

ELITE SEMICONDUCTOR MICROELECTRONICS
TECHNOLOGY INC.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements and
Independent Auditors' Report

December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Stock Code: 3006)

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Company Address: No.23, Industry E Rd. IV Science-Based Industrial Park,
Hsinchu 300, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Tel: +886-3-578-1970

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report for
December 31, 2020 and 2019
Table of Contents

Items	Page
I. Cover	1
II. Table of Contents	2 ~ 3
III. Representation Letter	4 ~ 8
IV. Independent Auditors' Report	9 ~ 10
V. Parent Company Only Balance Sheets	11
VI. Parent Company Only Statements of Comprehensive Income	12
VII. Parent Company Only Statements of Changes in Equity	13 ~ 14
VIII. Parent Company Only Statements of Cash Flows	15 ~ 67
1. History and Organization	15
2. The Date of Authorization for Issuance of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Procedures for Authorization	15
3. Application of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations	15 ~ 16
4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	17 ~ 28
5. Critical Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Key Sources of Assumption Uncertainty	28
6. Details of Significant Accounts	29 ~ 53
7. Related-Party Transactions	54 ~ 55
8. Pledged Assets	56
9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contractual Commitments	56

	Items	Page
	10. Significant Disaster Losses	56
	11. Significant Events after the End of the Balance Sheet Date	56
	12. Others	56 ~ 66
	13. Supplementary Disclosures	66 ~ 67
IX.	Statement of Significant Accounts	
	Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents	Statement 1
	Statement of Accounts Receivable	Statement 2
	Statement of Inventory	Statement 3
	Movement Statement of Investment Accounted for Under the Equity Method	Statement 4
	Movement Statement of Property, Plant and Equipment	Statement 5
	Movement Statement of Accumulated Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	Statement 6
	Statement of Accounts Payable	Statement 7
	Statement of Operating Revenue	Statement 8
	Statement of Operating Costs	Statement 9
	Statement of Manufacturing Overheads	Statement 10
	Statement of Selling Expenses	Statement 11
	Statement of Administrative Expenses	Statement 12
	Statement of Research and Development Expenses	Statement 13
	Summary of Employee Benefit, Depreciation and Amortization charges by Function	Statement 14

Independent Auditors' Report

(2021) Finance-Audit-Letter No.20003729

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc. as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the “Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants” and Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in the Republic of China (ROC GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc. in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in the Republic of China (the “Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. Based on our audits and the audit reports of other independent accountants, 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 parent company only financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc. parent company only financial statements of the current period are stated as follows:

Evaluation of inventories

Description

Refer to Note 4 (13) for the accounting policies on the evaluation of inventories, Note 5 (2) for the uncertainty of accounting estimations and assumptions for evaluation of inventories, Note 6 (5) for the Details of inventory. As at December 31,2020, the inventory and allowance for inventory valuation loss amounted to NT\$6,068,415 thousand and NT\$98,771 thousand.

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc is primarily engaged in research, development, production, manufacture, and sales of integrated circuit. Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc evaluates inventories stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. Since the evaluation of net realizable value of the inventories exceed specific period and obsolete inventories is subject to management's judgment and uncertainty of estimations. Consequently, we consider the evaluation of inventories as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We have performed primary audit procedures for the above key audit matter included assessed the rationality of policy and procedure on allowance for inventory valuation loss based on our understanding of Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.'s operations and industry, the historical data of product marginalization in the market and judged the rationality of obsolete inventories. We inspected the appropriateness of inventory aging report to confirm the consistency of report and policy, selected samples to compare the historical data of product marginalization in the market which determine the net realizable value of the obsolete inventories and net realizable value of the obsolete inventories to assessed the rationality of the allowance for inventory valuation loss.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance, including audit committee, are responsible for overseeing Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.'s financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ROC GAAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- A. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery,

intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- B. 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 Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.'s internal control;
- C. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- D. 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 Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc. to cease to continue as a going concern;
- E. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation; and
- F. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc. to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of parent company only audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Cheng, Ya-Huei

Li, Tien-Yi

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

February 26, 2021

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2020 and 2019

				Unit: NT\$ thousand		
		December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019		
Assets		Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 2,719,155	21	\$ 1,817,377	17
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	168,548	1	150,841	2
1136	Financial assets at amortized cost - current		136,704	1	140,906	1
1150	Notes receivable, net		-	-	34	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	1,505,780	12	1,160,173	11
1200	Other receivables	7(2)	94,611	1	79,745	1
130X	Inventories	6(5)	5,969,644	46	4,968,524	48
1410	Prepayments		23,477	-	21,863	-
1470	Other current assets	8	5,183	-	6,602	-
11XX	Total current assets		10,623,102	82	8,346,065	80
Non-current assets						
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(3)	32,418	-	25,388	-
1550	Investment accounted for under the equity method	6(6)	1,291,337	10	1,225,036	12
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7)	776,013	6	695,067	6
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	72,090	-	72,798	1
1760	Investment property, net	6(9)	17,701	-	18,671	-
1780	Intangible assets	6(10)(11)	111,688	1	81,177	1
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(26)	3,813	-	4,174	-
1900	Other non-current assets	8	77,055	1	10,357	-
15XX	Total non-current assets		2,382,115	18	2,132,668	20
1XXX	Total assets		\$ 13,005,217	100	\$ 10,478,733	100

(Continued)

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2020 and 2019

				Unit: NT\$ thousand	
		December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Liabilities and equity	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(12)	\$ 1,340,000	10	\$ 270,000 3
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable		149,756	1	- -
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6(19)	5,336	-	3,949 -
2150	Notes payable		2,115	-	1,890 -
2170	Accounts payable		2,281,658	18	2,134,680 20
2200	Other payables	6(13)	688,630	5	450,874 4
2230	Current income tax liabilities		147,677	1	39,960 1
2280	Lease liabilities - current		6,368	-	6,695 -
2300	Other current liabilities		9,250	-	4,325 -
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>4,630,790</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>2,912,373</u> <u>28</u>
Non-current liabilities					
2550	Provisions - non-current		16,495	-	15,083 -
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(26)	12,442	-	4,731 -
2580	Lease liabilities – non-current		66,561	1	66,540 1
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(14)	14,886	-	18,546 -
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>110,384</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>104,900</u> <u>1</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>4,741,174</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>3,017,273</u> <u>29</u>
Equity					
Share capital					
3110	Common stock	6(16)	2,857,589	22	2,857,589 27
Capital surplus					
3200	Capital surplus	6(17)	109,677	1	104,305 1
Retained earnings					
3310	Legal reserve	6(18)	1,409,039	11	1,359,235 13
3320	Special reserve		8,524	-	- -
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		4,019,327	31	3,286,176 31
Other equity interest					
3400	Other equity interest		5,536	- (	8,524) -
3500	Treasury shares	6(16)	(145,649)	(1)	(137,321) (1)
3XXX	Total equity		<u>8,264,043</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>7,461,460</u> <u>71</u>
Significant Events after the End of the Balance Sheet Date					
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 13,005,217</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 10,478,733</u> <u>100</u>

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

Chairman: Hsing-Hai Chen

Manager: Ming-Chien Chang

Accounting Manager: Candy Chu

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc. and Subsidiaries
Parent Company Only Statements of Comprehensive Income
Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Unit: NT\$ thousand
(Except earnings per share)

	Items	Notes	2020		2019	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(19) 7(2)	\$ 15,252,723	100	\$ 11,964,770	100
5000	Operating costs	6(5) (24) (25) 7(2)	(12,675,087)	(83)	(10,219,721)	(85)
5900	Gross profit		2,577,636	17	1,745,049	15
5950	Gross profit - net		2,577,636	17	1,745,049	15
	Operating expenses	6(24) (25)				
6100	Selling expenses	7(2)	(273,154)	(2)	(200,427)	(2)
6200	Administrative expenses		(276,844)	(2)	(228,753)	(2)
6300	Research and development expenses	7(2)	(935,087)	(6)	(726,964)	(6)
6450	Expected credit impairment gain (loss)	12(2)	8,582	-	(10,006)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(1,476,503)	(10)	(1,166,150)	(10)
6900	Operating profit		1,101,133	7	578,899	5
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(20)	17,540	-	27,979	-
7010	Other income	6(21) 7(2)	64,940	-	50,718	-
7020	Other gains or losses	6(22)	(35,218)	-	(55,191)	-
7050	Financial costs	6(23)	(11,308)	-	(8,715)	-
7070	Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method	6(6)	106,002	1	(30,257)	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		141,956	1	(15,466)	-
7900	Profit before income tax		1,243,089	8	563,433	5
7950	Income tax expenses	6(26)	(166,663)	(1)	(66,028)	(1)
8200	Profit for the period		\$ 1,076,426	7	\$ 497,405	4
	Other comprehensive income (loss) - net					
	Items not reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6(14)	\$ 812	-	\$ 636	-
8316	Unrealized gain (loss) on valuation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	7,030	-	(4,262)	-
8330	Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method - items not reclassified to profit or loss		7,030	-	(4,262)	-
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss) - net		\$ 14,872	-	(\$ 7,888)	-
8500	Total comprehensive income for the period		\$ 1,091,298	7	\$ 489,517	4
	Basic earnings per share	6(27)				
9750	Basic earnings per share		\$ 3.85		\$ 1.78	
	Diluted earnings per share	6(27)				
9850	Diluted earnings per share		\$ 3.83		\$ 1.77	

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

Chairman: Hsing-Hai Chen

Manager: Ming-Chien Chang

Accounting Manager: Candy Chu

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc. and Subsidiaries
Parent Company Only Statements of Changes in Equity
Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Unit: NT\$ thousand

