each Party	Maximum Amount Endorsements /Guarantees During the Period (Note 4)	Outstanding Endorsements /Guarantees the End of the Period (Note 5)	Actual Amount Drawn	Amount Endorsements /Guarantees by Collaterals	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsements /Guarantees to Net Equity per Latest Financial Statements (%)	Maximum Endorsements /Guarantees Amount Allowable	Endorsements /Guarantees Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries	Endorsements /Guarantees by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent	Endorsements /Guarantees Given on Behalf of Companies in Mainland China	Note
		Name	Relationship (Note 2)											
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Specialty Materials (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	2	\$ 22,834,497	\$ 86,100	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 22,834,497	Y	N	Y	Notes 3 and 6
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	2	22,834,497	210,140	-	-	-	-	22,834,497	Y	N	Y	Notes 3 and 6
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Holdings Inc.	2	22,834,497	1,861,126	273,408	273,408	-	1.20	22,834,497	Y	N	N	Notes 3 and 6
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Technology Corporation	2	22,834,497	300,200	284,800	284,800	-	1.25	22,834,497	Y	N	N	Notes 3 and 6
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Nikko-Materials Co., Ltd.	2	22,834,497	141,150	138,150	-	-	0.61	22,834,497	Y	N	N	Notes 3 and 6
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Synthetic Resins (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	2	22,834,497	775,640	-	-	-	-	22,834,497	Y	N	Y	Notes 3 and 6
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	2	22,834,497	915,570	-	-	-	-	22,834,497	Y	N	Y	Notes 3 and 6
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Sun A. (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	2	22,834,497	108,072	102,528	87,434	-	0.45	22,834,497	Y	N	Y	Notes 3 and 6
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Materials (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	2	22,834,497	3,865,784	1,506,796	917,713	-	6.60	22,834,497	Y	N	N	Notes 3 and 6
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Elga Europe S.r.l.	2	22,834,497	420,240	420,240	417,789	-	1.84	22,834,497	Y	N	N	Notes 3 and 6
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Nanyang Investment Co., Ltd.	2	22,834,497	2,152,770	1,424,000	1,167,680	-	6.24	22,834,497	Y	N	N	Notes 3 and 6
1	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	4	4,455,717	129,150	-	-	-	-	4,455,717	N	N	Y	Note 7
1	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Synthetic Resins (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	4	4,455,717	86,100	-	-	-	-	4,455,717	N	N	Y	Note 7
1	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Specialty Materials (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	4	4,455,717	86,100	-	-	-	-	4,455,717	N	N	Y	Note 7
1	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	4	4,455,717	129,150	-	-	-	-	4,455,717	N	N	Y	Note 7
1	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (Chengdu) Co., Ltd.	4	4,455,717	43,050	-	-	-	-	4,455,717	N	N	Y	Note 7
1	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	4	4,455,717	86,100	-	-	-	-	4,455,717	N	N	Y	Note 7
1	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Specialty Materials (Zhuhai) Co., Ltd.	4	2,283,450	258,300	-	-	-	-	2,283,450	N	N	Y	Note 8
1	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	4	4,455,717	43,050	-	-	-	-	4,455,717	N	N	Y	Note 7
2	Eternal Chemical (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	4	851,312	129,150	-	-	-	-	851,312	N	N	Y	Note 7
3	Eternal Synthetic Resins (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	4	211,007	86,100	-	-	-	-	211,007	N	N	Y	Note 7
4	Eternal Specialty Materials (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	4	1,334,641	86,100	-	-	-	-	1,334,641	N	N	Y	Note 7
5	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	4	1,467,477	129,150	-	-	-	-	1,467,477	N	N	Y	Note 7

(Continued)

