MPI CORPORATION and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 and

Independent Auditors' Review Report

MPI CORPORATION and Subsidiaries

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of MPI Corporation

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **MPI CORPORATION** (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month periods then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. Managements is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting," endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope of Review

Except for those described in the following paragraph of basis on qualified conclusion, we conducted our reviews in accordance with Statements of Auditing Standards No. 65"Review of Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of consolidated financial statements consists of marking inquiries, primarily of persons responsible of financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Basis of qualified conclusion

As described in Note 4(3), the financial statements of certain non-significant subsidiaries and measured based on their unreviewed financial statements as of and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2020. Total assets of these subsidiaries and investments amounted to NT$1,168,618 thousand and NT$1,068,199 thousand, were all 13% of the related consolidated totals, and total liabilities amounted to NT$453,839 thousand and NT$327,393 thousand, representing 15% and 9% of the related consolidated totals, as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Total comprehensive income of these subsidiaries including share of profit of

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associates NT$(39,106) thousand and NT$(1,915) thousand, constituting (28%) and (1%) of the consolidated totals for the three-month periods then ended respectively.

And these investment amounts as well as additional disclosures in Note 13 "Information about Investees" were based on these non-significant subsidiaries' unreviewed financial statements for the same reporting periods as those of the Company.

Qualified conclusion

Based on our reviews, except for the effects of adjustments, if any, as might have been required had the financial statements of these non-significant subsidiaries mentioned described in the preceding paragraph been reviewed, we are not aware of any material modifications at March 31, 2021 and 2020 that should be made to the consolidated financial statements referred to in the first paragraph for them to be in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting " endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

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Sun Rise CPAs & Company

NEXIA Sun Rise CPAs & Company
Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China

May 12, 2021

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

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

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MPI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (ASSETS)

March 31 ,2021, December 31,2020 AND March 31,2020

(All amounts are expressed in thousand of New Taiwan Thousand Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(UNAUDITED)

ASSETS	Note	March 31,2021 Amounts	%	December 31,2020 Amounts	%	March 31,2020 Amounts	%
CURRENT ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 1,447,913	16	$ 1,445,267	16	$ 1,068,862	13
Financial assests at fair value through Profit or Loss-current	6(12)	911	-	1,289	-	-	-
Notes receivable, net	6(2)	99,525	1	80,316	1	80,193	1
Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	948,954	11	1,075,050	12	1,194,726	15
Other receivables		8,674	-	16,901	-	1,650	-
Income tax receivable		68	-	40	-	-	-
Inventories, net	6(4)	2,463,901	28	2,468,575	28	2,245,154	28
Prepayments		150,618	2	131,312	1	135,419	2
Other current assets	8	30,880	-	21,946	-	28,562	-
Total Current Assets		5,151,444	58	5,240,696	58	4,754,566	59
NONCURRENT ASSETS							
Property, plant and equipment	6(5).8	3,227,686	36	3,203,429	36	2,925,516	36
Right-of-use assets	6(6)	102,015	1	111,428	1	134,982	2
Intangible assets	6(7)	29,875	-	42,546	1	30,248	-
Deferred income tax assets	6(18)	119,319	2	118,180	1	117,513	1
Other noncurrent assets	6(8)	277,524	3	260,313	3	132,286	2
Total Noncurrent Assets		3,756,419	42	3,735,896	42	3,340,545	41
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 8,907,863	100	$ 8,976,592	100	$ 8,095,111	100

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

MPI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (LIABILITIES AND EQUITY)

March 31 ,2021, December 31,2020 AND March 31,2020

(All amounts are expressed in thousand of New Taiwan Thousand Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(UNAUDITED)

		March 31,2021		December 31,2020		March 31,2020	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Note	Amounts	%	Amounts	%	Amounts	%
CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Short-term loans	6(9)	$ -	-	$ -	-	$ 490,000	6
Contract liabilities－current	6(16)	733,581	8	677,524	8	701,135	9
Notes payable		11,928	-	16,523	-	21,966	-
Accounts payable		479,531	6	524,672	6	430,474	6
Payables on equipment		130,781	1	133,660	1	17,065	-
Other payables	6(10)	570,685	6	795,751	9	508,577	6
Income tax payable		136,043	2	112,332	1	72,598	1
Provisions	6(11)	11,857	-	10,493	-	5,386	-
Lease liabilities－current	6(6)	52,572	1	54,879	1	74,366	1
Current portion of bonds payable	6(12)	116,644	1	135,576	2	-	-
Other current liabilities		15,665	-	16,138	-	15,254	-
Total Current Liabilities		2,259,287	25	2,477,548	28	2,336,821	29
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES							
Non-current Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	6(12)	-	-	-	-	5,084	-
Bonds payable	6(12)	-	-	-	-	906,312	11
Long-term loans	6(13)	763,797	9	763,797	8	225,744	3
Deferred income tax liabilities	6(18)	13,267	-	12,194	-	7,106	-
Lease liabilities－noncurrent	6(6)	50,930	1	58,018	1	63,541	1
Accrued pension cost	6(14)	12,913	-	16,021	-	32,343	-
Other noncurrent liabilities		96	-	96	-	97	-
Total Other Liabilities		841,003	10	850,126	9	1,240,227	15
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,100,290	35	3,327,674	37	3,577,048	44
EQUITY	6(15)						
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT							
Capital common stock		923,814	10	920,802	10	799,587	10
Capital surplus		1,646,535	19	1,630,283	18	980,325	12
Retained earnings							
Appropriated as legal capital reserve		639,975	7	639,975	7	596,549	7
Special reserve		68,477	1	68,477	1	54,229	1
Unappropriated earnings		2,598,129	29	2,459,642	28	2,152,099	27
Total Retained Earnings		3,306,581	37	3,168,094	36	2,802,877	35
Other							
Foreign currency translation adjustments		(78,029)	(1)	(79,234)	(1)	(73,645)	(1)
Total others		(78,029)	(1)	(79,234)	(1)	(73,645)	(1)
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent		5,798,901	65	5,639,945	63	4,509,144	56
NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS		8,672	-	8,973	-	8,919	-
TOTAL EQUITY		5,807,573	65	5,648,918	63	4,518,063	56
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		$ 8,907,863	100	$ 8,976,592	100	$ 8,095,111	100

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

MPI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

From January 1 to March 31, 2021 and 2020

(All amounts are expressed in thousand of New Taiwan Thousand Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(UNAUDITED)

Items	Note	January 1 ~ March 31, 2021 Amounts	%	January 1 ~ March 31, 2020 Amounts	%
OPERATING REVENUE, NET	6(16)				
Sales revenue		$ 1,374,138	96	$ 1,313,390	96
Less: sales returns		-	-	(442)	-
sales discounts and allowances		(3,741)	-	(2,988)	-
Commission revenue		761	-	82	-
Processing Fees revenue		53,008	4	50,538	4
Operating Revenue, net		1,424,166	100	1,360,580	100
OPERATING COSTS	6(4)	(836,293)	(59)	(795,022)	(58)
GROSS PROFIT		587,873	41	565,558	42
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Selling expenses		(159,965)	(11)	(145,534)	(11)
General & administrative expenses		(104,217)	(7)	(91,204)	(7)
Research and development expenses	6(7)	(179,299)	(13)	(156,528)	(11)
Expected Credit (loss)gains	6(3)	5,810	-	(2,039)	-
Operating expense, net		(437,671)	(31)	(395,305)	(29)
OPERATING INCOME		150,202	10	170,253	13
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES					
Other gains and losses	6(17)	6,855	1	(1,713)	-
Finance costs	6(17)	(1,340)	-	(6,278)	-
Interest income	6(17)	801	-	613	-
Rent income	6(6)	2,318	-	2,461	-
Other non-operating revenue-other items		5,170	1	5,895	-
Total Non-operating Income		13,804	2	978	-
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		164,006	12	171,231	13
INCOME TAX BENEFIT(EXPENSE)	6(18)	(25,480)	(2)	(27,432)	(2)
NET INCOME		138,526	10	143,799	11
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		865	-	(5,581)	(1)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		865	-	(5,581)	(1)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		$ 139,391	10	$ 138,218	10
NET INCOME(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO：					
Shareholers of the parent		$ 138,487	10	$ 143,608	11
Noncontrolling interests		39	-	191	-
		$ 138,526	10	$ 143,799	11
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME(LOSS)					
Shareholers of the parent		$ 139,692	10	$ 138,440	10
Noncontrolling interests		(301)	-	(222)	-
		$ 139,391	10	$ 138,218	10
		After-tax		After-tax	
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE(NTD)	6(19)				
Basic earnings per share		$ 1.50		$ 1.80	
Diluted earnings per share		$ 1.47		$ 1.53	

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements)