	Note	Retained earnings					Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Treasury share	Total equity
		Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings			
<u>2019</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2019		\$ 2,857,589	\$ 59,072	\$ 1,288,584	\$ 194,377	\$ 3,093,047	\$ -	(\$ 137,321)	\$ 7,355,348
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	497,405	-	-	497,405
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	636	(8,524)	-	(7,888)
Comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	498,041	(8,524)	-	489,517
Distribution of 2018 earnings	6(18)								
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	70,651	-	(70,651)	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share		-	-	-	-	(428,638)	-	-	(428,638)
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	(194,377)	194,377	-	-	-
Recognition of effects from change in ownership interests in subsidiaries - cash dividends distribution from subsidiaries	6(17)	-	1,146	-	-	-	-	-	1,146
Disposal of subsidiaries	6(17)	-	35,475	-	-	-	-	-	35,475
Adjustment of capital reserve due to cash dividends that subsidiaries received from parent	6(17)	-	8,438	-	-	-	-	-	8,438
Change in associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method	6(17)	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	180
Expired cash dividends transferred to capital surplus	6(17)	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	39
Adjustment of payments of expired cash dividends	6(17)	-	(45)	-	-	-	-	-	(45)
Balance at December 31, 2019		\$ 2,857,589	\$ 104,305	\$ 1,359,235	\$ -	\$ 3,286,176	(\$ 8,524)	(\$ 137,321)	\$ 7,461,460
<u>2020</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2020		\$ 2,857,589	\$ 104,305	\$ 1,359,235	\$ -	\$ 3,286,176	(\$ 8,524)	(\$ 137,321)	\$ 7,461,460
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	1,076,426	-	-	1,076,426
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	812	14,060	-	14,872
Comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	1,077,238	14,060	-	1,091,298
Distribution of 2019 earnings	6(18)								
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	49,804	-	(49,804)	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share		-	-	-	-	(285,759)	-	-	(285,759)
Special reserve appropriated		-	-	-	8,524	(8,524)	-	-	-
Acquisition of company's share by subsidiary recognized as treasury share		-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,328)	(8,328)
Recognition of effects from change in ownership interests in subsidiaries - cash dividends distribution from subsidiaries	6(17)	-	1,146	-	-	-	-	-	1,146
Adjustment of capital reserve due to cash dividends that subsidiaries received from parent	6(17)	-	5,925	-	-	-	-	-	5,925
Recognition of effects from change in ownership interests in subsidiaries - subsidiary acquired non-controlling interest	6(17)	-	(1,781)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,781)
Expired cash dividends transferred to capital surplus	6(17)	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	82
Balance at December 31, 2020		\$ 2,857,589	\$ 109,677	\$ 1,409,039	\$ 8,524	\$ 4,019,327	\$ 5,536	(\$ 145,649)	\$ 8,264,043

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

Chairman: Hsing-Hai Chen

Manager: Ming-Chien Chang

Accounting Manager: Candy Chu

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Unit: NT\$ thousand

	Notes	2020	2019
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Profit before income tax for the period		\$ 1,243,089	\$ 563,433
Adjustments			
Income and expenses having no effect on cash flows			
Depreciation	6(7) (8) (9) (24)	306,407	392,093
Amortization	6(10) (24)	111,401	84,226
Expected credit impairment loss (gain)	12(2)	(8,582)	10,006
Net loss (gain) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(2) (22)	(17,707)	19,145
Interest expenses	6(23)	11,308	8,715
Interest income	6(20)	(17,540)	(27,979)
Dividend income	6(21)	(3,473)	(11,498)
Impairment loss	6(10) (11) (22)	25,352	12,057
Share of (loss) profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method		(106,002)	30,257
Gains arising from lease modifications	6(22)	(91)	-
Changes in assets/liabilities relating to operating activities			
Net changes in assets relating to operating activities			
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		-	40,915
Notes receivable		34	(34)
Accounts receivable		(337,025)	(110,776)
Other receivables		(15,468)	(6,889)
Inventories		(1,001,120)	796,007
Prepayments		(1,614)	52,706
Other current assets		(2,550)	(3,844)
Net changes in liabilities relating to operating activities			
Notes payable		225	90
Accounts payable		146,978	283,737
Contract liabilities - current		1,387	1,509
Other payables		148,355	(53,299)
Other current liabilities		4,925	509
Other non-current liabilities		386	392
Cash inflow generated from operations		488,675	2,081,478
Interest received		18,142	27,053
Interest paid		(10,093)	(7,388)
Income taxes paid		(50,874)	(151,522)
Net cash flows from operating activities		445,850	1,949,621

(Continued)

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Unit: NT\$ thousand
2019

	Notes	2020	
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>			
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost		(\$ 140,157)	(\$ 140,906)
Disposal of financial assets at amortized cost		144,359	-
Proceeds from capital withdrawal from liquidation of subsidiaries		19,408	42,782
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(28)	(291,692)	(268,048)
(Increase) decrease in prepayments for equipment		(62,673)	52,996
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(10)	(167,264)	(44,832)
(Increase) Decrease in guarantee deposit paid		(56)	340
Dividends received		27,760	32,538
Net cash flows from investing activities		(470,315)	(325,130)
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>			
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	6(28)	1,070,000	(100,000)
Increase (decrease) in short-term notes and bills payable	6(28)	150,476	(99,932)
Lease principal repayment	6(28)	(5,320)	(7,956)
(Decrease) Increase in guarantee deposit received	6(28)	(3,236)	110
Cash dividends paid	6(18)	(285,759)	(428,638)
Expired cash dividends	6(17)	82	39
Payments of expired cash dividends	6(17)	-	(45)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		926,243	(636,422)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		901,778	988,069
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	6(1)	1,817,377	829,308
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	6(1)	\$ 2,719,155	\$ 1,817,377

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

Chairman: Hsing-Hai Chen

Manager: Ming-Chien Chang

Accounting Manager: Candy Chu

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Unit: NT\$ thousand
(Unless otherwise indicated)

1. History and Organization

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc. (the Company) was founded in May 1998 and started operation in December of the same year. The core business of the Company includes research, development, production, manufacture, and sales of dynamic and static random access memory, flash memory, analog integrated circuit, analog and digital mixed integrated circuit. The Group also provides technical services related to product design and R&D.

The Company merged with Ji Xin Technology Co., Ltd. On December 5, 2005, and merged with Eon Silicon Solution Inc. on June 8, 2016, and the Company is the surviving company.

2. The Date of Authorization for Issuance of the Consolidated Financial Statements and Procedures for Authorization

The consolidated financial statements were reported to the Board of Directors on February 26, 2021.

3. Application of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuance of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”)

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

<u>New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations</u>	<u>Effective Date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8, “Disclosure Initiative - Definition of Material”	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 3, “Definition of a Business”	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, and IFRS 7, “Interest rate benchmark reform”	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 16, “Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions”	June 1, 2020 (Note)

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

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

(2) Effect of New Issuances of or Amendments to IFRSs as Endorsed by the FSC but not yet Adopted by the Company

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

New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations	Effective Date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 4, "Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9"	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform— Phase 2"	January 1, 2021

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

(3) Effects of IFRSs Issued by IASB but not yet Endorsed by the FSC

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

New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations	Effective Date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 3, "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17, "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, "Disclosure of accounting policies"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8, "Definition of accounting estimates"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 16, "Property, Plant and Equipment -Proceeds before Intended Use"	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, "Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"	January 1, 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020 Cycle	January 1, 2022

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

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

(1) Compliance statement

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

(2) Basis of preparation

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

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

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

(3) Foreign currency translation

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

Foreign currency transactions and balances

- A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- B. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are retranslated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognized in profit or loss.

- C. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, nonmonetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.
- D. All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.
- (4) Classification of current and non-current items
- A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:
- (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
 - (c) Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.
- B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
- (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
 - (c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.
- (5) Cash equivalents
- Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value and recognizes the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognizes the gain or loss in profit or loss.
- D. The Company recognizes the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognize changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments which meet all of the following criteria:
 - (a) The objective of the Group's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
 - (b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:

The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognized as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Financial assets at amortized cost

- A. Financial assets at amortized cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:
 - (a) The objective of the Group's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
 - (b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortized cost are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired.
- D. The Company's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Accounts and notes receivable

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

(10) Impairment of financial assets

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

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(12) Operating leases(lessee)

Rental income under an operating lease (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(13) Inventories

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

(14) Investments accounted for using equity method / subsidiaries and associates

- A. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company (including structured entities). The Company controls the entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
- B. All unrealized profit or loss resulting from transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated in full. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted when necessary in order to be consistent with those of the Company.
- C. The Company's share of profit or loss in subsidiaries after acquisition is recognized in profit or loss, whereas its share of other comprehensive income in subsidiaries after acquisition is recognized in other comprehensive income. If the Company's share of loss in a subsidiary exceeds its share of equity in such a subsidiary, the Company continues to recognize losses in its shareholding percentage.
- D. If a change in shareholding in a subsidiary does not result in a loss of control (i.e. transactions with non-controlling interests), such a change is accounted for as an equity transaction, that is, a transaction with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.
- E. Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost.
- F. The Company's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.
- G. When changes in an associate's equity do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, the Company recognizes the Company's share of change in equity of the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.
- H. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

- I. In the case that an associate issues new shares and the Company does not subscribe or acquire new shares proportionately, which results in a change in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate but maintains significant influence on the associate, then 'capital surplus' and 'investments accounted for under the equity method' shall be adjusted for the increase or decrease of its share of equity interest. If the above condition causes a decrease in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, in addition to the above adjustment, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.
- J. Upon loss of significant influence over an associate, the Company remeasures any investment retained in the former associate at its fair value. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss.
- K. When the Company disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.
- L. According to Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the profit or loss of the period and other comprehensive income presented in parent company only financial statements shall be the same as the allocations of profit or loss of the period and of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owners' equity presented in the parent company only financial statements shall be the same as the equity attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis.

(15) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalized.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows

Buildings and structures	3~20 years
Machinery and equipment	3~8 years
Testing equipment	3~8 years
Other	3~10 years

(16) Leasing arrangements (lessee) – right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities

- A. Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low value assets, lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable. The Group subsequently measures the lease liability at amortized cost using the interest method and recognizes interest expense over the lease term.

Starting from the lease date, the Group assesses whether it can reasonably determine its option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset, or not to terminate the lease. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances that will generate economic incentives to exercise or not exercise the options. Such circumstances include all expected changes in facts and situations from the start of the lease to the day when the option is exercised. Main factors to consider include contractual terms and conditions within the period of options and the importance of the underlying asset to the lessee's operations, etc. The lease term will be reassessed if a significant change or a major change in circumstances occurs within the Company's control range.

The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

- C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost. The cost is the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability. The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(17) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 20 years.

(18) Intangible assets

A. Patent and technical skill, customer relationship

Separately acquired patent is stated at historical cost. Patent and technical skill, customer relationship acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3 years.