No. (Note 1)	Endorser/Guarantor	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limits on Endorsements /Guarantees Given on Behalf of Each Party	Maximum Amount Endorsements /Guarantees During the Period (Note 4)	Outstanding Endorsements /Guarantees the End of the Period (Note 5)	Actual Amount Drawn	Amount Endorsements /Guarantees by Collaterals	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsements /Guarantees to Net Equity per Latest Financial Statements (%)	Maximum Endorsements /Guarantees Amount Allowable	Endorsements /Guarantees Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries	Endorsements /Guarantees by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent	Endorsements /Guarantees Given on Behalf of Companies in Mainland China	Note
		Name	Relationship (Note 2)											
6	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	4	\$ 3,754,945	\$ 172,200	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 3,754,945	N	N	Y	Note 7
7	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	4	3,671,679	86,100	-	-	-	-	3,671,679	N	N	Y	Note 7
8	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	4	3,370,511	86,100	-	-	-	-	3,370,511	N	N	Y	Note 7
9	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	4	14,775,322	43,050	-	-	-	-	14,775,322	N	N	Y	Note 7
9	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	2	14,775,322	131,370	131,310	17,508	-	0.89	14,775,322	N	N	Y	Note 7
9	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Synthetic Resins (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	2	14,775,322	131,370	131,310	15,320	-	0.89	14,775,322	N	N	Y	Note 7

Note 1: The representation of the numbers are as follows:

- No. 0 represents the issuer.
- Investees are numbered in order from No. 1.

Note 2: Relationships between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed are as follows:

- Have a business relationship.
- The company owns directly or indirectly more than 50% of the voting shares of the company.
- Total ownership of more than 50% of the investee, either directly by the Company and/or indirectly by the Company's subsidiaries.
- Subsidiaries in which the Company owns directly or indirectly more than 90% of the voting shares.
- Companies where the Company is required to provide guarantees or endorsements for the construction project based on the construction contract.
- Companies where the shareholders provide endorsements/guarantees to the endorsed/guaranteed company in proportion to its ownership due to a joint venture.
- According to the Consumer Protection Act, companies that are required to provide guarantees and endorsements for joint and several liabilities if involved in the business of pre-sale of real estate.

Note 3: In accordance with the parent company's "Procedures for Provision of Endorsements and Guarantees", limit on endorsement/guarantee given on behalf of each party is 100% of the parent company's net worth based on financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Note 4: Maximum amount endorsed/guaranteed during the period is approved by the board of directors, and translated into NTD using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Note 5: Outstanding endorsements/guarantees at the end of the period are approved by the board of directors, and translated into NTD using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Note 6: In accordance with the parent company's "Procedures for Provision of Endorsements and Guarantees", maximum endorsement/guarantee amount allowable is 100% of the parent company's net worth based on financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020.

(Continued)

Note 7: In accordance with the subsidiary's "Procedures for Provision of Endorsements and Guarantees", the limit on endorsement/guarantee given on behalf of each party and the maximum amount endorsed/guaranteed is based on its net worth in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Note 8: When subsidiaries in which the Company owns directly or indirectly more than 90% of the voting shares, the limit on endorsement/guarantee given on behalf of each party is 10% or the parent company's net worth. However, subsidiaries in which the Company own directly or indirectly 100% of the voting shares are not included.

(Concluded)

## Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

## MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES)

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2019				Note
				Shares/Units	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	President Securities Corp. (stock)	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	34,937,430	\$ 642,849	2.50	\$ 642,849	
	TBG Diagnostics Limited (stock)	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	40,200,000	185,302	18.48	185,302	Note 2
	Universal Venture Capital Investment Corp. (stock)	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	5,000,000	32,602	4.15	32,602	
	Der Yang Biotechnology Venture Capital Co., Ltd. (stock)	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	353,994	3,769	11.11	3,769	
	Hwa Nan Venture Capital Co., Ltd. (stock)	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	57,438	-	10.60	-	
Mixville Holdings Inc.	Grace THW Holding Limited (stock)	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1,900,000	151,784	Note 1	151,784	Note 2
	Pacven Walden Ventures V, L.P. (fund)	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	-	21,301	Note 1	21,301	Note 2

Note 1: The percentage of ownership is less than 1%.