MPI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

From January 1 to March 31, 2021 and 2020

(All amounts are expressed in thousand of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(UNAUDITED)

Item	Capital		Retained Earnings			Others			
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal Capital Reserve	Special Capital Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	3110	3200	3310	3320	3350	3410	31xx	36XX	3XXX
BALANCE,JANUARY,1,2020	$ 799,587	$ 980,325	$ 596,549	$ 54,229	$ 2,008,491	$ (68,477)	$ 4,370,704	$ 9,141	$ 4,379,845
Net Income for the three-month period ended March 31,2020					143,608		143,608	191	143,799
Other comprehensive income for the three-month period ended March 31,2020					-	(5,168)	(5,168)	(413)	(5,581)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	143,608	(5,168)	138,440	(222)	138,218
BALANCE,MARCH,31,2020	$ 799,587	$ 980,325	$ 596,549	$ 54,229	$ 2,152,099	$ (73,645)	$ 4,509,144	$ 8,919	$ 4,518,063
BALANCE,JANUARY,1,2021	$ 920,802	$ 1,630,283	$ 639,975	$ 68,477	$ 2,459,642	$ (79,234)	$ 5,639,945	$ 8,973	$ 5,648,918
Capital reserve from stock warrants		17,675					17,675		17,675
Other changes in capital surplus		(1,423)					(1,423)	-	(1,423)
Net Income for the three-month period ended March 31,2021					143,608		143,608	39	143,647
Other comprehensive income for the three-month period ended March 31,2021					-	1,205	1,205	(340)	865
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	143,608	1,205	144,813	(301)	144,512
Covertiable Bonds Transferred To Common Stock	3,012						3,012		3,012
BALANCE,MARCH,31,2021	$ 923,814	$ 1,646,535	$ 639,975	$ 68,477	$ 2,603,250	$ (78,029)	$ 5,804,022	$ 8,672	$ 5,812,694

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

From January 1 to March 31, 2021 and 2020

(All amounts are expressed in thousand of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(UNAUDITED)

Items	Jan 1 ~ Mar 31,2021	Jan 1 ~ Mar 31,2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	$ 164,006	$ 171,231
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net		
Depreciation	106,274	124,259
Amortization	16,871	15,837
Expected Credit gains	(5,810)	2,039
(Gain) loss on Financial Assets (Liabilities) at Fair Value	185	4,700
Interest expense	1,340	6,278
Interest revenue	(801)	(613)
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1	-
(Gain) loss on lease modification	-	(158)
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Net changes in operating assets		
Decrease (Increase) in notes receivable	(19,210)	15,881
Decrease (Increase) in accounts receivable	131,820	37,363
Decrease (Increase) in other receivables	8,292	862
Decrease (Increase) in inventories	4,674	9,362
Decrease (Increase) in prepayments	(19,306)	(31,908)
Decrease (Increase) in other current assets	(1,270)	(325)
Net changes in operating liabilities		
(Decrease) Increase in contract liabilities	56,057	(110,096)
(Decrease) Increase in notes payable	(4,595)	9,177
(Decrease) Increase in accounts payable	(45,141)	50,496
(Decrease) Increase in other accounts payable	(225,066)	(200,273)
(Decrease) Increase in provision of liabilities	1,364	(1,186)
(Decrease) Increase in other current liabilities	(473)	(4,765)
(Decrease) Increase in accrued pension cost	(3,108)	(425)
Cash generated from operations	166,104	97,736
Interest received	735	567
Interest (excluding capitalization of interest)	(114)	(1,486)
Income taxes paid	(1,862)	(4,933)
Net cash Provided By Operating Activities	164,863	91,884

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MPI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

From January 1 to March 31, 2021 and 2020

(All amounts are expressed in thousand of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(UNAUDITED)

Items	Jan 1 ~ Mar 31,2021	Jan 1 ~ Mar 31,2020
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(113,054)	(141,195)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,181	-
Intangible assets	(139)	(4,440)
Increase in other financial assets	(7,663)	(6,278)
Decrease in other non-current assets	(21,211)	(15,994)
Net cash Provided Used In Investing Activities	(140,886)	(167,907)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in short-term loans	-	(10,000)
Repayments of long-term loans	-	83,536
Cach payments for the principal portion of the lease liability	(20,973)	(27,453)
Increase (decrease) in noncontrolling interests	(340)	(413)
Net cash (Used In) Financing Activities	(21,313)	45,670
Effects of exchange rate change on cash	(18)	(4,096)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,646	(34,449)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,445,267	1,103,311
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 1,447,913	$ 1,068,862

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements)

MPI CORPORATION and its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THREE MONTHS ENDED March 31, 2021 AND 2020

(Expressed in NT$1,000, Unless Otherwise Noted)

(UNAUDITED)

1. Company profile

(1) MPI Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") was founded according to the Company Law and other related laws on July 25, 1995. Upon capital increase for several times, the Company's paid-in capital has been NT$923,814 thousand and outstanding stock has been 92,381,372 shares until March 31, 2021. Upon resolution of the shareholders' meeting on March 12, 2018, the Company raised the authorized capital as NT$1,200,000,000, divided into 120,000,000 shares at par value of NT$10 per share. The board of directors is authorized to issue the stock in lots. NT$50,000 thousand is withheld from the gross capital referred to in the preceding paragraph, divided into 5,000,000 shares at par value of NT$10 per share, available for the subscription by exercise of stock warrants and issued upon resolution of a directors' meeting.

(2) The Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the "Group" collectively) primarily engage in manufacturing, processing, maintenance, import/export and trading of semi-conductor production process and testing equipments.

(3) The Company was approved to initiate the IPO in July 2001, and started to trade on Taiwan Stock Exchange as of January 6, 2003.

2. Date and procedure for ratification of financial report

The consolidated financial statements have been approved and released by the Board of Directors on May 12, 2021.

3. Application of new standards, amendments and interpretations

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

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

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

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform—Phase 2'	January 1, 2021

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

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

None.

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Reference to the conceptual framework'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendment to IFRS 16 "Lease "– Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond June 30, 2021.	April 1, 2021
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1,'Disclosure of accounting policies'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8,'Definition of accounting estimates'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment: proceeds before intended use'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, 'Onerous contracts—cost of fulfilling a contract'	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018—2021	January 1, 2022

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

A. Amendment to IFRS 16, 'Covid-19-related rent concessions beyond 30 June 2021'

The amendment extends the application period of the practical expedient by one year to cover COVID-19-related rent concessions that reduce only lease payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022, provided that all specified conditions are met. The original amendment covered only lease payments originally due on or before June 30, 2021.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The important accounting policies applied by the financial statements are summarized as follows: Unless otherwise provided, the following accounting policies have been applied during the presentation period of the consolidated financial statements.

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Accounting Standards 34, 'Interim financial reporting' endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis for preparation

A. Basis for measurement

Except the following important items in the balance sheet, the consolidated financial statement was prepared based on the historical cost:

(1) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

(2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(3) Defined benefit liability stated based on the net after pension fund assets less the present value of defined benefit obligations.

B. Functional currency and presentation of currency

The functional currency of each of the Group's entities shall be subject to the currency applicable in the main economic environment in which its business place is situated. The consolidated financial statements should be presented based on the Company's functional currency, NTD. Unless otherwise noted, all of the financial information presented in NTD should be held presented in NTD 1,000 as the currency unit.

(3) Basis for consolidation

A. Principles for preparation of consolidated financial statements

(a) The Group included all of the subsidiaries into the consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries mean the entities controlled by the Group (including structured entities). When the Group is exposed to the changes of remuneration participated by the entities or is entitled to changes of remuneration, and is able to influence the remuneration by virtue of its power over the entities, the Group is held controlling the entities. The subsidiaries are included into the consolidated financial statements on the date when the Group acquires the controlling power, and the consolidation shall be suspended as of the date when the Group forfeits the controlling power.

(b) Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group companies are eliminated to the extent of the Group’s interest in the associates. Accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(c) Elements of the income and other comprehensive income shall be vested in parent company shareholders and non-controlling equity. The total comprehensive income shall be vested in parent company shareholders and non-controlling equity, even if the non-controlling equity suffers loss.

(d) Where the changes in shareholdings of subsidiaries don't result in forfeiture of controlling power (transactions with non-controlling equity), they shall be processed as equity transactions, which are identified as the transactions with parent company shareholders. The price difference between the adjustment value of non-controlling equity and fair value of paid or collected consideration shall be stated into equity directly.

(e) When the Group forfeits control over its subsidiaries, its residual investment in the subsidiaries shall be re-measured based on fair value, and identified as the fair value of financial asset recognized initially or cost of the investment in affiliates or joint ventures recognized initially. The price difference between the fair value and book value is stated into current income. Where the accounting treatment for the values related to the subsidiaries as stated into other comprehensive income previously is identical with the basis for the Group's direct disposition of related assets or liabilities, namely, if the gain or loss stated into other comprehensive income previously would be reclassified into income when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of, the gain or loss shall be reclassified into income from equity, when the Group forfeits control over the subsidiaries.