B. Goodwill

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

C. Other intangible assets, mainly computer software, are stated at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 1 ~ 3 years.

(19) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

B. The recoverable amount of goodwill is evaluated periodically. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment loss of goodwill previously recognized in profit or loss shall not be reversed in the following years.

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

(20) Borrowings

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

(21) Notes and accounts payable

Notes and accounts payable are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. They are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. However, for short-term accounts payable without bearing interest, as the effect of discounting is insignificant, they are measured subsequently at original invoice amount.

(22) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires.

(23) Provisions

Provisions of decommissioning are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

(24) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

I. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Group in current period or prior periods. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined

benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds at the balance sheet date of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the employment benefit obligations.

II. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as other equity.

III. Past service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

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

(25) Employee share-based payment

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

(26) Income tax

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or items recognized directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

- C. Deferred tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred tax assets are reassessed.
- E. A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from acquisitions of equipment or technology, research and development expenditures and equity investments to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilized.
- F. If a change in tax rate is enacted, the Group recognizes the effect of the change immediately in the interim period in which the change occurs. The effect of the change on items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity while the effect of the change on items recognized in profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(27) Share capital

- A. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.
- B. Where the Company repurchases the Company's equity share capital that has been issued, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, the difference between their book value and any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

(28) Dividends

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

(29) Revenue recognition

- A. The Group manufactures and sells integrated circuit. Sales are recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
- B. The Group accepts sales orders from customers. Sales revenue is recognized according to the contract price, and the Group transfers the promised goods or services to customers. Since the customer's payment period does not exceed one year, the Group has not adjusted the monetary time value of the transaction price.
- C. A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

5. Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Key Sources of Assumption Uncertainty

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

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

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, the Group must determine the net realizable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Group evaluates the amounts of obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realizable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation. As of December 31, 2020, the carrying amount of inventories was \$5,969,644.

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 115	\$ 115
Checking accounts and demand deposits	879,139	343,791
Time deposits	<u>1,839,901</u>	<u>1,473,471</u>
	<u>\$ 2,719,155</u>	<u>\$ 1,817,377</u>

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

B. Details of the Group's cash and cash equivalents pledged to others as collateral are provided in Note 8.

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

Item	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed stock	\$ 286	\$ 286
Emerging stocks	115,673	115,673
Beneficiary certificates	45,465	45,465
Bonds	<u>31,226</u>	<u>31,226</u>
Subtotal	192,650	192,650
Valuation adjustment	(24,102)	(41,809)
Total	<u>\$ 168,548</u>	<u>\$ 150,841</u>

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are listed below:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity instruments	\$ 9,300	(\$ 24,397)
Debt instruments	2,991	2,750
Beneficiary certificates	<u>5,416</u>	<u>2,502</u>
Total	<u>\$ 17,707</u>	<u>(\$ 19,145)</u>

B. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others.

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

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

Item	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Unlisted stock	\$ 29,650	\$ 29,650
Valuation adjustment	<u>2,768</u>	<u>(4,262)</u>
	<u>\$ 32,418</u>	<u>\$ 25,388</u>

The Company has elected to classify equity investments that are considered to strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to \$32,418 and \$25,388 as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(4) Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Accounts receivable - general customers	\$ 1,510,520	\$ 1,174,227
Accounts receivable - related parties	<u>973</u>	<u>241</u>
	1,511,493	1,174,468
Less: Allowance for losses	<u>(5,713)</u>	<u>(14,295)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,505,780</u>	<u>\$ 1,160,173</u>

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

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Not past due	\$ 1,505,780	\$ 1,159,935
Past due-within 30 days	-	238
Past due-31-90 days	-	-
Past due-91-180 days	-	-
Past due-over 180 days	<u>5,713</u>	<u>14,295</u>
	<u>\$ 1,511,493</u>	<u>\$ 1,174,468</u>

The above aging analysis was based on past due date.

B. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum hedge to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Group's accounts receivable were \$1,505,780 and \$1,160,173, respectively.

C. The collaterals and fair value held by the Group as guarantee for accounts receivable are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Bank guarantee	\$ 33,044	\$ 43,494
Pledged certificate of deposit	4,272	7,500
Guarantee deposits received (shown as "other non-current liabilities")	5,526	8,794
Letters of credit	760,162	546,672
Company promissory note/check	555,221	366,621
	<u>\$ 1,358,225</u>	<u>\$ 973,081</u>

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

E. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, accounts receivable were all from contracts with customers. As at January 1, 2019, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$1,059,404.

F. The Group has no accounts receivable pledged to others as collateral.

(5) Inventories

		December 31, 2020	
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 138,104	(\$ 10,726)	\$ 127,378
Work in progress	4,724,546	(20,266)	4,704,280
Finished goods	1,199,284	(67,779)	1,131,505
Inventory in transit	<u>6,481</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,481</u>
Raw materials	<u>\$ 6,068,415</u>	<u>(\$ 98,771)</u>	<u>\$ 5,969,644</u>

		December 31, 2019	
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 156,518	(\$ 9,794)	\$ 146,724
Work in progress	4,013,286	(70,663)	3,942,623
Finished goods	963,140	(88,305)	874,835
Inventory in transit	<u>4,342</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,342</u>
	<u>\$ 5,137,286</u>	<u>(\$ 168,762)</u>	<u>\$ 4,968,524</u>

The Group recognized as expense or loss:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Cost of goods sold	\$ 12,745,078	\$ 10,305,310
Reversal of allowance on market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	(69,991)	(85,589)
	<u>\$ 12,675,087</u>	<u>\$ 10,219,721</u>

The reversal of allowance were recognized due to sale of certain inventories which were previously provided with allowance for price decline.

(6) Investments accounted for under the equity method

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Subsidiaries:		
Elite Semiconductor Memory Technology Inc.	\$ 24,236	\$ 30,179
Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	511,029	394,670
Elite Investment Services Ltd.	620,500	627,721
Elite Semiconductor (B.V.I.) Ltd.	-	26,627
Jie Yong Investment Ltd.	136,983	147,009
Eon Silicon Solution Inc. USA	(1,411)	(1,170)
	<u>\$ 1,291,337</u>	<u>\$ 1,225,036</u>

Information about subsidiaries of the Company is provided in Note 4(3) in 2020 consolidated financial statements.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery equipment	Testing equipment	Others	Total
At January 1, 2020						
Cost	\$ 9,023	\$635,941	\$429,694	\$250,644	\$1,228,482	\$2,553,784
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	<u>-</u>	<u>(364,888)</u>	<u>(352,538)</u>	<u>(148,491)</u>	<u>(992,800)</u>	<u>(1,858,717)</u>
	<u>\$ 9,023</u>	<u>\$271,053</u>	<u>\$ 77,156</u>	<u>\$102,153</u>	<u>\$ 235,682</u>	<u>\$ 695,067</u>
<u>2020</u>						
At January 1	\$ 9,023	\$271,053	\$ 77,156	\$102,153	\$ 235,682	\$ 695,067
Additions	-	505	85,605	38,091	252,195	376,396
Transfer (Note)	-	-	2,719	1,455	-	4,174
Depreciation charge	<u>-</u>	<u>(34,055)</u>	<u>(22,509)</u>	<u>(22,333)</u>	<u>(220,727)</u>	<u>(299,624)</u>
At December 31	<u>\$ 9,023</u>	<u>\$237,503</u>	<u>\$142,971</u>	<u>\$119,366</u>	<u>\$ 267,150</u>	<u>\$ 776,013</u>
At December 31, 2020						
Cost	\$ 9,023	\$636,446	\$518,018	\$284,731	\$1,480,677	\$2,928,895
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	<u>-</u>	<u>(398,943)</u>	<u>(375,047)</u>	<u>(165,365)</u>	<u>(1,213,527)</u>	<u>(2,152,882)</u>
	<u>\$ 9,023</u>	<u>\$237,503</u>	<u>\$142,971</u>	<u>\$119,366</u>	<u>\$ 267,150</u>	<u>\$ 776,013</u>
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery equipment	Testing equipment	Others	Total
At January 1, 2019						
Cost	\$ 9,023	\$615,250	\$393,787	\$181,379	\$1,069,371	\$2,268,810
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	<u>-</u>	<u>(332,185)</u>	<u>(313,872)</u>	<u>(128,711)</u>	<u>(701,219)</u>	<u>(1,475,987)</u>
	<u>\$ 9,023</u>	<u>\$283,065</u>	<u>\$ 79,915</u>	<u>\$ 52,668</u>	<u>\$ 368,152</u>	<u>\$ 792,823</u>
<u>2019</u>						
At January 1	\$ 9,023	\$283,065	\$ 79,915	\$ 52,668	\$ 368,152	\$ 792,823
Additions	-	5,496	35,908	10,059	159,111	210,574
Transfer (Note)	-	15,195	-	59,205	-	74,400
Depreciation charge	<u>-</u>	<u>(32,703)</u>	<u>(38,667)</u>	<u>(19,779)</u>	<u>(291,581)</u>	<u>(382,730)</u>
At December 31	<u>\$ 9,023</u>	<u>\$271,053</u>	<u>\$ 77,156</u>	<u>\$102,153</u>	<u>\$ 235,682</u>	<u>\$ 695,067</u>
At December 31, 2019						
Cost	\$ 9,023	\$635,941	\$429,694	\$250,644	\$1,228,482	\$2,553,784
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	<u>-</u>	<u>(364,888)</u>	<u>(352,538)</u>	<u>(148,491)</u>	<u>(992,800)</u>	<u>(1,858,717)</u>
	<u>\$ 9,023</u>	<u>\$271,053</u>	<u>\$ 77,156</u>	<u>\$102,153</u>	<u>\$ 235,682</u>	<u>\$ 695,067</u>

Note: Transferred from prepayments for equipment (shown as “other non-current assets”).

A. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 no interest expense was capitalized on property, plant and equipment in the Company.

B. The Group has no property, plant and equipment pledged to others.

(8) Leasing arrangements-lessee

A. The Company leases various assets including land, buildings and structures, business vehicles, printers. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 2 to 20 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less comprise business vehicles.