Note 2: Translated into NTD using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

## Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED OR AND DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Company	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Counter Party	Nature of Relationship	Beginning Balance (Note 3)		Acquisition (Note 1)		Disposal			Ending Balance (Notes 2 and 3)		
					Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Carrying Value	Gain/Loss on Disposal	Shares/Units	Amount
Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd., Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Photoelectric Material Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method.	Tangfeng and Kunshan Jianfeng Municipal Engineering Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Note 4	\$ 233,287	-	\$ -	-	\$ 343,140	\$ 230,669	\$ 104,966	Note 4	\$ -
Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Materials (Changzhou) Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method.	Note 5	Subsidiary	Note 4	633,350	-	-	-	-	(604,740)	Note 5	Note 4	-
Eternal International (BVI) Co., Ltd.	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method.	Note 7	Subsidiary	Note 4	14,141,752	-	-	Note 4	-	(811,704)	Note 7	Note 4	14,775,322
Eternal Holdings Inc.	Eternal International (BVI) Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method.	Note 7	Subsidiary	211,823,592	14,112,838	-	-	(28,030,000)	-	(811,704)	Note 7	183,793,592	14,716,820
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Holdings Inc.	Investments accounted for using the equity method.	Notes 6 and 7	Subsidiary	216,303,859	16,716,598	18,450,000	540,493	(30,480,000)	-	(883,906)	Note 7	204,273,859	17,904,689
Eternal Holdings Inc.	Eternal Nanyang Investment Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method.	Note 6	Subsidiary	-	-	18,450,000	540,493	-	-	-	-	18,450,000	449,784
Eternal Nanyang Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Materials (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method.	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Tong Seng Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Subsidiary	-	-	184,284,000	597,618	-	-	-	-	347,324,000	1,642,778
Eternal Nanyang Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Materials (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method.	Note 6	Subsidiary	-	-	163,040,000	1,150,800	-	-	-	-	347,324,000	1,642,778
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Materials (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method.	Eternal Nanyang Investment Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	165,855,600	668,305	-	-	(165,855,600)	537,856	541,218	Note 8	-	-

Note 1: The acquisition included issuance of ordinary shares for cash, reorganization or investment establishment, and the amounts were translated into NTD using the exchange rate at the base date.

Note 2: The ending balance included increased investment amount, reorganization, investments accounted for using the equity method, share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method and translation of the financial statement of foreign operations.

Note 3: The amounts were translated into NTD using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Note 4: No share were issued.

Note 5: The Company was liquidated.

Note 6: The Company had capital increase.

Note 7: The Company had capital reduction.

Note 8: The Company had reorganization.

**Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. And Subsidiaries**

**ACQUISITION OF INDIVIDUAL REAL ESTATE AT COSTS OF AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Company Name	Property	Event Date	Transaction Amount	Payment Terms	Counterparty	Relationship	Information on Previous Title Transfer If Counterparty Is A Related Party				Price Reference	Purpose of Acquisition	Other Terms
							Property - Owner	Relationship	Transaction Date	Amount			
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Self-built a new plant at the Lu-zhu Plant in Kaohsiung	August 7, 2020	\$ 638,390	Payment in accordance with the terms	Note	Note	-	-	-	\$ -	Price negotiation in accordance with the terms	Self-use	None

Note: The counterparty has not yet been determined.

## Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company name	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Purchases/Sales (Note 2)	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Term	Ending Balance	% to Total	
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	\$ 263,947	2	Note 1	\$ -	-	\$ 99,506	3	
	CHOU-KOU Materials Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	294,190	2	Note 1	-	-	107,703	3	
	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	280,673	2	Note 1	-	-	101,576	3	
	Eternal Specialty Materials (Zhuhai) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	679,216	5	Note 1	-	-	138,826	4	
	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	277,012	2	Note 1	-	-	104,671	3	
	Eternal Electronic Material (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	370,406	3	Note 1	-	-	129,965	4	
	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	144,370	1	Note 1	-	-	56,510	2	
	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	258,004	2	Note 1	-	-	44,504	1	
	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	177,884	1	Note 1	-	-	25,320	1	
Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sister company	Sales	539,812	20	Note 1	-	-	260,478	16	
	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sister company	Sales	193,198	7	Note 1	-	-	113,247	7	
Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Sister company	Sales	145,838	4	Note 1	-	-	63,970	3	
	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sister company	Sales	228,532	5	Note 1	-	-	49,517	2	
	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sister company	Sales	189,158	5	Note 1	-	-	42,305	2	
	Allnex-Eternal Resins (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Associate	Sales	211,627	5	Note 1	-	-	99,989	5	
Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sister company	Sales	627,448	23	Note 1	-	-	417,234	21	
	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sister company	Sales	559,093	20	Note 1	-	-	296,153	15	
Eternal Specialty Materials (Zhuhai) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Ultimate parent Company	Sales	151,102	4	Note 1	-	-	47,311	3	
Nikko Mechanics Co., Ltd.	Nikko-Materials Co., Ltd.	Parent company	Sales	1,026,599	97	Note 1	-	-	315,810	100	
Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Allnex - Eternal Resins (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Associate	Sales	153,275	4	Note 1	-	-	113,863	4	

(Continued)

Company name	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Purchases/Sales (Note 2)	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Term	Ending Balance	% to Total	
Nikko- Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Ultimate parent Company	Sales	\$ 100,630	4	Note 1	\$ -	-	\$ 22,590	2	
	Eternal Electronic Material (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Sister company	Sales	115,127	5	Note 1	-	-	11,870	1	

(Concluded)

Note 1: The terms are similar to that of non-related party transactions.

Note 2: For transactions between related parties, only one side of the transaction was disclosed.

Note 3: Amounts were eliminated from the consolidated financial statements, except for investment accounted for using the equity method.

## Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

## RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Note
					Amount	Actions Taken			
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	CHOU-KOU Materials Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	\$ 107,703	3.39	\$ -	-	\$ 32,366	\$ -	
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	101,576	2.75	-	-	22,514	-	
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Specialty Materials (Zhuhai) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	138,826	5.22	-	-	71,878	-	
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	104,671	3.35	-	-	34,090	-	
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic Materials (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	129,965	3.54	-	-	38,795	-	
Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sister company	260,478	2.31	52,304	Collected subsequently	52,304	-	
Eternal Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sister company	113,247	2.15	64,264	Collected subsequently	54,017	-	
Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sister company	417,234	1.55	190,371	Collected subsequently	122,548	-	
Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sister company	296,153	2.18	105,550	Collected subsequently	105,550	-	
Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Allnex-Eternal Resins (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Associate	113,863	1.44	20,331	Collected subsequently	20,746	117	
Nikko Mechanics Co., Ltd.	Nikko-Materials Co., Ltd.	Parent company	315,810	3.82	-	-	191,779	-	

Note: Amount was eliminated from the consolidated financial statements, except the investments accounted for using the equity method.

## Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

INTERCOMPANY BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020  
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Company Name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transactions Details			% to Total Revenues or Assets (Note 3)
				Financial Statement Item (Note 6)	Amount	Terms	
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	1	Revenue from sales of goods	\$ 263,947	Note4	0.69
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	CHOU-KOU Materials Co., Ltd.	1	Revenue from sales of goods	294,190	Note4	0.77
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	CHOU-KOU Materials Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	107,703	Note4	0.19
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	1	Revenue from sales of goods	280,673	Note4	0.73
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	101,576	Note4	0.18
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Specialty Materials (Zhuhai) Co., Ltd.	1	Revenue from sales of goods	679,216	Note4	1.77
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Specialty Materials (Zhuhai) Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	138,826	Note4	0.25
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	1	Revenue from sales of goods	277,012	Note4	0.72
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	104,671	Note4	0.19
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic Material (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	1	Revenue from sales of goods	370,406	Note4	0.97
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic Material (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	129,965	Note4	0.23
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	1	Revenue from sales of goods	144,370	Note4	0.38
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	1	Revenue from sales of goods	258,004	Note4	0.67
0	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	1	Revenue from sales of goods	177,884	Note4	0.46
1	Eternal Holdings Inc.	Eternal Technology Corporation	3	Other receivables from related parties	170,880	Note5	0.30
1	Eternal Holdings Inc.	Eternal Sun A. (Suzhou) Co., Ltd	3	Other receivables from related parties	102,528	Note5	0.18
2	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Optical Material (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables from related parties	569,010	Note5	1.01
2	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Photoelectronic Material Industry (Yingkou) Co., Ltd.	3	Long-term receivables from related parties	262,620	Note5	0.47
2	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (Chengdu) Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables from related parties	744,090	Note5	1.32
2	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables from related parties	525,240	Note5	0.93
2	Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Synthetic Resins (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables from related parties	350,160	Note5	0.62
3	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables from related parties	435,049	Note5	0.77
3	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Synthetic Resins (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables from related parties	341,143	Note5	0.61
3	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (Chengdu) Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables from related parties	667,810	Note5	1.19