B. Subsidiaries included into the consolidated financial statements and status of change thereof:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%)			Description
			March 31, 2021	December, 31, 2020	March 31 2020	
MPI	Chain-Logic International Corp.	Professional equipment agent and provides technologic service for the manufacturing of high-tech industry such as LED, LCD, Semiconductor, and etc.	100%	100%	100%	Established in March 1 ,1994
MPI	MPI TRADING CORP.(Samoa)	Selling Probe Card and Test Equipment	100%	100%	100%	Established in December 22, 2000.
MPI	MMI HOLDING CO., LTD.(Samoa)	Investment activities	100%	100%	100%	Established in August 7, 2002.
MPI	MEGTAS CO., LTD	Test, maintenance, manufacturing and import/export trading of parts of semiconductors	80%	80%	80%	Established in March 1, 2010.
MPI	ALLSTRON CORP.	Manufacturing of high frequency wafer foundry measuring probing	100%	100%	100%	Established in March 31, 2006. The Company started on January 1, 2014 as the acquisition date, acquiring 100% of the shares.
MPI	MPA TRADING CORP.	Investment activities	100%	100%	100%	Established in April 12, 2017.
Chain-Logic International Corp.	CHAIN-LOGIC TRADING CORP. (Mauritius)	International trading business	100%	100%	100%	Established in November 19, 2001. (Note 1)
MMI HOLDING CO., LTD.	Lumitek (ChangZhou) Co.,Ltd.	Selling and manufacturing of high-tech industry such as LED.	100%	100%	100%	Established in January 10, 2014.
MMI HOLDING CO., LTD.	MPI (Suzhou) CORPORATION	Selling and manufacturing of high-tech industry such as LED.	100%	100%	100%	Established in July 11, 2017.
MPA TRADING CORP.	MPI AMERICA INC.	Selling Probe Card and Test Equipment	100%	100%	100%	Established in March 29, 2017.

(Note1) The subsidiary of the Group – CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP. was liquidated and written down in November, 2019. Rest of the investment amount US$300,000 (equivalent to NT$8,963 thousand) has remitted to Chain-Logic International Corp. by the reduction of capital CHAIN-LOGIC TRADING CORP. in January, 2020 and was used to deduct the accumulated amount of investment in China. The Investment been approved by Commission on MOEA put on record on February 27, 2020.

The financial statements of the entity as of and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 were not reviewed by the independent auditors as the entity did not meet the definition of significant subsidiary except MMI HOLDING CO., LTD. and Lumitek (ChangZhou) Co.,Ltd.

C. Subsidiaries not included into the consolidated financial statements: N/A.

D. Different adjustment and treatment by subsidiaries in the accounting period: N/A.

E. Nature and scope of the important restrictions on enterprise's acquisition or use of the group's assets and solvency: N/A.

F. Subsidiaries over which the Group holds important non-controlling equity: N/A.

(4) Foreign currency

A. Foreign currency transactions

The foreign currency exchange shall be stated at the functional currency translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. The monetary items denominated in the foreign currency on the reporting date shall be stated at the functional currency translated at the exchange rate on the same day. The exchange gain or loss refers to the difference between the amounts upon adjustment of the valid interest, payment on the same period based on the amortized cost denominated in the functional currency, the amount translated from the amortized cost denominated in foreign currency at the exchange rate on the reporting date. The non-monetary items at fair value denominated in foreign currency shall be stated at the functional currency re-translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the same date of fair value measurement, while the non-monetary items at historical cost denominated in foreign currency shall be stated at the functional currency translated at the exchange rate on the date of transaction. Other than the foreign currency exchange difference generated from the translation of the application of IFRS 9 foreign currency items which in the process of applying the financial instrument accounting policies, financial liabilities designated as net investment hedge for foreign operations or qualified cash flow hedging, which shall be stated as other comprehensive income, any difference shall be stated as income.

B. Foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including the goodwill and fair value adjustment generated at the time of acquisition, shall be translated into functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the reporting date. Unless in the case of inflation, the income and expense & loss items shall be translated into functional currency at the average exchange rate in the current period, and the exchange different generated therefore shall be stated as other comprehensive income.

When disposition of foreign operations results in loss of control, common control or any material effect, the accumulated exchange difference related to the foreign operations shall be reclassified into income in whole. If the disposition involves any subsidiary of the foreign operations, the relevant accumulated exchange difference shall be reclassified into the non-controlling interests on a pro rata basis. If the disposition involves any affiliate or joint venture of the foreign operations, the relevant accumulated exchange difference shall be reclassified into income on a pro rata basis.

If no repayment program is defined with respect to receivable or payable items of foreign operations denominated in currency and it is impossible to repay the same in the foreseeable future, the foreign currency exchange gain or loss generated therefore shall be held a part of the net investment in the foreign operations and stated as other comprehensive income.

(5) Current and non-current assets and liabilities

Assets which meet one of the following conditions shall be classified into current assets, and any assets other than the current assets shall be classified into non-current assets:

A. Assets expected to be realized, or intent to be sold or consumed, in the Company's normal operating cycle.

B. Assets primarily held for the purpose of trading.

C. Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the date of the balance sheet.

D. Cash or cash equivalent, exclusive of the assets to be used for an exchange or to settle a liability, or otherwise remain restricted at more than 12 months after the date of the balance sheet.

Liabilities which meet one of the following conditions shall be classified into current liabilities, and any liabilities other than the current liabilities shall be classified into non-current liabilities:

A. Liabilities expected to be repaid in the Company's normal operating cycle.

B. Assets primarily held for the purpose of trading.

C. Assets expected to be discharged within 12 months after the date of the balance sheet.

D. Liabilities of which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the date of the balance sheet. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterpart, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(6) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash or cash equivalent include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term, highly liquid time deposits or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

The bank time deposits to initially expire within one year are intended to satisfy the short-term cash commitment instead of investment or others, which may be readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and, therefore, are stated as cash or cash equivalent.

(7) 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 Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognizes the gain or loss in profit or loss.

D. The Group 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.

(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 Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired.

D. The Group's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Group a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

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

(10) Impairment of financial assets

Including financial assets at amortized cost and accounts receivable or contract assets that have a significant financing component , at each reporting date, the Group 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 Group recognizes the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

(a) Hybrid (combined) contracts; or

(b) They eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or

(c) They are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management policy.

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

(13) Notes and accounts payable

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

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

(14) Convertible bonds payable

Convertible bonds or issued by the Group contain conversion options (that is, the bondholders have the right to convert the bonds into the Group’s common shares by exchanging a fixed amount of cash for a fixed number of common shares), call options and put options. The Group classifies the bonds payable upon issuance as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the contract terms. They are accounted for as follows:

A. The embedded call options and put options are recognized initially at net fair value as ‘financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss’. They are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value on each balance sheet date; the gain or loss is recognized as ‘gain or loss on valuation of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss’.

B. The host contracts of bonds or are initially recognized at fair value. Any difference between the initial recognition and the redemption value is accounted for as the premium or discount on bonds payable and subsequently is amortized in profit or loss as an adjustment to ‘finance costs’ over the period of circulation using the effective interest method.

C. The embedded conversion options which meet the definition of an equity instrument are initially recognized in ‘capital surplus—share options’ at the residual amount of total issue price less the amount of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and bonds payable as stated above. Conversion options are not subsequently remeasured.

D. Any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance are allocated to each liability or equity component in proportion to the initial carrying amount of each abovementioned item.

E. When bondholders exercise conversion options, the liability component of the bonds (including bonds payable and ‘financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss’) shall be remeasured on the conversion date. The issuance cost of converted common shares is the total book value of the abovementioned liability component and ‘capital surplus—share options’.

(15) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

B. Where there has been a renegotiation or modification of the terms of an existing financial liability and resulted in an insignificant discrepancy which is less than ten percent of the estimated cash flows, the carrying amount of the liability is recalculated based on the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. The gain or loss arising from the carrying amount after modification less the initial recognition of the financial liability is recognized in profit or loss.

C. Where there has been a substantial renegotiation or modification of the terms of an existing financial liability and resulted in a significant discrepancy which is at least ten percent of the estimated cash flows, the carrying amount of the liability is recalculated based on the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. The gain or loss arising from the carrying amount after modification less the initial recognition of the financial liability is recognized in profit or loss.

(16) Inventory

The inventories shall be stated at the lower of cost and net realizable present value. The cost should include the costs of acquisition, production or processing or others incurred when the inventory is sellable or producible and at the location where the inventory is sellable or producible, and calculated under weighted average method. The costs of inventories for finished goods and work in process include the manufacturing expenses amortized based on the normal productivity on a pro rata basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and necessary selling costs under the normal operation.