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

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	<u>Book value</u>	
Land	\$ 62,221	\$ 65,641
Buildings and structures	6,496	5,701
Business vehicles	3,083	470
Printers	290	986
	<u>\$ 72,090</u>	<u>\$ 72,798</u>

	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	
	2020	2019
	<u>Depreciation charge</u>	
Land	\$ 3,420	\$ 3,420
Buildings and structures	986	2,545
Business vehicles	711	1,732
Printers	696	696
	<u>\$ 5,813</u>	<u>\$ 8,393</u>

C. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the additions to right-of-use assets were \$10,410 and \$0, respectively.

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

	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	
	2020	2019
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	<u>\$ 1,046</u>	<u>\$ 1,075</u>
Expense on short-term lease contracts	<u>\$ 1,436</u>	<u>\$ 1,232</u>

E. For years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's total cash outflow for leases were \$7,802 and \$10,263, respectively.

(9) Investment property

	<u>Buildings and structures</u>
At January 1, 2020	
Cost	\$ 20,369
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,698)
	<u>\$ 18,671</u>
<u>2020</u>	
At January 1	\$ 18,671
Depreciation charge	(970)
At December 31	<u>\$ 17,701</u>
At December 31, 2020	
Cost	\$ 20,369
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,668)
	<u>\$ 17,701</u>
	<u>Buildings and structures</u>
At January 1, 2019	
Cost	\$ 20,369
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(728)
	<u>\$ 19,641</u>
<u>2019</u>	
At January 1	\$ 19,641
Depreciation charge	(970)
At December 31	<u>\$ 18,671</u>
At December 31, 2019	
Cost	\$ 20,369
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,698)
	<u>\$ 18,671</u>

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

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Rental income from investment property	\$ 2,470	\$ 2,436
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income during the period	\$ 970	\$ 970

B. The fair value of the investment property held by the Group as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was \$10,516 and \$10,538, respectively, which was valued by income approach. Key assumptions are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Rate of net return on capital (Note)	13.29%	13.86%

Note: Calculated based on the weighted average capital cost of the issuer.

C. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 no interest expense was capitalized on investment property in the Group.

D. The Group has no investment property pledged to others.

(10) Intangible assets

	Patents and Technical skill	Customer Relationship	Goodwill	Others	Total
At January 1, 2020					
Cost	\$ 34,478	\$ 11,000	\$ 80,758	\$ 367,844	\$ 494,080
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(25,556)	(11,000)	(37,104)	(339,243)	(412,903)
	<u>\$ 8,922</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 43,654</u>	<u>\$ 28,601</u>	<u>\$ 81,177</u>
<u>2020</u>					
At January 1	\$ 8,922	\$ -	\$ 43,654	\$ 28,601	\$ 81,177
Additions	-	-	-	167,264	167,264
Amortization charge	(5,098)	-	-	(106,303)	(111,401)
Impairment loss	-	-	(25,352)	-	(25,352)
At December 31	<u>\$ 3,824</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,302</u>	<u>\$ 89,562</u>	<u>\$ 111,688</u>
At December 31, 2020					
Cost	\$ 34,478	\$ 11,000	\$ 80,758	\$ 535,108	\$ 661,344
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(30,654)	(11,000)	(62,456)	(445,546)	(549,656)
	<u>\$ 3,824</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,302</u>	<u>\$ 89,562</u>	<u>\$ 111,688</u>

	Patents and Technical skill	Customer Relationship	Goodwill	Others	Total
At January 1, 2019					
Cost	\$ 34,478	\$ 11,000	\$ 80,758	\$ 323,012	\$ 449,248
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(16,596)	(9,473)	(25,047)	(265,504)	(316,620)
	<u>\$ 17,882</u>	<u>\$ 1,527</u>	<u>\$ 55,711</u>	<u>\$ 57,508</u>	<u>\$ 132,628</u>
<u>2019</u>					
At January 1	\$ 17,882	\$ 1,527	\$ 55,711	\$ 57,508	\$ 132,628
Additions	-	-	-	44,832	44,832
Amortization charge	(8,960)	(1,527)	-	(73,739)	(84,226)
Impairment loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,057)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,057)</u>
At December 31	<u>\$ 8,922</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 43,654</u>	<u>\$ 28,601</u>	<u>\$ 81,177</u>
At December 31, 2019					
Cost	\$ 34,478	\$ 11,000	\$ 80,758	\$ 367,844	\$ 494,080
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(25,556)	(11,000)	(37,104)	(339,243)	(412,903)
	<u>\$ 8,922</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 43,654</u>	<u>\$ 28,601</u>	<u>\$ 81,177</u>

A. Details of amortization on intangible assets are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Operating costs	\$ 5,098	\$ 8,404
Selling expenses	21	1,528
Administrative expenses	909	711
Research and development expenses	<u>105,373</u>	<u>73,583</u>
	<u>\$ 111,401</u>	<u>\$ 84,226</u>

B. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 no interest expense was capitalized on intangible assets in the Company.

C. Impairment information about the intangible assets is provided in 6(11).

D. The Company has no intangible assets pledged to others.

(11) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group performs impairment tests on the recoverable amount of goodwill on the balance sheet date. The recoverable amount of cash-generating units has been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections approved by the management covering a five-year period as the basis for estimation. The relevant discount rates for 2020 and 2019 were 13.29% and 13.86%, respectively. The value-in-use used by the Group to calculate cash-generating units is derived from historical information on estimated future revenue growth rates, gross profit margins, and operating expense ratios, with reference to future industrial economic trends. The recoverable amount calculated based on the above key assumptions is lower than the book value of goodwill. Thus, the Group recognized impairment losses of \$25,352 and \$12,057 in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(12) Short-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2020	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings			
Credit loans	\$ <u>1,340,000</u>	0.75%~1.05%	None

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2019	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings			
Credit loans	\$ <u>270,000</u>	0.98%~1.00%	None

Interest expense recognized in profit or loss amounted to \$8,122 and \$5,340 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(13) Other payables

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Salary and bonus payables	\$ 376,625	\$ 288,090
Payable on equipment	146,904	58,026
Payable on employees and director remuneration	79,349	35,964
Others	<u>85,752</u>	<u>68,794</u>
	<u>\$ 688,630</u>	<u>\$ 450,874</u>

(14) Pensions

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

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

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 14,033	\$ 12,739
Fair value of plan assets	(2,663)	(2,409)
	11,370	10,330
Unadjusted amount for the period	(850)	(21)
Net liability recognized in the balance sheet	<u>\$ 10,520</u>	<u>\$ 10,309</u>

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

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2020			
At January 1	(\$ 12,739)	\$ 2,409	(\$ 10,330)
Current service cost	(314)	-	(314)
Interest (expense) income	(88)	18	(70)
	(13,141)	2,427	(10,714)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	80	80
Change in financial assumptions	(524)	-	(524)
Experience adjustments	(368)	-	(368)
	(892)	80	(812)
Pension fund contribution	-	156	156
Unadjusted amount for the period	-	-	850
At December 31	(\$ 14,033)	\$ 2,663	(\$ 10,520)

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2019			
At January 1	(\$ 11,614)	\$ 2,164	(\$ 9,450)
Current service cost	(299)	-	(299)
Interest (expense) income	(116)	21	(95)
	(12,029)	2,185	(9,844)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	74	74
Change in financial assumptions	(385)	-	(385)
Experience adjustments	(325)	-	(325)
	(710)	74	(636)
Pension fund contribution	-	150	150
Unadjusted amount for the period	-	-	21
At December 31	(\$ 12,739)	\$ 2,409	(\$ 10,309)

- (d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's and domestic subsidiaries' defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilization plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilization for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization products, etc.). With regard to the utilization of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the Regulator. The Company and domestic subsidiaries have no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company and domestic subsidiaries are unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilization Report announced by the government.
- (e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Discount rate	0.30%	0.70%
Future salary increases	3.00%	3.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on the fifth life experience table in Taiwan for the years ended 2020 and 2019.

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

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2020				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 330)	\$ 341	\$ 296	(\$ 289)
December 31, 2019				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 322)	\$ 332	\$ 292	(\$ 285)

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

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

- (f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Group for the year ending December 31, 2021 amount to \$158.
- (g) As of December 31, 2020, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 10 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	\$	147
1-2 years		145
2-5 years		3,201
Over 5 years		6,458
	<u>\$</u>	<u>9,951</u>

B.(a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries have established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

- (b) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, were \$30,121 and \$28,097, respectively.

(15) Share-based payment

A. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group’s share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted	Contract period	Vesting condition
Succeed to 2010 Eon Silicon Solution Inc.’s employee stock options	August 10, 2010, October 15, 2010 and January 13, 2011	4,000 thousand shares (Note 2)	10 years	Note 1
Succeed to 2013 Eon Silicon Solution Inc.’s employee stock options	August 19, 2013	7,500 thousand shares (Note 2)	10 years	Note 1

Note 1: The accumulative proportion of the new shares that can be obtained after the two-year, three-year and four-year service expirations are 50%, 75% and 100%, respectively.

Note 2: The number of grants given by the Company to the Eon Silicon Solution Inc. employee stock option plan is the amount given on the original plan grant date. After the merger, Eon Silicon Solution Inc.'s 2010 and 2013 employee stock option plans have 219 thousand shares and 688 thousand shares in circulation.

Among the share-based payment arrangements above are settled by equity.

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

Succeed to Eon Silicon Solution Inc.'s employee stock options:

	2020		2019	
	No. of options	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	543	\$ 59.2~303.4	621	\$ 62.3~319.0
Options forfeited	(4)	217.4	(78)	59.2~303.4
Options expired	(21)	241.2~295.4	-	-
Options outstanding at December 31	<u>518</u>	\$ 57.6~217.4	<u>543</u>	\$ 59.2~303.4
Options exercisable at December 31	<u>518</u>		<u>543</u>	

C. No options exercised for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

D. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the range of exercise prices of stock options outstanding was \$57.6~\$217.4 and \$59.2~\$303.4 (in dollars), respectively; the weighted-average remaining contractual period was 2.64 years and 3.64 years, respectively.

E. Expenses incurred on share-based payment transactions for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, were all \$0.

(16) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2020, the Company's authorized capital was \$3,500,000, consisting of 350,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock (including 20,000 thousand shares reserved for employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was \$2,857,589 with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share.

Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows:

	Shares: thousand shares	
	2020	2019
Shares outstanding at January 1	272,320	272,320
Subsidiary acquired parent company's shares is regarded as treasury shares transaction	(715)	-
Shares outstanding at December 31	271,605	272,320
Treasury shares at the end of the period	14,154	13,439
Shares issued at December 31	285,759	285,759

B. Treasury shares

The Company's shares held by the Company's subsidiary, Jie Young Investment Ltd., as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 due to the parent company's business strategy, were 14,154 thousand shares and 13,439 thousand shares, with carrying amounts of \$347,942 and \$328,048, respectively; the average book value per share were \$24.58 and \$24.41, and the fair value per share were \$64.70 and \$38.90.

(17) Capital surplus

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

2020						
	Changes in					Total
	Treasury share transactions	ownership interests in subsidiaries	Employee stock options	Others		
At January 1	\$ 1,661	\$ 94,949	\$ 3,913	\$ 3,782		\$ 104,305
Recognition of effects from change in ownership interests in subsidiaries - cash dividends distribution from subsidiaries	-	1,146	-	-		1,146
Adjustment of capital reserve due to cash dividends that subsidiaries received from parent	-	5,925	-	-		5,925
Recognition of effects from change in ownership interests in subsidiaries - subsidiary acquired non-controlling interest	- (	1,781)	-	- (		1,781)
Expired cash dividends transferred to capital surplus	-	-	-	82		82
At December 31	<u>\$ 1,661</u>	<u>\$ 100,239</u>	<u>\$ 3,913</u>	<u>\$ 3,864</u>		<u>\$ 109,677</u>

2019						
	Changes in					Total
	Treasury share transactions	ownership interests in subsidiaries	Employee stock options	Others		
At January 1	\$ 1,661	\$ 49,710	\$ 3,913	\$ 3,788		\$ 59,072
Recognition of effects from change in ownership interests in subsidiaries - cash dividends distribution from subsidiaries	-	1,146	-	-		1,146
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	35,475	-	-		35,475
Adjustment of capital reserve due to cash dividends that subsidiaries received from parent	-	8,438	-	-		8,438
Change in associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method	-	180	-	-		180
Expired cash dividends transferred to capital surplus	-	-	-	39		39
Adjustment of payments of expired cash dividends	-	-	- (	45)		(45)
At December 31	<u>\$ 1,661</u>	<u>\$ 94,949</u>	<u>\$ 3,913</u>	<u>\$ 3,782</u>		<u>\$ 104,305</u>

(18) Retained earning

- A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall be appropriated in the following order:
- (a) Payment of all taxes and dues.
 - (b) Offset against prior years' operating losses, if any.
 - (c) Set aside 10% of remaining amount as legal reserve.
 - (d) Setting aside a special reserve when necessary.
 - (e) The remainder shall be stockholders' bonus, which will be appropriated in proportion or be retained shall be resolved by the stockholders at the stockholders' meeting.
- B. Dividend policy
- The Company is still in the growth stage, the appropriation of stockholders' bonus will be appropriated as cash, the remainder will be appropriated as shares when over 5%.
- C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
- D.(a) In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.
- (b) The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently. Such amounts are reversed upon disposal or reclassified if the assets are investment property of land, and reversed over the use period if the assets are investment property other than land.
- E. As approved by Board of Directors on March 18, 2019, the appropriations of 2018 earnings would be legal reserve \$70,651 and cash dividend \$428,638, constituting \$1.5(in dollars) per share. Aforementioned appropriations had been approved by stockholders' meeting on June 13, 2019.
- F. As approved by Board of Directors on March 20, 2020, the appropriations of 2019 earnings would be legal reserve \$49,804 and cash dividend \$285,759, constituting \$1(in dollars) per share. Aforementioned appropriations had been approved by stockholders' meeting on June 15, 2020.
- G. As approved by Board of Directors on February 26, 2021, the appropriations of 2020 earnings would be legal reserve \$107,724 and cash dividend \$2(in dollars) per share. Aforementioned appropriations had not yet been approved by stockholders' meeting.

(19) Operating revenue

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Revenue from contracts with customers	<u>\$ 15,252,723</u>	<u>\$ 11,964,770</u>

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following geographical regions:

Years ended December 31, 2020	Domestic	Asia	Others	Total
Integrated circuits	<u>\$6,133,005</u>	<u>\$9,061,325</u>	<u>\$ 58,393</u>	<u>\$15,252,723</u>

Years ended December 31, 2019	Domestic	Asia	Others	Total
Integrated circuits	<u>\$5,145,958</u>	<u>\$6,633,214</u>	<u>\$ 185,598</u>	<u>\$11,964,770</u>

B. Contract liabilities

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

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	January 1, 2019
Contract liabilities-advance sales receipts	<u>\$ 5,336</u>	<u>\$ 3,949</u>	<u>\$ 2,440</u>

Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Contract liabilities-advance sales receipts	<u>\$ 3,888</u>	<u>\$ 2,405</u>

(20) Interest revenue

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Interest income from bank deposits	\$ 15,722	\$ 24,706
Interest income from financial assets at amortized cost	1,207	1,982
Other interest income	611	1,291
	<u>\$ 17,540</u>	<u>\$ 27,979</u>

(21) Other income

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Rent income	\$ 6,341	\$ 6,532
Dividend income	3,473	11,498
Other income, others	55,126	32,688
	<u>\$ 64,940</u>	<u>\$ 50,718</u>

(22) Other gains and losses

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Gains arising from lease modifications	\$ 91	\$ -
Foreign exchange losses	(26,694)	(23,019)
Gains (Losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17,707	(19,145)
Impairment loss	(25,352)	(12,057)
Miscellaneous disbursements	(970)	(970)
	<u>(\$ 35,218)</u>	<u>(\$ 55,191)</u>

(23) Financial costs

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Interest expense:		
Bank borrowings	\$ 8,122	\$ 5,340
Provisions for liabilities - unwinding of discount	1,412	1,291
Lease liability	<u>1,046</u>	<u>1,075</u>
Total of interest expense	<u>10,580</u>	<u>7,706</u>
Others	<u>728</u>	<u>1,009</u>
	<u>\$ 11,308</u>	<u>\$ 8,715</u>

(24) Expenses by nature

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Employee benefit expense	<u>\$ 1,085,436</u>	<u>\$ 841,063</u>
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 299,624</u>	<u>\$ 382,730</u>
Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 5,813</u>	<u>\$ 8,393</u>
Depreciation charges on investment property	<u>\$ 970</u>	<u>\$ 970</u>
Amortization charges on intangible assets	<u>\$ 111,401</u>	<u>\$ 84,226</u>

(25) Employee benefit expense

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Wages and salaries	\$ 975,203	\$ 744,290
Labor and health insurance fees	48,483	46,474
Pension costs	30,662	28,641
Director remuneration	15,938	7,326
Other personnel expenses	<u>15,150</u>	<u>14,332</u>
	<u>\$ 1,085,436</u>	<u>\$ 841,063</u>

A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the profit before income tax of the current year, before covering employees' compensation and directors' remuneration, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 5% for employees' compensation and 1% for directors' remuneration.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, employees' compensation was accrued at \$66,124 and \$29,970, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at \$13,225 and \$5,994, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognized in salary expenses.

The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 5% and 1% of distributable profit for the years ended December 31, 2020.

C. The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of 2019 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2019 financial statements.

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

(26) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	\$ 151,804	\$ 50,682
Tax on undistributed earnings	-	10,378
Prior year income tax underestimation	6,787	316
Total current tax	158,591	61,376
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	8,072	4,652
Total deferred tax	8,072	4,652
Income tax expense	\$ 166,663	\$ 66,028

(b) The income tax charge relating to components of other comprehensive income: None.

(c) The income tax charged to equity during the period: None.

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	\$ 248,618	\$ 112,686
Tax exempt income by tax regulation	(16,824)	(1,479)
Prior year income tax underestimation	6,787	316
Temporary differences not recognized as deferred tax assets	(6,859)	(23,013)
Effect from investment tax credits	(65,059)	-
Effect from Alternative Minimum Tax	-	3,870
Effect from tax exempt income	-	(36,730)
Tax on undistributed earnings	-	10,378
Income tax expense	\$ 166,663	\$ 66,028

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

2020				
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
- Temporary differences:				
Bad debt expense	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48
Unrealized exchange loss	153	195	-	348
Loss on market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	1,688	(700)	-	988
Pension liability	61	20	-	81
Others	<u>2,224</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,348</u>
Subtotal	<u>4,174</u>	<u>(361)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,813</u>
-Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealized exchange gain	(4,731)	(3,202)	-	(7,933)
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(4,509)	-	(4,509)
Subtotal	<u>(4,731)</u>	<u>(7,711)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,442)</u>
Total	<u>(\$ 557)</u>	<u>(\$ 8,072)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 8,629)</u>

2019				
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
- Temporary differences:				
Bad debt expense	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48
Unrealized exchange loss	60	93	-	153
Loss on market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	2,545	(857)	-	1,688
Pension liability	57	4	-	61
Others	<u>2,464</u>	<u>(240)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,224</u>
Subtotal	<u>5,174</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,174</u>
-Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealized exchange gain	(1,078)	(3,653)	-	(4,731)
Subtotal	<u>(1,078)</u>	<u>(3,653)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,731)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,096</u>	<u>(\$ 4,653)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 557)</u>

D. The amounts of deductible temporary difference that are not recognized as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Deductible temporary differences	<u>\$ 362, 221</u>	<u>\$ 381, 969</u>

E. The Company's products qualify for "Regulations for Encouraging Manufacturing Enterprises and Technical Service Enterprises in the Newly Emerging, Important and Strategic Industries" and the Company is entitled to the income tax exemption for 5 consecutive years (ends on December, 2019).

F. The Company's income tax returns through 2018 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(27) Earnings per share

Year ended December 31, 2020			
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	<u>\$1,076,426</u>	279,909	<u>\$ 3.85</u>
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares (Note)			
Employees' compensation		<u>1,295</u>	
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	<u>\$1,076,426</u>	<u>281,204</u>	<u>\$ 3.83</u>

Year ended December 31, 2019			
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	<u>\$ 497,405</u>	280,133	<u>\$ 1.78</u>
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares (Note)			
Employees' compensation		<u>1,057</u>	
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	<u>\$ 497,405</u>	<u>281,190</u>	<u>\$ 1.77</u>

Note: The employee stock options not calculate for years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 due to the effect of anti-dilution.