(Continued)

No. (Note 1)	Company Name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transactions Details			% to Total Revenues or Assets (Note 3)
				Financial Statement Item (Note 6)	Amount	Terms	
4	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Revenue from sales of goods	\$ 539,812	Note4	1.41
4	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts receivable	260,478	Note4	0.46
4	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Revenue from sales of goods	193,198	Note4	0.50
4	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts receivable	113,247	Note4	0.20
4	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables from related parties	437,700	Note5	0.78
5	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Revenue from sales of goods	627,448	Note4	1.64
5	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts receivable	417,234	Note4	0.74
5	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Revenue from sales of goods	559,093	Note4	1.46
5	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts receivable	296,153	Note4	0.53
6	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	3	Revenue from sales of goods	145,838	Note4	0.38
6	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Revenue from sales of goods	228,532	Note4	0.60
6	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Revenue from sales of goods	189,158	Note4	0.49
6	Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Optical Material (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables from related parties	367,285	Note5	0.65
7	Nikko Mechanics Co., Ltd	Nikko-Materials Co., Ltd	2	Revenue from sales of goods	1,026,599	Note4	2.68
7	Nikko Mechanics Co., Ltd.	Nikko-Materials Co., Ltd.	2	Accounts receivable	315,810	Note4	0.56
7	Nikko-Materials Co., Ltd	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	2	Revenue from sales of goods	100,630	Note4	0.26
7	Nikko-Materials Co., Ltd	Eternal Electronic Material (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	3	Revenue from sales of goods	115,127	Note4	0.30
8	Eternal Specialty Materials (Zhuhai) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	2	Revenue from sales of goods	151,102	Note4	0.39

Note 1: The transaction information of the Company and its subsidiaries is numbered in column “No.”. The representation of the numbers are as follows:

1. No. 0 represents the Company.
2. Subsidiaries are numbered in order from No. 1.

(Continued)

Note 2: The relationships among the transaction parties are as follows:

1. The parent company to subsidiary.
2. The subsidiary to the parent company.
3. The subsidiary to another subsidiary.

Note 3: The percentage of transaction amount over the consolidated total revenue or total assets is as follows: Assets and liabilities are calculated using the ending balance divided by the consolidated total assets at the end of the reporting period; income accounts are calculated using the accumulated amount for the year divided by the consolidated total revenue during the reporting period.

Note 4: The terms are similar to non-related party transactions.

Note 5: In accordance with the Operational Procedures for Lending Funds to Others.

Note 6: For transactions between related parties, only one side of the transaction was disclosed.

(Concluded)

## Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2020			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Investment Gain (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Amount			
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Holdings Inc.	Samoa	International investment	\$ 6,259,870	\$ 6,603,283	204,273,859	100.00	\$ 17,904,689	\$ 1,359,538	\$ 1,350,634	Note 1
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Global (BVI) Co., Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	International investment	717,527	717,527	16,821,024	100.00	4,681,917	479,806	483,462	Note 1
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Mixville Holdings Inc.	British Virgin Islands	International investment	989,582	989,582	29,530,000	100.00	3,938,279	300,120	302,829	Note 1
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Advanced PETFILM Investment Co., Ltd.	Japan	International investment	788,630	788,630	270	20.00	433,318	88,961	19,827	
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Daxin Materials Corporation	Taiwan	Manufacturing and selling of chemical, resins materials and electronic materials.	191,052	191,052	23,423,812	22.80	661,919	631,304	143,937	
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	New E Materials Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Researching, developing, manufacturing and selling of photoelectric, semiconductor process related electronic chemical materials and equipment spare parts	82,322	82,322	6,907,585	62.80	46,663	(19,843)	(12,461)	
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	DSM Resins (Far East) Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturing and selling of powder coating resin	36,400	36,400	3,660,000	40.00	151,622	195,891	78,356	
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Electronic Material (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Trading services, cutting and selling of dry film photoresist	90,919	90,919	937,500	75.00	140,723	32,335	24,251	Note 1
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	CHOU-KOU Materials Co., Ltd.	Japan	Selling, trading and providing services of resins material, electronic material and other related products	60,431	60,431	4,000	100.00	83,826	6,188	4,005	Note 1
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Nikko-Materials Co., Ltd.	Japan	Manufacturing and selling of dry film photoresist and vacuum laminator	257,657	257,657	11,520	100.00	1,313,819	406,798	393,625	Note 1
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Eternal Materials (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Manufacturing, selling, trading and providing services of resins material related products	-	1,322,305	-	-	-	(181,843)	(127,086)	Notes 1 and 4
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	Elga Europe S.r.l.	Italy	Manufacturing, selling, agency and processing of electronic chemical products	287,169	287,169	-	72.68	13,378	(46,198)	(58,817)	Note 1
Eternal Holdings Inc.	Eternal International (BVI) Co., Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	International investment	5,739,033	6,550,737	183,793,592	100.00	14,716,820	1,160,884	-	Notes 2 and 3
Eternal Holdings Inc.	E-Chem Corp.	Samoa	International investment	165,608	165,608	4,990,000	100.00	2,360,423	295,697	-	Notes 2 and 3
Eternal Holdings Inc.	Eternal Nanyang Investment Co., Ltd.	Samoa	International investment	540,493	-	18,450,000	90.00	449,784	(44,804)	-	Notes 2 and 3
Eternal Holdings Inc.	Allnex-Eternal Resins Corporation Limited	Hong Kong	Trading and international investment	174,293	246,495	5,341,000	49.00	355,391	118,707	-	Notes 2 and 3
Eternal Holdings Inc.	Polymer Instrumentation and Consulting Services, Ltd.	United States	Plastic products manufacturing	121,913	121,913	4,694,296	30.00	-	(4,941)	-	Notes 2 and 3
Eternal International (BVI) Co., Ltd.	Eternal Technology Corporation	United States	Manufacturing and selling of photoresist	600,693	600,693	2,333	100.00	(86,438)	(32,510)	-	Notes 2 and 3
Mixville Holdings Inc.	High Expectation Limited	Cayman Islands	International investment	871,519	871,519	26,005,000	100.00	3,757,121	276,259	-	Notes 2 and 3
Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Elga Europe S.r.l.	Italy	Manufacturing, selling, agency and processing of electronic chemical products	58,610	58,610	-	22.32	4,527	(46,198)	-	Notes 2 and 3
Nikko-Materials Co., Ltd.	Nikko Mechanics Co., Ltd.	Japan	Designing, manufacturing, selling of industrial machinery and machine tool	135,626	107,897	6,560	100.00	323,147	110,667	-	Notes 2 and 3
Eternal Nanyang Investment Co., Ltd.	Eternal Materials (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Manufacturing, selling, trading and providing services of resins material related products	1,748,418	-	347,324,000	100.00	1,642,778	(181,843)	-	Notes 2, 3 and 4

(Continued)

Note 1: The difference between the net income (loss) of investees and the investment income or loss recognized by the Company is the unrealized gains and losses from the intercompany transaction and the amortization of the investment cost premium.

Note 2: It had been consolidated into the net income (loss) of investees recognized by the Company using the equity method, and also considered into the calculation of the Company's investment income or loss.