(17) Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as assets held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use, and a sale is considered highly probable. They are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and stop arranging the depreciation.

(18) Investments accounted for using equity method / associates

An affiliate means an entity in which the Group has major influence over the financial and operating policies but has no control over the same. The Group will be assumed having major influence when it holds 20%~50% of the voting right in the investee.

Under the equity method, the investment is stated at cost at time of acquisition initially. The investment includes trading cost. The book value of investment in affiliates includes the goodwill identified at the time of initial investment less any accumulated impairment loss.

The consolidated financial statements shall include the income from the invested affiliates recognized subject to the shareholdings and other comprehensive income upon adjustment made in line with the Group's accounting policy, from the date when the Group has major influence until the date when the Group loses the major influence.

The unrealized gains from transactions between the Group and affiliates have been derecognized from the Group's equity in the investees. The unrealized loss shall be derecognized in the same manner applicable to unrealized gains; provided that the unrealized loss is limited to that arises under no impairment evidence is available.

When the Group's share of loss from any affiliate to be recognized on a pro rata basis is equivalent to or more than its equity in the affiliate, it shall stop recognizing the loss, but shall recognize the additional loss and relevant liabilities only when legal obligation or constructive obligation is incurred or the Group makes payment on behalf of the investee.

Where the Group forfeits its material influence over an affiliate when the Group disposes of the affiliate, the capital surplus related to the affiliate will be stated as income, provided that where it still has material influence over the affiliate, the capital surplus shall be stated as income based on the proportion of disposition.

(19) Property, plant and equipment

A. Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment shall be recognized and measured using a cost model, and measured at the cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. The costs include the expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of assets. The costs of self-built assets include the costs of raw materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to usable status of investment assets, costs of dismantling and removal of the items and recovery of premises, and loan cost that meets the requisite asset capitalization. Meanwhile, the costs also include the purchase of property, plant and equipment denominated in foreign currency.

When property, plant and equipment consist of various components, and the total cost for the item is significant and it is advisable to apply different depreciation ratio or methods, the property, plant and equipment should be treated separately (for major components).

The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment shall be decided based on the price difference between the book value of property, plant and equipment and proceeds on disposal of the same and recognized as the "other gains and losses" in the income statement on a net basis.

B. After cost

If the future economic effect expected to be generated from the after expenses of property, plant and equipment is very likely to flow into the Group and the amount thereof may be measured, the expenses shall be stated as a part of the book value and the relocated book value should be derecognized. The routine maintenance and repairs of property, plant and equipment shall be stated as income when incurred.

C. Depreciation

The depreciation shall be calculated at the cost of assets less residual value using the straight-line method over the estimated useful years, and evaluated based on the various major components of the assets. If the useful years for any component are different from those of other components, the component shall be depreciated separately. The depreciation shall be stated as income.

No depreciation of land is required.

The estimated useful years in the current period and comparative period are stated as follows:

Item	Useful years
House and building	
Plant and dormitory	20-50
Clean room	20
Electrical and mechanical facilities	20
Others	10-20
Machine & equipment	5-13
Transportation equipment	4-6
Furniture and fixtures	3-10
Research equipment	2-13
Other equipments	3-9

D. Depreciation, useful years and residual value shall be reviewed at the end of each fiscal year. If the expected value is different from the previous estimate, adjustment should be made if necessary, and the changes shall be treated as changes in accounting estimates.

(20) Leasing arrangements (lessor)－lease receivables/ operating leases

A. Based on the terms of a lease contract, a lease is classified as a finance lease if the lessee assumes substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset.

(a) At commencement of the lease term, the lessor should record a finance lease in the balance sheet as 'lease receivables' at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease (including initial direct costs). The difference between gross lease receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognized as 'unearned finance income of finance lease'.

(b) The lessor should allocate finance income over the lease term based on a systematic and rational basis reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the finance lease.

(c) Lease payments (excluding costs for services) during the lease term are applied against the gross investment in the lease to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income.

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

(21) 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 Group. 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 the following:

(a) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;

(b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;

(c) Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;

(d) The exercise price of a purchase option, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and

(e) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The Group subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

(a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;

(b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;

(c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and

(d)An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

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.

D. For lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize the difference between remeasured lease liability in profit or loss.

(22) Intangible assets

A. Goodwill

Where the acquisition cost of identifiable net assets acquired upon merger, if any, is more than the fair value of the assets, the excess shall be stated as goodwill. Goodwill shall be measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

For the investment under equity method, the face value of goodwill is included into that of the investment. Meanwhile, the impairment loss on such investment is not allocated to goodwill or any assets, but a part of the book value of the investment under equity method.

B. Computer software

Computer software is stated at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 1 to 5 years.

C. Internally generated intangible assets—research and development expenditures

(a) Research expenditures are recognized as an expense as incurred.

(b) Development expenditures that do not meet the following criteria are recognized as expenses as incurred, but are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

Ⓐ It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

Ⓑ An entity intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;

Ⓒ An entity has the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;

Ⓓ It can be demonstrated how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;

Ⓔ Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset are available; and

Ⓕ The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be reliably measured.

(23) Impairment of non-financial assets

A. The Group will estimate the recoverable amount of the assets which show signs of impairment on the balance sheet date, and impairment loss would be recognized if the recoverable amount falls below the asset's face value. The recoverable amount means the higher of fair value of one asset less its disposition cost, or its useful value. Impairment loss recognized in previous years on assets other than goodwill may be reversed if the basis of impairment no longer existed or is reduced. Notwithstanding, the increase in book value of the asset resulting from the reversal must not exceed the face value of the asset less depreciation or amortization without impairment.

B. The recoverable amount of goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite useful years and intangible assets not available for use shall be estimated periodically. Impairment loss would be recognized if the recoverable amount falls below the face value. The impairment loss on goodwill shall not be reversed in following years.

C. Goodwill shall be amortized to cash generation unit for the purpose of testing impairment. The amortization is identified by operations to amortize goodwill into cash generation unit or cash generation unit group expected to benefit from the merger of businesses generating the goodwill.

(24) Reserve for liabilities

The reserve for liabilities shall be recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The Group's reserve for liabilities for warranty shall be recognized when the goods or services are sold. The reserve for liabilities shall be measured under weighted method based on the historical warranty information and potential results subject to the relevant possibility.

(25) Treasury stock

The issued stock recalled by the Group is stated based on the consideration paid for repurchase (including direct vested cost), recognized as "treasury stock" at the net after tax and presented as a deduction from equity. Where the gain on disposal of treasury stock is higher than the book value, the difference shall be credited under the title “additional paid-in capital-transaction of treasury stock”. Where the gain is lower than the book value, the difference is offset against the additional paid-in capital generated from the transactions of treasury stock under the same type. Any deficits thereof shall be debited as retained earnings. The book value thereof is calculated based on the weighted average method according to the type of stock (common stock or special shares) and causes for the withdrawal.

Cancellation of treasury stock shall be credited under the title “treasury stock”, and debited as “additional paid-in capital-stock premium” and “capital stock”. Where the book value of treasury stock is higher than the total of the book value and stock premium, the balance is offset against the additional paid-in capital generated from the transactions of treasury stock under the same type. Any deficits thereof shall be debited as retained earnings. Where the book value of treasury stock is lower than the total of the book value and stock premium, the difference should be credited as the additional paid-in capital generated from the transactions of treasury stock under the same type.

(26) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods

(a) The Group manufactures and sells a range of semi-conductor production process and testing equipments in the market. Sales are recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the wholesaler, the wholesaler has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the wholesaler’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 wholesaler, and either the wholesaler 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's obligation to provide a refund for faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognized as a provision.

(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.

B. Labor service

The Group provides semi-conductor production process and testing equipments proxy services. Revenue from providing services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. The customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognized. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognized.

C. Financing components

The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

D. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

The Group recognizes an asset (shown as 'Prepayments ') the incremental costs (mainly comprised of sales commissions) of obtaining a contract with a customer if the Group expects to recover those costs. The recognized asset is amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfers to the customer of the goods or services to which the asset relates. The Group recognizes an impairment loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the remaining amount of consideration that the Group expects to receive less the costs that have not been recognized as expenses.

(27) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise long-term and 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 recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(28) Government subsidies

The government subsidies shall be stated at fair value when it is reasonable to ensure that an enterprise will comply with the conditions incident to the government subsidies and the subsidies may be received affirmatively. If the government subsidies, in nature, are intended to compensate the expenses incurred by the Group, the government subsidies shall be stated as the current income on a systematic basis when the related expenses are incurred.