(28) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including amount of transfer)	\$ 380,570	\$ 284,974
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	58,026	41,100
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(146,904)	(58,026)
Cash paid during the period	<u>\$ 291,692</u>	<u>\$ 268,048</u>

B. Changes in liabilities from financing activities:

	Short-term borrowings	Short-term notes and bills payable	Lease liabilities	Guarantee deposits received	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1, 2020	\$ 270,000	\$ -	\$ 73,235	\$ 10,067	\$ 353,302
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	1,070,000	150,476	(5,320)	(3,236)	1,211,920
Interest paid	-	-	(1,046)	-	(1,046)
Interest expense	-	-	1,046	-	1,046
Changes in other non-cash items		(720)	10,410	-	9,690
Changes from lease modifications	-	-	(5,396)	-	(5,396)
At December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 1,340,000</u>	<u>\$ 149,756</u>	<u>\$ 72,929</u>	<u>\$ 6,831</u>	<u>\$ 1,569,516</u>

	Short-term borrowings	Short-term notes and bills payable	Lease liabilities	Guarantee deposits received	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1, 2019	\$ 370,000	\$ 99,932	\$ 81,191	\$ 9,957	\$ 561,080
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(100,000)	(99,932)	(7,956)	110	(207,778)
Interest paid	-	-	(1,075)	-	(1,075)
Interest expense	-	-	1,075	-	1,075
At December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 270,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 73,235</u>	<u>\$ 10,067</u>	<u>\$ 353,302</u>

7. Related Party Transactions

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Elite Semiconductor Memory Technology Inc.	Subsidiary
CML Inc. (Note 1)	"
Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	"
Jie Yong Investment Ltd.	"
Elite Investment Services Ltd.	"
Elite Semiconductor (B.V.I.) Ltd. (Note 4)	"
Eon Silicon Solution (Samoa) Inc. (Note 2)	"
Eon Silicon Solutions Inc. USA	"
3R Semiconductor Technology Inc.	Sub-subsidiary
Elite Silicon Technology Inc.	"
Elite Innovation Japan Ltd.	"
Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology (Shenzhen) Inc.	"
Elite Innovation (B.V.I.) Ltd. (Note 3)	"
Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics (Shanghai) Technology Inc. (Note 5)	"
CHI Microelectronics Limited (Note 6)	"
Arima Lasers Corporation	The Company's subsidiary is this company's director
Canyon Semiconductor Inc.	Investee indirectly accounted for under equity method

Note 1: This company had been liquidated in May 2020.

Note 2: This company had been liquidated in September 2019.

Note 3: This company had been liquidated in March 2020.

Note 4: This company began liquidation process in November 2020.

Note 5: This company had been established on November 27, 2019.

Note 6: This company had been established on August 31, 2020.

(2) Significant transactions and balances with related parties

A. Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Sales of goods:		
-Subsidiaries	\$ -	\$ 71
-Associates	6,021	5,789
	<u>\$ 6,021</u>	<u>\$ 5,860</u>

Goods are sold based on the price lists in force and terms that would be available to third parties.

B. Purchases

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Purchases of goods:		
-Subsidiaries	\$ 3,828	\$ -

Goods are purchased from subsidiaries on normal commercial terms and conditions.

C. Others

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Other income-support service		
-Subsidiaries	\$ 48,178	\$ 25,177
Research and development expenses:		
-Subsidiaries	\$ 76,375	\$ 65,336
Selling expenses:		
-Subsidiaries	\$ 46,797	\$ -

D. Other receivables

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Other receivables-related party:		
-Subsidiaries	\$ -	\$ 296

(3) Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 54,409	\$ 36,572
Post-employment benefits	432	432
	\$ 54,841	\$ 37,004

8. Pledged Assets

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

Assets item	Book value		Purpose
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
Time deposits (shown as "other current assets and other non-current assets")	\$ 3,969	\$ 3,969	Guarantee deposits for lease of land

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments

None.

10. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

11. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Information about the appropriations of earnings of the Company which had been approved by Board of Directors on February 26, 2021 is provided in Note 6(18).

12. Others

(1) Capital management

Considering the industrial characteristics, future development, and changes in the environment, the Group plans the demand of working capital, research and development expenses and dividends to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, to provide returns for shareholders, to take care of the benefit of other related parties, and to maintain an optimal capital structure, so as to promote shareholder value in the long-term.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or pay cash to shareholders, or repurchase shares.

The gearing ratios at December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Total assets	\$ 13,005,217	\$ 10,478,733
Total liabilities	(4,741,174)	(3,017,273)
Total equity	\$ 8,264,043	\$ 7,461,460
Gearing ratio	57%	40%

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>\$ 168,548</u>	<u>\$ 150,841</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Designation of equity instrument	<u>\$ 32,418</u>	<u>\$ 25,388</u>
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,719,155	\$ 1,817,377
Financial assets at amortized cost - current	136,704	140,906
Notes receivable	-	34
Accounts receivable	1,505,780	1,160,173
Other receivables	94,611	79,745
Time deposits (shown as "other current assets and other non-current assets")	3,969	3,969
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as "other non-current assets")	<u>4,551</u>	<u>4,494</u>
	<u>\$ 4,464,770</u>	<u>\$ 3,206,698</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 270,000
Short-term notes and bills payable	149,756	-
Notes payable	2,115	1,890
Accounts payable	2,281,658	2,134,680
Other payables	688,630	450,874
Guarantee deposits received (shown as "other non-current liabilities")	<u>6,831</u>	<u>10,067</u>
	<u>\$ 4,468,990</u>	<u>\$ 2,867,511</u>
Lease liability	<u>\$ 72,929</u>	<u>\$ 73,235</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

- (a) The Company adopt comprehensive system of risk management and control to identify, measure and control all categories of risk, including market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and risk of cash flow, to make sure management is able to control and measure market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and risk of cash flow effectively.
- (b) In order to control all management objectives of market risk effectively, achieve optimal level of risk, maintain appropriate level of liquidity and collectively manage all market risks, the Company will take factors such as consideration for the overall economic environment, status of competition and market value risks.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

- I. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the various currency, primarily with respect to the USD and RMB. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities.
- II. Management has set up a policy to require the Company to manage the foreign exchange risk against the functional currency. The Company is required to hedge the entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the Company treasury. The Company adopts forward foreign exchange contracts through the Company treasury to manage the foreign exchange risk from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities. The foreign exchange risk will exist when future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities use the currency different from the functional currency of the Company.
- III. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's and certain subsidiaries' functional currency: NTD). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

(Foreign currency: functional currency)	December 31, 2020		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD in thousands)
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 132,416	28.480	\$ 3,771,208
RMB:NTD	125,949	4.377	551,279
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 47,030	28.480	\$ 1,339,414
JPY:NTD	62,800	0.276	17,352

(Foreign currency: functional currency)	December 31, 2019		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD in thousands)
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 97,806	29.980	\$ 2,932,224
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 45,751	29.980	\$ 1,371,615

IV. The total exchange loss, including realized and unrealized, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, amounted to \$26,694 and \$23,019, respectively.

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

(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Year ended December 31, 2020		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 37,712	\$ -
RMB:NTD	1%	5,513	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	(\$ 13,394)	\$ -
JPY:NTD	1%	(174)	-

(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Year ended December 31, 2019		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 29,322	\$ -
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	(\$ 13,716)	\$ -

Price risk

- I. The Company's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.
- II. The Company's investments in equity securities comprise shares and open-end funds issued by the domestic and foreign companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 10% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have increased/decreased by \$16,855 and \$15,084, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Other components of equity would have increased/decreased by \$3,242 and \$2,539, respectively, as a result of other comprehensive income classified as equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Cash flow and fair value Interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from short-term borrowings and short-term notes and bills payable. Borrowings with floating rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk, but the majority of risk offset by cash and cash equivalents with floating rates. Borrowings with fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company doesn't have significant risk of change of interest rate due to borrowings with floating rates are all shorter than one year.

(b) Credit risk

- I. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of financial instruments stated at amortized cost and debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss.
- II. The Company manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire company's concern. For banks and financial institutions, only these with high rating are accepted. According to the Company's credit policy, each local entity in the Company 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. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, considering their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilization of credit limits is regularly monitored.

III. The Company adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.

IV. The Company adopts following assumptions under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:

If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

V. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:

- (i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization due to their financial difficulties;
- (ii) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
- (iii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;
- (iv) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.

VI. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Company will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights.

VII. The financial assets at amortized cost including time deposits, repurchase bonds and restricted time deposits. The banks are with high rating and don't past due before. In addition to the above, the whole economic environment doesn't change significant, so the risk of credit risk is low and the effect to financial statement is insignificant.

VIII. The information about ageing analysis and collaterals of accounts receivable is provide in Note6(4). The Company request significant clients provide collaterals and other right of guarantee, therefore, the Company classifies customer's accounts receivable in accordance with the nature of collaterals. The applies the simplified approach using loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss. In summary, the allowance for losses which the Company should recognize is minor at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

XI. Movements in relation to the Company applying the modified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable is as follows:

	2020	2019
At January 1	\$ 14,295	\$ 4,289
Provision for impairment	-	10,006
Reversal of impairment	(8,582)	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 5,713</u>	<u>\$ 14,295</u>

(c) Liquidity risk

- I. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Company and aggregated by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.
- II. Surplus cash held by the operating entities over and above balance required for working capital management should invest surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts, time deposits and marketable securities, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts.
- III. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled or gross-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for nonderivative financial liabilities and to the expected maturity date for derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2020	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	\$ 1,340,000	\$ -	\$ -
Short-term notes and bills payable	149,756	-	-
Notes payable	2,115	-	-
Accounts payable	2,281,658	-	-
Other payables	688,630	-	-
Lease liability	7,405	22,554	52,635
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	6,831

Derivative financial liabilities: None.

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2020	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	\$ 270,000	\$ -	\$ -
Notes payable	1,890	-	-
Accounts payable	2,134,680	-	-
Other payables	450,874	-	-
Lease liability	7,760	19,411	56,605
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	10,067

Derivative financial liabilities: None.