Note 3: Translated into NTD using the average exchange rate for the reporting period and exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Note 4: The Company had reorganization.

(Concluded)

## Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments from Taiwan as of January 1, 2020 (Note 8)	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments from Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% of Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2020	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2020	Note
					Outward	Inward							
Eternal Chemical (China) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of resins material and processing products	\$ 755,651	2	\$ 625,549	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 625,549	\$ 436,220	100.00	\$ 436,220	\$ 4,455,717	\$ 1,081,282	Notes 2 and 4
DSM Eternal Resins (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of powder coating resin	183,470	2	91,735	-	-	91,735	89,457	50.00	45,767	399,839	479,187	Note 3
Changhe International Trading (GZFTZ) Co., Ltd.	International trading, commercial trading, entrepot trading, products displayed, bonded warehousing and business consulting services	13,661	2	7,020	-	-	7,020	(2,148)	100.00	(2,148)	19,563	-	Notes 2 and 4
Eternal Photoelectric Material Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Cutting and processing of dry film photoresist and selling self-products.	191,777	2	15,364	-	15,364	-	(2,310)	-	(2,310)	-	165,880	Notes 2, 4 and 27
Eternal Electronic Material (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Coating, slitting, cutting, processing, and selling of photoresist	1,259,046	2	444,685	-	-	444,685	438,645	100.00	438,645	3,671,679	983,767	Notes 2 and 4
Eternal Optical Material (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of optical film	614,887	2	-	-	-	-	(99,219)	100.00	(99,219)	(711,257)	-	Notes 2 and 4
Eternal Photo Electronic Materials (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Researching, developing, manufacturing and selling of electronic high-tech chemical and related products	997,694	2	-	-	-	-	525,265	100.00	525,265	3,370,511	-	Notes 2 and 4
Eternal Photoelectric Material Industry (Yingkou) Co., Ltd.	Researching, developing and manufacturing of photoresist dry film, liquid photo imaginable solder masks and printed circuit board related materials	124,282	2	-	-	-	-	(6,061)	100.00	(6,061)	(208,355)	-	Notes 2 and 4
Eternal Electronic Materials (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of epoxy molding compound which used in electronic parts and related products	524,337	2	456,427	-	-	456,427	34,521	40.00	15,294	216,512	-	Notes 3 and 4
Eternal Synthetic Resins (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of unsaturated polyester resin	726,426	2	279,811	-	-	279,811	21,553	100.00	21,553	211,007	-	Notes 2 and 4
Eternal Chemical (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of adhesives, resins material and processing products	1,008,004	2	599,320	-	-	599,320	87,025	100.00	87,025	851,312	-	Notes 2 and 4
Eternal Specialty Materials (Zhuhai) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of acrylic resin and methacrylic acid	611,011	2	243,540	-	-	243,540	306,317	90.00	295,648	2,347,860	607,788	Notes 2 and 4
ESCO Specialty Coatings (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Researching, manufacturing and selling of processing electronic high-tech chemical, high performance coating, material and products	403,180	2	196,680	-	-	196,680	(27,787)	40.00	(11,523)	(14,095)	-	Notes 2 and 4
Eternal Materials (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of adhesives, resins material and processing products	1,297,259	2	868,175	-	-	868,175	276,413	100.00	276,413	3,754,945	1,371,700	Notes 2 and 4
Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Managing, investing consulting services, researching, leasing, manufacturing and selling of resins material and photoelectric chemicals materials	7,557,603	2	5,061,184	-	796,340	4,264,844	1,193,176	100.00	1,193,176	14,775,322	-	Notes 2, 4 and 5