(29) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at non-discounted amount expected to be paid, and stated as expenses when the relevant services are provided.

B. Pension

(a) Defined contribution plan

Under the defined contribution plan, every contribution made to the pension fund is recognized as pension cost in the period occurred using the accrual basis. The prepaid contribution may be stated as assets, insofar as it may be refunded in cash or the future payment is reduced.

(b) Defined benefit plan

Ⓐ The net obligation under the defined benefit pension plan is converted to the present value based on the future benefit earned from the services provided by the employees under various benefit plans in the current period or in the past, and the present value of defined benefit obligations on the balance sheet date less the fair value of the planned assets. An actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method estimates defined benefit obligations each year. The discount rate shall be based on the market yield rate of corporate bonds of high credit standing that have the same currency exposure and maturity date as the obligations on the balance sheet date, but the market yield rate of government bonds (on the balance sheet date) shall apply in the country where no market of corporate bonds of high credit standing is available.

Ⓑ The re-measurement generated from the defined benefit plan is stated as other comprehensive income in the period when it is incurred, and presented in the retained earnings.

Ⓒ The expenses related to the service cost in the previous period shall be recognized as income immediately.

Ⓓ The interim pension cost applied the pension cost ratio decided upon actuation at the end of the previous fiscal year, and was calculated from the beginning of year until the end of the current period. In the case of material changes in market and material reduction, repayment or other important event at the end, it shall be adjusted and related information shall be disclosed pursuant to said policies.

C. Resignation benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Group will not state the benefits as expenses until the offer of benefits cannot be withdrawn or the related reorganization cost is stated, whichever earlier. It is not expected that benefits falling due more than 12 months after balance sheet date are discounted to their present value.

D. Remuneration to employee and directors/supervisors

The remuneration to employees and directors/supervisors shall be recognized as expenses and liabilities only when legal or constructive obligation is constituted and the value thereof may be estimated reasonably. Subsequently, if the actual distributed amount resolved is different from the estimate, the difference shall be treated as a change in accounting estimate.

(30) Employees' share-based payment

The transaction is share-based payment for settlement of equity. The share-based payment agreement shall measure the labor services provided by employees based on the fair value of the equity instruments granted on the date of granting, which shall be recognized as the remuneration cost during the vested period, and the equity shall be adjusted relatively.

The fair value of equity instruments shall reflect the effect produced by the vested conditions and non-vested conditions of market value. The recognized remuneration cost is adjusted based on the quantity of remuneration expected to meet service conditions and non-market value vested conditions, until the amount recognized ultimately is measured based on the vested quantity on the vested date.

(31) Income tax

A. The income tax expenses consist of current income tax and deferred income tax. The income tax shall be stated as income other than the income tax related to the titles stated into other comprehensive incomes or into equity directly, which shall be stated into other comprehensive income or into equities directly.

B. The Group calculates the income tax related to the current period based on the statutory tax rate or tax rate substantially enacted in the countries where the Company is operating and generating taxable income on the balance sheet date. The management shall evaluate the status of income tax return within the statutory period defined by the related income tax laws, and shall be responsible for the income tax expected to be paid to the tax collection authority. Undistributed earnings, if any, shall be levied income tax. Income tax expenses for undistributed earnings will be stated in the year next to the year when the earnings are generated, upon approval of the motion for allocation of earnings at a shareholders' meeting.

C. Deferred tax is stated based on the temporary differences between taxation basis for assets and liabilities and the face value thereof on the consolidated balance sheet using the balance sheet method. The deferred income tax liabilities resulting from the initial recognition of goodwill shall not be recognized. The deferred income tax resulting from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (exclusive of business merger) shall not be recognized; insofar as the accounting profit or taxable income (taxable loss) is not affected by the transaction. Taxable temporary difference generated from investment in subsidiaries and affiliates, of which the time of reverse is controllable by the Group and which is not likely to be reversed in the foreseeable future, shall not be recognized. The deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate in the current period of which the assets are expected to be realized or liabilities to be repaid. The tax rate shall be based on the tax rate and tax laws already legislated or substantially legislated at the end of the reporting period.

D. Deferred income tax assets shall be recognized, insofar as temporary difference is very likely to credit against future taxable income, and deferred income tax assets which are recognized and unrecognized shall be re-evaluated on each balance sheet date.

E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

F. Unused tax credits derived from purchase of equipment or technology, R&D expenditure and equity investment can be added to deductible temporary differences and recognized as deferred tax assets, to the extent that the Company is likely to earn taxable income to offset against.

G. The average effective tax rate used to estimate the interim income tax expenses shall apply to the interim income before tax, and the relevant information shall be disclosed pursuant to said policies.

H. If a change in tax rate is enacted or substantively enacted in an interim period, 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.

(32) Business combination

A. The Group adopts the acquisition method to proceed with business combination. The consideration for combination is calculated at the fair value of the assets to be transferred or liabilities to be derived or borne and the equity instruments to be issued. The consideration for the transfer includes the fair value of any assets and liabilities generated from the contingent consideration agreement. The cost related to acquisition is stated as expense when it is incurred. The identifiable assets and liabilities acquired from the business combination shall be measured at the fair value on the day of acquisition. Based on individual acquisition transaction, the elements of non-controlling equity which refer to the current ownership, of which the holder is entitled to the business's net assets on a pro rata basis at the time of liquidation may choose to measure the fair value based on the fair value on the date of acquisition or subject to proportion of non-controlling equity in the acquired identifiable net assets. The other elements of non-controlling equity shall be measured at the fair value on the date of acquisition.

B. Goodwill arises when the transfer consideration, non-controlling equity of the acquiree, and the total fair value of the acquiree's equity already held exceeds the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities. The price difference shall be stated as income on the date of acquisition if the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities as acquired exceeds the transfer consideration, non-controlling equity of the acquiree, and the total fair value of the acquiree's equity already held.

(33) EPS

The Group will enumerate the basic and diluted EPS vested in the Company's common stock holders. The Group’s EPS is calculated based on the income vested in the Company's common stock holders dividing by the number of shares of the weighted average outstanding common stock. The diluted EPS is calculated upon adjustment of the effect of all potential diluted common stocks based on the income vested in the common stock holders and the number of shares of the weighted average outstanding common stock. The Group's potential diluted common stock includes the stock options granted to employees.

(34) Information by department

The Group consists of various members including the operations engaged in operating activities likely to earn revenue and incur expense (including the revenue and expense from the transactions with the other members within the Group). The operating results of all operations are rechecked by the Group's operating decision maker periodically for making of the decision to allocate resources to each operation and evaluation of each operation's performance. Each operation's financial information is independent from that of the others.

5. Significant accounting judgments, estimations, and major sources of hypotheses of uncertainty

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

A. Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

Revenue recognition on a net/gross basis

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

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

(a) The Group is primarily responsible for the provision of goods or services;

(b) The Group assumes the inventory risk before transferring the specified goods or services to the customer or after transferring control of the goods or services to the customer.

(c) The Group has discretion in establishing prices for the goods or services.

B. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

(1) Allowance for uncollectible of receivable accounts

The Group evaluates and estimates the collectible receivable accounts and allowance for uncollectible accounts according to the loan quality and collection of debt from customers and based on the past experience in collecting allowance for uncollectible accounts. If some event or change resulting in failure to collect the debt shows, it is necessary to estimate the allowance for uncollectible accounts. If the projected collected cash is different from the estimation, the difference will affect the book value of receivable accounts and expected credit loss in the year in which the estimation is changed. Until March 31, 2021, the book value of receivable accounts has been NT$ 1,048,479 thousand (exclusive of the allowance for uncollectible accounts, NT$ 15,343 thousand).

(2) Evaluation of inventory

The inventories shall be stated at the lower of cost and net realizable present value. Therefore, the Group has to decide the net realizable present value of the inventory on the balance sheet date based on judgment and estimation. Due to the rapid transformation of technology, the Group evaluates the value of inventories after excluding the torn and worn, out-of-fashion or unmarketable ones on the balance sheet date, and offset the cost of inventories against net realizable value. Until March 31, 2021, the book value of the Group's inventories has been NT$ 2,463,901 thousand (exclusive of the allowance for inventory devaluation and obsolescence loss, NT$ 326,983 thousand).

(3) Realizability of deferred income tax assets

Deferred income tax assets shall be recognized only when it is very likely that there will be sufficient taxable income afford to deduct temporary difference. To evaluate the realizability of deferred income tax assets, the management has to exert judgment and estimation, including the hypotheses about expectation toward growth and profit rate of future sale revenue, applicable income tax credit and taxation planning. The transformation of global economic environments and industrial environments and changes in laws and regulations, if any, might result in material adjustment on deferred income tax assets. Until March 31, 2021, the deferred income tax assets recognized by the Group have been NT$ 119,319 thousand.