(3) Fair value information

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

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

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

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

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

C. Financial instruments not measured at fair value of the Group including cash and cash equivalents, time deposit (over 3 months), notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, guarantee deposits paid, short-term borrowings, short-term notes and bills payable, notes payable, accounts payable and other payables, lease liabilities (current and non-current) and guarantee deposits received are approximate to their fair values.

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

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

December 31, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	\$ 72,557	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 72,557
Beneficiary certificates	58,904	-	-	58,904
Debt securities	37,087	-	-	37,087
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	-	-	32,418	32,418
	<u>\$ 168,548</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 32,418</u>	<u>\$ 200,966</u>

Financial liabilities: None.

December 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	\$ 63,257	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 63,257
Beneficiary certificates	53,488	-	-	53,488
Debt securities	34,096	-	-	34,096
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	-	-	25,388	25,388
	<u>\$ 150,841</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 25,388</u>	<u>\$ 176,229</u>

Financial liabilities: None.

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

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

	Listed shares	Open-end fund
Market quoted price	Closing price	Net asset value

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

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

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

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

	Equity securities	
	2020	2020
At January 1	\$ 25,388	\$ 29,650
Valuation adjustment	7,030	(4,262)
At December 31	<u>\$ 32,418</u>	<u>\$ 25,388</u>

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

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

	Fair value at December 31, 2020	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	\$ 32,418	Market - comparable companies	Discount for lack of marketability	40%	the higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value

	Fair value at December 31, 2019	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	\$ 25,388	Market - comparable companies	Discount for lack of marketability	40%	the higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value

(4) Others

As of the reported date, the Company has assessed that COVID-19 has no adverse impact on the Company's overall operating activities and financial statements. However, the Company will continue to pay attention to the development of the COVID-19 and its impact on the overall economic environment

13. Supplementary Disclosures

(1) Significant transactions information

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

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

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 2.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Please refer to table 3.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Investee accounted for under the equity method of the Company, Elite Semiconductor (B.V.I.) Limited, which has been approved to establish Shanghai offices in Mainland China by Investment Commission of MOEA on June 18, 2009. The Shanghai office indirectly established by the Company was approved for cancellation by the Investment Commission of MOEA on November 17, 2020.

B. Basic information: Please refer to table 4.

C. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: None.

(4) Major shareholders information

As of December 31, 2020, the Company did not have any shareholders with a shareholding ratio more than 5%.

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.

Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period

December 31, 2020

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated

Securities held by	Name and category of marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2020				Footnote
				Number of shares	Book value (Note)	Ownership(%)	Fair value (Note)	
Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.	Arima Lasers Corporation stock	The Company's subsidiary is this company's director	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,455,000	\$ 72,209	12.26	\$ 72,209	
Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.	King Yuan Electronics Corporation stock	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,000	348	0.00	348	
Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.	HSBC FRN PERPETUAL bond	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,000,000	25,192	Not applicable	25,192	
Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.	ANZ FRN PERPETUAL bond	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	500,000	11,895	Not applicable	11,895	
Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.	BGF RENMINBI BOND FUND	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	127,986	58,904	Not applicable	58,904	
Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.	Turning Point Lasers Ltd. preferred stock	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,000,000	32,418	8.06	32,418	
Elite Investment Services Ltd.	HSBC HLDGS PLC 6.20 PCT PREF SHARE SERIES A	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20,000	14,303	Not applicable	14,303	
Elite Investment Services Ltd.	HSBC ALL CHINA BOND FUND - AC (2802)	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	600,000	32,833	Not applicable	32,833	
Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	King Yuan Electronics Corporation stock	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,000	348	0.00	348	
Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	Arima Lasers Corporation stock	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	907,000	18,956	3.22	18,956	
Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	Ushine Photonics Corporation stock	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	115,519	797	0.41	797	
Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	Brightek Optoelectronic Corporation Ltd. stock	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	65,601	1,709	0.11	1,709	
Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	M3 Technology Inc. stock	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	433,000	48,063	1.18	48,063	
Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	M2 Communication Inc. stock	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,000,000	4,917	7.89	4,917	
Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,500,000	75,000	0.05	75,000	
Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	Turning Point Lasers Ltd. preferred stock	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,000,000	32,418	8.06	32,418	
Jie Yong Investment Ltd.	Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc. stock	Parent company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	14,154,000	915,764	4.95	915,764	

Note: Valuation adjustment of financial assets and cumulative translation differences are included.

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
0	Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.	Eon Silicon Solutions, Inc. USA	(1)	Research and development expenses	\$ 76,375	Note 4	0.50%
0	Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.	Elite Semiconductor Memory Technology Inc.	(1)	Other revenue	48,000	Note 4	0.31%

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:

- (1) Parent company is “0”.
- (2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from “1”.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories:

- (1) Parent company to subsidiary.
- (2) Subsidiary to parent company.
- (3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: The transaction terms are decided by the two parties through negotiation.

Note 5: Only transactions with related parties of NT\$25 million or more are disclosed, and transactions with related parties will not be disclosed separately.

Note 6: The transaction between parent company to subsidiary and subsidiaries were eliminated when preparing consolidated financial statements.

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Information on investees (exclude investee in Mainland China)

Year ended December 31, 2020

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated

Table 3

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2020			Net income (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2020	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2020	Balance as at December 31, 2019	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.	Elite Semiconductor Memory Technology Inc.	Taiwan	Research and development, production, sales and related consulting services of integrated circuit	\$ 272	\$ 272	100,000	100	\$ 24,236	\$ 9,712	\$ 9,712	
Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.	Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	Taiwan	General investment	500,000	500,000	50,000,000	100	511,029	112,211	111,110	Note 2
Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.	Elite Investment Services Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	General investment	427,200	427,200	15	100	620,500	(7,222)	(7,222)	
Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.	Elite Semiconductor (B.V.I.) Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	General investment	-	142,400	-	-	-	(7,220)	(7,220)	Note 3
Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.	Jie Yong Investment Ltd.	Taiwan	General investment	270,000	270,000	3,600,000	41.86	136,983	13,823	(138)	
Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.	Eon Silicon Solutions, Inc.USA	U.S.A.	Investigation and research of business situation and industrial technology	13,304	13,304	200,000	100	(1,411)	(240)	(240)	
Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	3R Semiconductor Technology Inc.	Taiwan	Product design, wholesale and retail of electronic materials, manufacturing of electronic components, information software services and international trade	69,407	69,407	10,000,000	100	21,953	(567)	(567)	
Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	Elite Silicon Technology Inc.	Taiwan	Product design, wholesale and retail of electronic materials, manufacturing of electronic components, information software services and international trade	61,201	59,288	7,448,960	98.01	528	(154)	(154)	
Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	Canyon Semiconductor Inc.	Taiwan	International trade, manufacturing of electronic components, product design and information software services	80,337	80,337	8,350,000	40.93	33,883	1,642	673	

(Continue)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2020			Net income (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2020	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2020	Balance as at December 31, 2019	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	Elite Innovation Japan Ltd.	Japan	Product design, wholesale and retail of electronic materials, manufacturing of electronic components, information software services and international trade	\$ 2,111	\$ 2,111	\$ 200	100	2,195	\$ 116	\$ 116	
Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	CHI Microelectronics Limited	Hong Kong	Trading	367	-	10,000	100	367	(4)	(4)	Note 4

Note 1: The foreign investment amount translated at the exchange rate as of December 31, 2020.

Note 2: The investment income/loss has been adjusted the unrealized gain/loss of upstream transactions.

Note 3: Elite Semiconductor (B.V.I.) Ltd. obtained a liquidated certificate from local regulatory authority on February 9, 2021, and obtained a liquidated letter from Investment Commission of MOEA on February 20, 2021.

Note 4: CHI Microelectronics Limited. was established on August 31, 2020. The Company's subsidiary, Charng Feng Investment Ltd., obtained the investment amount of HKD 100,000 approved by the Investment Commission of MOEA on December 11, 2020.

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.

Information on investments in Mainland China

Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital (Note 4)	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as at January 1, 2020	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2020		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as at December 31, 2020	Net income (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2020	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as at December 31, 2020	Accumulated amount of investment income remittance back to Taiwan as at December 31, 2020	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology (Shenzhen) Inc.	Trading of goods or technical services, develop and sale products of networking system, storage, and peripherals, technical consulting and services of integrated circuit, and after - sales service	\$ 2,549	(1)	\$ -	\$1,424	\$ -	\$ 1,424	\$ 1,224	100	\$ 1,224	\$ 4,619	\$ -	
Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics (Shanghai) Technology Inc.	Product design, wholesale and retail of electronic materials, information software services and international trade	5,696	(1)	-	5,696	-	5,696	581	100	581	6,633	-	Note 6

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as at December 31, 2020	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of MOEA (Note 5)	Ceiling of investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	\$ 7,120	\$ 78,021	\$ 300,000

Note 1: The methods for engaging in investment in Mainland China include the following:

- (1) Direct investment in Mainland China.
- (2) Indirect investment in Mainland China through companies registered in a third region.
- (3) Other methods.

Note 2: Investment income (loss) was recognized based on financial statement prepared by each company which were audited by independent auditors.

Note 3: The amount of the statement should show as New Taiwan Dollars.

Note 4: Paid-in capital translated at the exchange rate as of December 31, 2020.

Note 5: The Company's subsidiary, Charng Feng Investment Ltd., obtained the revised investment amount of USD 39,485.42 and USD 2,500,000 approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA on February 6, 2020 and July 10, 2020.

Note 6: Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics (Shanghai) Technology Inc. was established on November 27, 2019. The Company's subsidiary, Charng Feng Investment Ltd., obtained the investment amount of USD 200,000 approved by the Investment Commission of MOEA on May 20, 2020.