(Continued)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments from Taiwan as of January 1, 2019 (Note 8)	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments from Taiwan as of December 31, 2019	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% of Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2019	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2019	Note
					Outward	Inward							
Eternal Chemical (Chengdu) Co., Ltd.	Researching and developing resins material and products	\$ 450,351	2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (133,491)	100.00	\$ (133,491)	\$ (387,913)	\$ -	Notes 2 and 4
Eternal Electronic (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Researching, developing, and manufacturing of dry film photoresist and dry film solder mask which used in electronic materials, researching resin materials and selling, providing after sales service of self-produced products	1,381,040	2	-	-	-	-	142,122	100.00	142,122	1,467,477	-	Notes 2 and 4
Eternal Sun A. (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Researching, developing, and manufacturing of optical protective film which used in display, and selling, providing after sales service of self-produced products	751,443	2	-	-	-	-	(95,541)	60.00	(57,325)	94,533	-	Notes 2 and 4
Eternal Specialty Materials (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Researching and developing chemical products, and selling, providing technical services of self-produced products	1,199,225	2	-	-	-	-	120,276	100.00	120,276	1,334,641	-	Notes 2 and 4
Eternal Materials (Changzhou) Co., Ltd.	Selling of fluorocarbon resin and polyester resin products	-	2	-	-	-	-	(22,871)	-	(22,871)	-	-	Notes 2, 4 and 9
Showa Denko New Material (Zhuhai) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling and manufacturing of functional resins, resins composite material and providing technical services	366,881	2	-	-	-	-	2,248	30.00	292	88,130	-	Notes 2 and 4
Hangzhou Yongxinyang Photoelectric Materials Co. Ltd.	Researching, developing, selling and manufacturing optical film for liquid-crystal display	45,170	2	-	-	-	-	(17,445)	-	1,656	-	-	Notes 2, 4 and 13

Investor Company	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2020 (Notes 6 and 8)	Investment Amount Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 6)	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investments Stipulated by the Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 7)
Eternal Materials Co., Ltd.	\$ 8,083,938	\$ 23,350,768	\$ -

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories:

1. Direct investment in a company in mainland China.
2. Investing through companies in a third region (Eternal Holdings Inc., Eternal Global (BVI) Co., Ltd and Mixville Holdings Inc.).
3. Others.

Note 2: The investment gains and losses were recognized according to SAS No. 54 "Special Consideration - Audits of Group Financial Statements" from the financial statements audited by the parent company's CPA in the ROC.

Note 3: The investment gains and losses were recognized from the financial statements audited by other CPAs.

Note 4: The difference between the outward remittance of investments and the company's paid-in capital was the capital transferred from retained earnings or the investment of the Company's other subsidiaries in China.

Note 5: The investment gains and losses of Eternal (China) Investment Co., Ltd. included investment income (loss) recognized by the invested company.

(Continued)

Note 6: The amounts included the transfer of retained earnings into capital by the invested company in mainland China and the investor company's dividends that were indirectly invested in another invested company in mainland China approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA, which were translated into NTD using the current exchange rate.

Note 7: According to the "Regulation Governing the Approval of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China", modified on August 29, 2008, the Company obtained the approval of the operational headquarters from the Industrial Development Bureau of Ministry of Economic Affairs. There is no ceiling for the investment amount.

Note 8: The difference between the summary and details of accumulated outward remittance for investments in mainland China at the end of the reporting period was mainly due to the loss on liquidation of the subsidiaries.

Note 9: The liquidation was completed in July 2020.

(Concluded)

**TABLE 11****Eternal Materials Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries****INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS  
DECEMBER 31, 2020**

Name of the Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares Owned	Percentage of Ownership
Kwang Yang Motor Co., Ltd.	124,000,000	9.99
Kwang Hsing Industrial Co., Ltd.	84,000,000	6.77
Kao, Ying-Shih	78,287,830	6.31

Note 1: The information of major shareholders presented in this table is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation based on the number of ordinary shares and preference shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration (including treasury shares) by the Company as of the last business day for the current quarter. The share capital in the consolidated financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued without physical registration because of different preparation basis.

Note 2: If a shareholder delivers the shareholdings to the trust, the above information will be disclosed by the individual trustor who opened the trust account. For shareholders who declare insider shareholdings with ownership greater than 10% in accordance with the Security and Exchange Act, the shareholdings include shares held by shareholders and those delivered to the trust over which shareholders have rights to determine the use of trust property. For information relating to insider shareholding declaration, refer to Market Observation Post System.