(4) Recognition of revenue

In principle, sales revenue is recognized at the time the earning process. The related reserve for liabilities is provided based on the estimated after-sale warranty cost potentially incurred due to historical experience and other known causes, and stated as the sale cost in the period in which the product is sold. The reasonableness of estimation is also reviewed periodically. Until March 31, 2021, the reserve for liabilities recognized by the Group have been NT$ 11,857 thousand.

(5) Calculation of net defined benefit liability

In the calculation of the determined welfare obligation, the Group must make use of judgment and estimate to determine relevant actuarial assumption on the balance sheet date, including the discount rate and growth of future salary. Any changes in the actuarial hypotheses might affect the value of the Group’s defined benefit obligation materially. As of March 31, 2021, the book value of accrual pension liabilities of the Group amounted to NT$ 12,913 thousand.

6. Notes to Major Accounting Titles

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Cash:			
Cash on hand	$ 2,278	$ 2,569	$ 4,003
Cash in banks:			
Checking deposits	10	10	10
Demand deposits	1,173,942	1,406,410	1,002,125
Deposit in transit	-	-	257
Time deposits	271,683	36,278	62,467
Total	$ 1,447,913	$ 1,445,267	$ 1,068,862

The bank deposits provided by the Group as collateral have been re-stated as other current assets. Please see Note 8.

(2) Notes receivable, net

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Notes receivable	$ 99,525	$ 80,316	$ 80,193
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	-	-	-
Notes receivable, net	$ 99,525	$ 80,316	$ 80,193

A. The Group's receivable notes were issued for business and never been provided as collateral.

B. The ageing analysis of notes receivable is stated as follows:

	March 31, 2021		December 31, 2020		March 31, 2020	
	Total	Impairment	Total	Impairment	Total	Impairment
Neither past due nor impaired	$ 99,525	$ -	$ 80,316	$ -	$ 80,193	$ -
1~90 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
91 to 180 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
181 to 360 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
361 to 720 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over721 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 99,525	$ -	$ 80,316	$ -	$ 80,193	$ -

The above ageing analysis was based on account day.

C. As of March 31, 2021, December 31, 2020 and March 31, 2020, notes receivable were all from contracts with customers.

(3) Accounts receivable, net

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Accounts receivable	$ 960,517	$ 1,091,904	$ 1,219,585
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(11,563)	(16,854)	(24,859)
Accounts receivable, net	$ 948,954	$ 1,075,050	$ 1,194,726

Overdue receivable	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	$ 3,780	$ 4,212	$ 239
Overdue receivable, net	(3,780)	(4,212)	(239)
Overdue receivable, net	$ —	$ —	$ —

A.The Group's receivable accounts were incurred for business and never been provided as collateral.

B. For the information about the changes of allowance for uncollectible accounts provided for the impairment on receivable accounts and account age analysis on loans (for the disclosure of credit risk, please see Note 12(2)):

	Group provision		Individual provision		Total	
At January 1,2021	$	17,128	$	3,938	$	21,066
Provision for impairment		-		-		-
Reversal of impairment		(5,335)		(475)		(5,810)
Write-offs during the period		-		-		-
Unwinding of discount and premium		59		28		87
At March 31,2021	$	11,852	$	3,491	$	15,343
At January 1,2020	$	23,100	$	-	$	23,100
Provision for impairment		2,039		-		2,039
Reversal of impairment		-		-		-
Write-offs during the period		(5)		-		(5)
Unwinding of discount and premium		(36)		-		(36)
At March 31,2020	$	25,098	$	-	$	25,098

C. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable is stated as follows:

	March 31, 2021		December 31, 2020		March 31, 2020	
	Total	Impairment	Total	Impairment	Total	Impairment
Neither past due nor impaired	$ 829,284	$ -	$ 903,878	$ -	$ 991,188	$ -
1~90 days	115,359	8,075	157,121	10,999	168,879	11,822
91 to 180 days	10,154	1,523	24,170	3,625	36,040	5,406
181 to 360 days	3,580	895	4,550	1,138	16,430	4,107
361 to 720 days	2,140	1,070	2,185	1,092	7,048	3,524
Over721 days	3,780	3,780	4,212	4,212	239	239
Total	$ 964,297	$ 15,343	$ 1,096,116	$ 21,066	$1,219,824	$ 25,098

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

D. As of March 31, 2021, December 31, 2020 and March 31, 2020, accounts receivable were all from contracts with customers.

(4) Inventories

	March 31, 2021					
	Cost		Allowance for valuation loss		Book value	
Raw material	$	726,532	$	(164,023)	$	562,509
Supplies		129,472		(32,638)		96,834
Work in progress		451,925		(33,321)		418,604
Semi-finished goods		411,774		(62,671)		349,103
Finished goods		1,023,233		(32,217)		991,016
Commodity		47,868		(2,113)		45,755
Materials and supplies in transit		80		—		80
Inventory, net	$	2,790,884	$	(326,983)	$	2,463,901

	December 31, 2020		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw material	$ 744,954	$ (152,026)	$ 592,928
Supplies	129,057	(31,589)	97,468
Work in progress	477,198	(32,264)	444,934
Semi-finished goods	430,709	(61,802)	368,907
Finished goods	927,586	(29,304)	898,282
Commodity	57,270	(1,796)	55,474
Materials and supplies in transit	10,582	—	10,582
Inventory, net	$ 2,777,356	$ (308,781)	$ 2,468,575

	March 31, 2020		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw material	$ 646,898	$ (124,360)	$ 522,538
Supplies	122,919	(24,554)	98,365
Work in progress	454,816	(31,878)	422,938
Semi-finished goods	344,229	(57,044)	287,185
Finished goods	912,091	(33,434)	878,657
Commodity	38,972	(3,567)	35,405
Materials and supplies in transit	66	—	66
Inventory, net	$ 2,519,991	$ (274,837)	$ 2,245,154

A. Expenses and losses related to inventory recognized in the current period:

	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2021	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2020
Cost of inventories sold	$ 806,471	$ 748,170
Loss on market price decline inventories (gain from price recovery)	18,195	35,940
Loss on obsolescence of inventory	21	65
Other operating costs- employees' bonus	8,209	8,826
Estimated warranty liabilities	3,390	2,021
Exchange difference, net	7	—
Operating Cost	$ 836,293	$ 795,022

B. As of March 31, 2021, December 31, 2020 and March 31, 2020, the inventory was not pledged as collateral.

(5) Property, plant and equipment

A. The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Group were as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Machinery	Transportation	Office equipment	Research equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Cost:									
At January 1, 2021	$ 770,963	$ 1,570,122	$ 1,596,777	$ 1,766	$ 63,425	$ 635,006	$ 44,769	$ 646,556	$ 5,329,384
Acquisition through business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	2,877	2,958	-	1,800	3,671	190	74,216	85,712
Disposals	-	-	(38,689)	-	(3,706)	(92,952)	(3,087)	-	(138,434)
Reclassifications	-	-	21,907	-	84	4,241	-	(1,770)	24,462
effect of movements in exchange rate	-	200	4,370	13	2	-	(81)	-	4,504
At March 31, 2021	$ 770,963	$ 1,573,199	$ 1,587,323	$ 1,779	$ 61,605	$ 549,966	$ 41,791	$ 719,002	$ 5,305,628
Cost:									
At January 1, 2020	$ 770,963	$ 1,569,824	$ 1,484,847	$ 1,818	$ 63,119	$ 709,680	$ 46,326	$ 233,416	$ 4,879,993
Acquisition through business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	11,290	-	557	88	-	64,524	76,459
Disposals	-	-	(28,457)	-	(2,808)	(45,391)	(160)	-	(76,816)
Reclassifications	-	-	1,376	-	12	14,694	-	-	16,082
effect of movements in exchange rate	-	(161)	- 4,419	(10)	- 103	-	(526)	(2)	(5,221)
At March 31, 2020	$ 770,963	$ 1,569,663	$ 1,464,637	$ 1,808	$ 60,777	$ 679,071	$ 45,640	$ 297,938	$ 4,890,497
Accumulated depreciation and impairment：									
At January 1, 2021	$ -	$ 491,064	$ 1,120,336	$ 457	$ 38,839	$ 433,167	$ 42,092	$ -	$ 2,125,955
Acquisition through business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	17,360	47,142	85	3,154	18,030	217	-	85,988
Disposals	-	-	(38,689)	-	(3,706)	(91,772)	(3,087)	-	(137,254)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
effect of movements in exchange rate	-	40	3,319	4	(42)	-	(68)	-	3,253
At March 31, 2021	$ -	$ 508,464	$ 1,132,108	$ 546	$ 38,245	$ 359,425	$ 39,154	$ -	$ 2,077,942
Accumulated depreciation and impairment：									
At January 1, 2020	$ -	$ 421,928	$ 969,447	$ 124	$ 35,263	$ 477,630	$ 41,658	$ -	$ 1,946,050
Acquisition through business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	17,313	54,709	86	3,467	23,383	974	-	99,932
Disposals	-	-	(28,457)	-	(2,808)	(45,391)	(160)	-	(76,816)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
effect of movements in exchange rate	-	(24)	(3,544)	(1)	(110)	-	(506)	-	(4,185)
At March 31, 2020	$ -	$ 439,217	$ 992,155	$ 209	$ 35,812	$ 455,622	$ 41,966	$ -	$ 1,964,981
Book value									
At March 31, 2021	$ 770,963	$ 1,064,735	$ 455,215	$ 1,233	$ 23,360	$ 190,541	$ 2,637	$ 719,002	$ 3,227,686
At December 31, 2020	$ 770,963	$ 1,079,058	$ 476,441	$ 1,309	$ 24,586	$ 201,839	$ 2,677	$ 646,556	$ 3,203,429
At March 31, 2020	$ 770,963	$ 1,130,446	$ 472,482	$ 1,599	$ 24,965	$ 223,449	$ 3,674	$ 297,938	$ 2,925,516