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents
December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 1

Item	Description	Amount
Petty cash		\$ 115
Bank deposits		
Demand deposits - New Taiwan Dollar		142,534
- Foreign currency	USD 25,668,309.03 exchange rate 28.48	731,033
	EUR 603.15 exchange rate 35.02	21
	RMB 1,266,558.74 exchange rate 4.377	5,544
Checking accounts deposits - New Taiwan Dollar		7
Time deposits - Foreign currency	USD 45,500,000 exchange rate 28.48	1,295,840
	RMB 124,300,000 exchange rate 4.377	544,061
Total		<u>\$ 2,719,155</u>

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Statement of Accounts Receivable
December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 2

Customer name	Description	Amount	Note
General customer:			
1.WT Microelectronics Co., Ltd.		\$ 415,789	
2.AVT International Ltd.		192,089	
3.Realtek Singapore Private Limited		120,644	
4.TP-Link Corporation Limited.		100,849	
Others		<u>682,122</u>	The balance of each customer has not exceeded 5% of the accounts receivable.
		1,511,493	
Less: Allowance for bad debt		<u>(5,713)</u>	The accounts receivable past due over one year amounted to \$0.
		<u>\$ 1,505,780</u>	

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Statement of Inventory
December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 3

Item	Description	Amount		Note
		Cost	Net realizable value	
Raw materials		\$ 138,104	\$ 133,711	The net realizable value is net market value.
Work in progress		4,724,546	5,146,152	The net realizable value is net market value.
Finished goods		1,199,284	1,178,654	The net realizable value is net market value.
Inventory in transit		6,481	6,481	The replacement cost is net market value.
		6,068,415	<u>\$ 6,464,998</u>	
Less: Allowance on market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories		<u>(98,771)</u>		
		<u>\$ 5,969,644</u>		

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Movement Statement of Investment Accounted for Under the Equity Method
Year ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 4

Name	Beginning balance		Increase (Note 1)		Decrease (Note 1)		Ending balance			Market value or net equity value		Basis of valuation	For collateralized or pledge	Note
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Ownership	Amount	Unit price	Total price			
Elite Semiconductor Memory Technology Inc.	100,000	\$ 30,179	-	\$ -	-	(\$ 5,943)	100,000	100%	\$ 24,236	\$ 242	\$ 24,236	Equity method	None	
Charng Feng Investment Ltd.	50,000,000	394,670	-	116,359	-	-	50,000,000	100%	511,029	10	511,029	Equity method	None	
Elite Investment Services Ltd.	15	627,721	-	-	-	(7,221)	15	100%	620,500	41,366,667	620,500	Equity method	None	
Elite Semiconductor (B.V.I.) Ltd.	1,000	26,627	-	-	(1,000)	(26,627)	-	-	-	-	-	Equity method	None	
Jie Yong Investment Ltd.	3,600,000	147,009	-	-	-	(10,026)	3,600,000	41.86%	136,983	38	136,983	Equity method	None	
Eon Silicon Solutions Inc. USA	200,000	(1,170)	-	-	-	(241)	200,000	100%	(1,411)	(7)	(1,411)	Equity method	None	
		<u>\$ 1,225,036</u>		<u>\$116,359</u>		<u>(\$ 50,058)</u>			<u>\$ 1,291,337</u>		<u>\$ 1,291,337</u>			

Note 1: The amount increased and decreased in the period comprise cumulative translation adjustments, valuation adjustment on financial assets and subsidiary own the Company's share.

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Movement Statement of Property, Plant and Equipment
Year ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 5

Item	Beginning balance	Increase	Decrease	Transfer	Ending balance	For collateralized or pledge	Note
Land	\$ 9,023	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,023	None	
Buildings and structures	635,941	505	-	-	636,446	"	
Machinery equipment	429,694	85,605	-	2,719	518,018	"	
Testing equipment	250,644	38,091	(5,459)	1,455	284,731	"	
Other equipment	1,228,482	252,195	-	-	1,480,677	"	
	<u>\$ 2,553,784</u>	<u>\$ 376,396</u>	<u>(\$ 5,459)</u>	<u>\$ 4,174</u>	<u>\$ 2,928,895</u>		

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Movement Statement of Accumulated Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment
Year ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 6

Item	Beginning balance	Increase	Decrease	Transfer	Ending balance	Note
Buildings and structures	(\$ 364,888)	(\$ 34,055)	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 398,943)	
Machinery equipment	(352,538)	(22,509)	-	-	(375,047)	
Testing equipment	(148,491)	(22,333)	5,459	-	(165,365)	
Other equipment	(992,800)	(220,727)	-	-	(1,213,527)	
	<u>(\$ 1,858,717)</u>	<u>(\$ 299,624)</u>	<u>\$ 5,459</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 2,152,882)</u>	

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Statement of Accounts Payable
December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 7

Customer name	Description	Amount	Note
General customer:			
Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation		\$1,046,635	
ChipMOS Technologies Inc.		451,027	
Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd.		179,359	
Others		<u>604,637</u>	The balance of each customer has not exceeded 5% of the accounts payable.
		<u>\$2,281,658</u>	

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Statement of Operating Revenue
Year ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 8

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantities</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Sales revenue	1,999,004 thousands	\$ 15,315,841	
Less: sales returns and discounts	6,256 thousands	<u>(63,118)</u>	
Net sales revenue		<u>\$ 15,252,723</u>	

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Statement of Operating Costs
Year ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 9

Item	Amount
Direct material	
Raw material at beginning	\$ 156,518
Add: material purchased for the year	4,630,399
Less: transferred to expenses	(932)
Raw material at the end	(138,104)
Transferred to scrapped raw material	(10,367)
Raw material consumed	4,637,514
Direct labor	31,883
Manufacturing overheads	3,000,310
Manufacturing cost	7,669,707
Work in progress at the beginning	4,013,286
Add: work in progress purchased	5,978,635
Less: transferred to expenses	(11,308)
Work in progress at the end	(4,724,546)
Cost of finished goods	12,925,774
Add: finished goods at the beginning	963,140
Finished goods purchased	7,913
Transferred from expenses	40,118
Less: transferred to expenses	(7,023)
Finished goods at the end	(1,199,284)
Others	(37,586)
Total cost of goods sold	12,693,052
Employees' performance bonus	32,469
Employees' compensation	9,190
Scrapped raw material	10,367
Reversal of allowance on market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	(69,991)
Total operating costs	<u>\$ 12,675,087</u>

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Statement of Manufacturing Overheads
Year ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 10

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Processing fee		\$ 2,476,947	
Depreciation charge		225,295	
Other expenses		<u>298,068</u>	The balance of each customer has not exceeded 5% of the manufacturing overheads.
Total		<u>\$ 3,000,310</u>	

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Statement of Selling Expenses
Year ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 11

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Salaries and wages		\$ 131,014	
Technical support service fee		51,599	
fee of import and export		32,143	
Other expenses		<u>58,398</u>	The balance of each customer has not exceeded 5% of the selling expenses.
Total		<u>\$ 273,154</u>	

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Statement of Administrative Expenses
Year ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 12

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Salaries and wages		\$ 194,905	
Labor fee		17,412	
Other expenses		<u>64,527</u>	The balance of each customer has not exceeded 5% of the administrative expenses.
Total		<u>\$ 276,844</u>	

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Statement of Research and Development Expenses
Year ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 13

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Salaries and wages		\$ 530,838	
Amortization charge		105,372	
Research and development expenses		93,010	
Depreciation charge		58,278	
Other expenses		<u>147,589</u>	The balance of each customer has not exceeded 5% of the research and development expenses.
Total		<u>\$ 935,087</u>	

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Summary of Employee Benefit, Depreciation and Amortization charges by Function
Year ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 14

Function Nature	2020			2019		
	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense						
Wages and salaries	134,384	840,819	975,203	108,164	636,126	744,290
Labor and health insurance fees	7,346	41,137	48,483	7,713	38,761	46,474
Pension costs	4,296	26,366	30,662	4,241	24,400	28,641
Director remuneration	-	15,938	15,938	-	7,326	7,326
Other employee benefit expense	2,694	12,456	15,150	2,680	11,652	14,332
Depreciation charges	225,295	81,112	306,407	319,874	72,219	392,093
Amortization charges	5,098	106,303	111,401	8,404	75,822	84,226

Note:

1. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the number of the Company's employee were 465 and 451, including 4 non-employee directors.
2. For the entity that its shares are listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange or traded in the Taipei Exchange, the following additional disclosures are required:
 - (1) The average employee benefit expense for the current year was \$2,320.
("total employee benefit expense for the current year – total directors' remuneration"/ "the number of employees in the current year – the number of non- employee directors").

(Continue)

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Summary of Employee Benefit, Depreciation and Amortization charges by Function
Year ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 14

The average employee benefit expense for the previous year was \$1,865.

(“total employee benefit expense for the previous year – total directors’ remuneration”/ “the number of employees in the previous year – the number of non- employee directors”).

(2) The average employee salaries and wages for the current year was \$2,115.

(total salaries and wages for the current year/ “the number of employees in the current year – the number of non- employee directors”).

The average employee salaries and wages for the previous year was \$1,665.

(total salaries and wages for the previous year/ “the number of employees in the previous year – the number of non- employee directors”)

(3) The variation in the adjustments of the average employee salaries and wages was 27%.

(“the average employee salaries and wages for the current year - the average employee salaries and wages for the previous year”/ the average employee salaries and wages for the previous year)

(4) The supervisor’s remuneration for the current year was \$0. The supervisor’s remuneration for the previous year was \$461.

(The Company founded audit committee on June, 2019.)

(5) The Company’s compensation policies (including directors, supervisors, executive officers and employees).

According to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, the Compensation Committee determine the salary for the directors, taking into account the extent and value of the services provided for the management of the Company and the standards of the industry within the R.O.C. then submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

(Continue)

Elite Semiconductor Microelectronics Technology Inc.
Summary of Employee Benefit, Depreciation and Amortization charges by Function
Year ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 14

The Company could set different salaries between independent directors and general directors. According to the Company's Articles of independent directors, the salary for the independent directors should on Articles of Incorporation or been approved by stockholders' meeting, and could set reasonable salaries that different from general directors.

The Company's compensation policies of executive officers and employees are based on fixed salary of salary structure, including base salary, meal allowance, variable salary (including overtime wage and delay meal allowance), and bonus (including year-end bonus, supplemental wage).

The salary of the position is accordance with the salary standards of the industry, responsibilities in the Company and the services provided for the operational objectives of the Company.

Besides operational performance, future business risk in industry and trend of development, the Company also take personal performance and services provided to the performance of the Company for reference to determine reasonable salary.

The performance assessment and rationality of performance about executive officers are reviewed by Compensation Committee and Board of Directors, and also adjust the system of salary through actual operating conditions and related laws.

In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of profit of the current year distributable, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 5% for employees' compensation and 1% for directors' remuneration.