B. The Company signed the contract with the non-related party about the new construction of Zhubei third factory at Zhubei City Tai Ho Section, in September and October 2019. The total contract amount was NT$724,000 thousand.

C. Guarantee

For details about the secured bank loan and facility and account receivable as for March 31, 2021, December 31, 2020 and March 31, 2020, please see Note 8

D. Total capitalized interest see note 6 (17) B for details.

(6) Right-of-use assets and Lease liabilities

A. Leasing arrangements－lessee

(a) The Group leases various assets including land, buildings, machinery and equipment, business vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 20 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

(b) The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	March 31, 2021	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2020
	Book value	Depreciation charge	Book value	Depreciation charge
Land	$ 29,274	$ 2,450	$ 29,188	$ 2,460
Buildings	20,926	10,833	43,911	11,933
Machinery and equipment	-	-	11,766	3,933
Transportation(Business vehicles)	51,815	7,003	50,117	6,001
Total	$ 102,015	$ 20,286	$ 134,982	$ 24,327

(c) For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, the additions to right-of-use assets were NT$ 10,800 thousand and NT$12,774 thousand respectively.

(d) The information on income and expense accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2021	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2020
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 700	$ 949
Expense on short-term lease contracts	$ 1,850	$ 3,370
Gains(losses) on lease modification	$ -	$ 158

(e) For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, the Group's total cash outflow for leases were NT$ 20,973 thousand and NT$27,453 thousand respectively.

B. Lease liabilities

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Current	$ 52,572	$ 54,879	$ 74,366
Noncurrent	50,930	58,018	63,541
Total	$ 103,502	$ 112,897	$ 137,907

(a) Please refer to Note 6(17) B. for the interest expense of lease liabilities.

(b) The Group calculated the present value of lease liabilities by using the weighted average incremental borrowing interest rate range from 1.38%~2% and 1.38%~4.5% as of three-month periods ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

C. Leasing arrangements – lessor

(a) The Group leases various assets including part of office buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for periods within one year. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. To protect the lessor's ownership rights on the leased assets, leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

(b) For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, the Group recognized rent income in the amount of NT$2,318 thousand and NT$2,461 thousand, based on the operating lease agreement, which does not include variable lease payments.

(7) Intangible assets

The costs of intangible assets, amortization, and the impairment loss of the Group as of and for the ended of March 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

2021	Goodwill	Computer software	Total
January 1, 2021	$ -	$ 42,546	$ 42,546
Addition	-	139	139
Reclassification	-	-	-
Amortization expenses	-	(12,812)	(12,812)
Impairment	-	-	-
Exchange difference, net	-	2	2
March 31, 2021	$ -	$ 29,875	$ 29,875

2020	Goodwill	Computer software	Total
January 1, 2020	$ -	$ 34,803	$ 34,803
Addition	-	4,440	4,440
Reclassification	-	-	-
Amortization expenses	-	(8,993)	(8,993)
Impairment	-	-	-
Exchange difference, net	-	(2)	(2)
March 31, 2020	$ -	$ 30,248	$ 30,248

	Goodwill		
	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Cost	$ 45,533	$ 45,533	$ 45,533
Accumulated impairment	(45,533)	(45,533)	(45,533)
Net book value	$ －	$ －	$ －

A.Recognized amortization and impairment

The amortization expenses for intangible assets and other deferred expenses (stated as other non-current assets) for the three-month and three-month periods ended March 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, were stated as the following items in the comprehensive income statement:

	Jan~Mar, 2021	Jan~Mar, 2020
Operating cost	$ 4,175	$ 6,671
Operating expense	12,696	9,166
Total amortization expenses	$ 16,871	$ 15,837

B. R&D expenditure

Research and development expenditures are recognized as Operating-Research and development, which represented NT$179,299 thousand and NT$156,528 thousand for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

C. Goodwill Impairment Charges

Upon the discussion of the management and report to the Board of Directors on March 24 of 2017, the Group has, according to the forecasted cash flow of Allstron Probing Solution, recognized the difference between the investment cost of the original investment day and the net equity value in the goodwill impairment loss with a value of NT$45,533 thousand for the year of 2016.

(8) <u>Other non-current assets</u>

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Prepayments for equipment	$ 172,135	$ 160,420	$ 68,729
Refundable deposit	79,363	77,984	30,819
Deferred Charges	26,026	21,909	32,738
Total	$ 277,524	$ 260,313	$ 132,286

A. About the refundable deposit for 2021 as follows:

Some of the former employees of the group were being prosecuted for stealing the trade secret of the group to WinWay Technology Co., Ltd. They were prosecuted by the Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office and the criminal justices were currently judged by Taiwan Hsinchu District Court.

The group was asking for civil compensation from the defendants. For the case, the group applied for provisional seizure and deposited the guarantee amount of NT$58,130 thousand including the processing fee. After the preliminary investigation, there were still a large number of exhibits waiting for identification. The civil justices were currently judged by Taiwan High Court.

The above cases have no significant impact on the group's financial condition and operating result. On the position of protecting fair competition and intellectual property rights, the group had engaged the attorney to prosecute the civil and criminal legal liability.

Till March 31, 2021, December 31, 2020 and March 31, 2020, the Group has deposited the guarantee of processing fee NT$58,130 thousand, NT$54,080 thousand and NT$8,500 thousand.

B. The costs of deferred charges, amortization, and the impairment loss of the Group for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	Deferred Charges		Deferred Charges
January 1, 2021	$ 21,909	**January 1, 2020**	$ 39,165
Addition	6,347	Addition	506
Reclassification	1,770	Reclassification	-
Amortization expenses	(4,059)	Amortization expenses	(6,844)
Transfer	-	Transfer	-
Impairment	-	Impairment	-
Exchange difference, net	59	Exchange difference, net	(89)
March 31, 2021	$ 26,026	**March 31, 2020**	$ 32,738

(9) Short-term loan

	March 31, 2021		December 31, 2020		March 31, 2020	
Nature	Amounts	Interest rates	Amounts	Interest rates	Amounts	Interest rates
Credit loan	$ —	—	$ —	—	$ 290,000	0.88%
Secured borrowings	—	—	—	—	200,000	0.89%
Total	$ —		$ —		$ 490,000	

A. For the information about exposure of the Group's interest rate and liquidity risks, please refer to Note 12(2).

B. Collateral for bank loan.

For bank loans secured by the Group's assets, please see Note 8.

(11) Other payable accounts

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Expenses payable	$ 422,502	$ 672,772	$ 357,275
Employees' remuneration payable	90,940	76,677	61,608
Short-term employee benefits	31,745	20,745	59,301
Others	25,498	25,557	30,393
Total	$ 570,685	$ 795,751	$ 508,577

(12) Reserve for liabilities

	Warranty		Warranty		Warranty
At January 1, 2021	$ 10,493	At January 1, 2020	$ 6,572	At January 1, 2020	$ 6,572
Provision made/(Payment)	1,364	Provision made/(Payment)	3,921	Provision made/(Payment)	(1,186)
At March 31, 2021	$ 11,857	At December 31, 2020	$ 10,493	At March 31, 2020	$ 5,386

Current	$ 11,857	Current	$ 10,493	Current	$ 5,386
Non-current	-	Non-current	-	Non-current	-
At March 31, 2021	$ 11,857	At December 31, 2020	$ 10,493	At March 31, 2020	$ 5,386

The Group's reserve for warranty and liabilities for the three-month ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 was primarily related to the sale of semi-conductor production process and testing equipments. The reserve for warranty and liabilities was estimated based on the historical warranty information. The Group expects that the liabilities would be mostly incurred in the following year of the sale.

(13)Corporate bonds-payable

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
4th domestic unsecured convertible bonds	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000
Less：Bonds transferred to common stock	(841,900)	(821,600)	(4,000)
Less：Convertible corporate bonds repayment due	-	—	-
Less：Buy back from open market	(36,700)	(36,700)	(36,700)
Less：Discount of bonds payable	(4,756)	(6,124)	(52,988)
Corporate bonds-payable, net	$ 116,644	$ 135,576	$ 906,312
Current	$ 116,644	$ 135,576	$ -
Non-current	-	-	906,312
Total	$ 116,644	$ 135,576	$ 906,312
Embedded derivative-Financial (Assets) liabilities	$ (911)	$ (1,289)	$ 5,084
Equity element	$ 8,513	$ 9,936	$ 67,269

A. In order to repayment of bank loan, the Company issued 4th domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds upon resolution of the board of directors on May 7, 2018, and upon approval of FSC via its approval letter under Ching-Kuan-Chen-Fa-Tze No. 1070325999 dated July 26, 2018. The issuance conditions are stated as following:

(a) Total issued amount: The Company issued NT$1,000,000 thousand of convertible bonds, each bond had a face value of NT$100 thousand; issued at 100.1% of the face value, a total of 10 thousand copies were issued.

(b) Duration: 5 years (August 15, 2018~ August 15, 2023)

(c) Coupon rate: 0%

(d) Duration: The day following expiration of three month after the date of issuance (November 16, 2018) until the expiry date (August 15, 2023).

(e) Conversion price and adjustment thereof:

Ⓐ The conversion price at the time of issuance shall be NT$71.50 per share.

Ⓑ In the case of changes in shares of common stock (e.g. capital increase in cash, recapitalization of earnings and recapitalization from capital surplus, et al.); the conversion price shall be adjusted relatively.

Ⓒ The Company's board of directors resolved on August 7, 2019 to authorize the Chairman to issue 4th domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds. According to Article 11 of the Company's Regulations Governing Issuance and Conversion of 4th Domestic Unsecured Convertible Corporate Bonds, where the cash dividend of common stock to the market price per share is more than 1.5%, the conversion price shall be cut based on the cash dividend to the market price per share on the ex-dividend date. Upon verification, as of September 10, 2019, the Company's 4th domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds shall be adjusted as NT$69.2 per share.

Ⓓ The Company's board of directors reported on July 10, 2020 about the issuance of the 4th domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds. According to Article 11 of the Company's Regulations Governing Issuance and Conversion of 4th Domestic Unsecured Convertible Corporate Bonds, where the cash dividend of common stock to the market price per share is more than 1.5%, the conversion price shall be cut based on the cash dividend to the market price per share on the ex-dividend date. Upon verification, as of July 26, 2020, the Company's 4th domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds shall be adjusted as NT$67.40 per share.

(f) Bondholders' put option:

The bondholders may exercise the put option of the convertible bonds earlier on the record date for exercise of put option, namely, August 15, 2021 and August 15, 2022, upon expiration of three years and four years after issuance of the bonds. The bondholders may ask the Company to redeem the convertible bonds at 100% of the book value thereof in cash within 40 days prior to the record date for exercise of put option.

(g) The Company's right of redemption:

Ⓐ From the date following expiration of three month upon offering of the bonds (November 16, 2018) until 40 days prior to expiration of the duration (July 6, 2023), if the closing price of the Company's common shares at Taipei Exchange exceeds the current conversion price by more than 30% for 30 consecutive business days, the Company may exercise the call option to repurchase the bonds from the bondholders at the book value thereof in cash.

Ⓑ From the date following expiration of three month upon offering of the bonds (November 16, 2018) until 40 days prior to expiration of the duration (July 6, 2023), if the balance of the outstanding bonds is less than 10% of the initial total issue price, the Company may exercise the call option to repurchase the bonds from the bondholders at the book value thereof in cash.

(h) Date and method of repayment of principal:

Except those converted to the Company's common stock by the bondholders according to the Regulations, or those redeemed upon exercise of the put option, or those redeemed by the Company earlier pursuant to the Regulations, or those repurchased by the Company from securities firms for cancellation, the others would be repaid in cash in full amount upon maturity.

B. (a) The accumulation of the 4th domestic unsecured conversion of corporate bonds had not been issued for January 1, 2020 to March 31, 2020.

Till the March 31, 2020, the accumulation of the 4th domestic unsecured conversion of corporate bonds had been issued 57,388 shares with face value of NT$4,000 thousand, and recognized NT$3,465 thousand as Capital Surplus-Additional Paid-In Capital-Bond Conversion.

(b) For the whole 2020, the accumulation of the 4th domestic unsecured conversion of corporate bonds had been issued 12,121,471 shares with face value of NT$817,600 thousand, and recognized NT$707,291 thousand as Capital Surplus-Additional Paid-In Capital-Bond Conversion.

Till the December 31, 2020, the accumulation of the 4th domestic unsecured conversion of corporate bonds had been issued 12,178,809 shares with face value of NT$821,600 thousand, and recognized NT$710,756 thousand as Capital Surplus-Additional Paid-In Capital-Bond Conversion.

(c) For January 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021 , the accumulation of the 4th domestic unsecured conversion of corporate bonds had been issued 301,175 shares with face value of NT$20,300 thousand, and recognized NT$17,675 thousand as Capital Surplus-Additional Paid-In Capital-Bond Conversion.

Till the March 31, 2021, the accumulation of the 4th domestic unsecured conversion of corporate bonds had been issued 12,479,984 shares with face value of NT$841,900 thousand, and recognized NT$728,431 thousand as Capital Surplus-Additional Paid-In Capital-Bond Conversion.

C. The Company analyzed the 4th domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds according to IFRS No.7 and identified the bonds as the compound financial instruments. Therefore, the Company separated the conversion option from liabilities and stated it into equity and liability respectively. The information about convertible corporate bonds in the financial statements is stated as following:

	August 15, 2018 **(Issuing date)**
Total issuing amount of convertible corporate bond	$ 1,001,000
Cost of convertible corporate bond	(5,381)
Elements of equity at the time of issuance - conversion option	(70,124)

Embedded financial derivatives at the time of issuance	(6,400)
Corporate bond payable, net on the issuing date	$ 919,095

The elements of equity were stated into capital surplus-stock option at the time of issuance. At the time of issuance, the fair value of embedded non-equity derivative was re-evaluated at the end of every month, which was stated into the "from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ".

The effective interest rate of the 4th unsecured convertible bonds after host contracts separation is 1.6885%.

D. (a) Financial assets and liabilities profit(loss) measured at fair value through profit or loss of the Group as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 were NT$ (185) thousand and NT$(4,700) thousand.

(b) The Group recognized interest expense of convertible bonds were NT$ 526 thousand and NT$ 3,827 thousand start from January to March 31, at 2021 and 2020.

E. (a) For the ended March 31, 2021, the 4th unsecured convertible bonds in the amount of NT$36,700 thousand were repurchased by the company from open market, buy back price is NT$34,832 thousand that is shared to liabilities and equity with difference between book value, is recognized as form treasury stock transaction NT$387 thousand.

(14)Long-term Loans

Lender	Nature	Amount	Period	March 31, 2021
Chang Hwa Bank - Chengnei Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$ 1,134,880	2019/11/08~2029/10/15	$ 443,797
Chang Hwa Bank - Chengnei Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$ 1,134,880	2020/09/23~2027/09/23	320,000
Less: Long-term Loans payable-current portion				—
Long-term Loans, net				$ 763,797
Interest rates for long-term loans				0.63%~0.88%

Lender	Nature	Amount	Period	December 31, 2020
Chang Hwa Bank - Chengnei Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$ 1,134,880	2019/11/08~2029/10/15	$ 443,797
Chang Hwa Bank - Chengnei Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$ 1,134,880	2020/09/23~2027/09/23	320,000
Less: Long-term Loans payable-current portion				—
Long-term Loans, net				$ 763,797
Interest rates for long-term loans				0.63%~0.88%

Lender	Nature	Amount	Period	March 31, 2020
Chang Hwa Bank –Chengnei Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$ 1,134,880	2020.11.08~2029.10.15	$ 255,744

Less: Long-term Loans payable-current portion		—
Long-term Loans, net	$	255,744
Interest rates for long-term loans		0.88%

A. For the information about exposure of the Group's interest rate and liquidity risks, please refer to Note 12(2).

B. Collateral for bank loan.

For bank loans secured by the Group's assets, please see Note 8.

(15) <u>Pension Benefits</u>

A. Defined benefit plan

(a) The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have instituted regulations for the defined pension plan under the "Labor Standards Law" applicable to the years of services of employees before July 1, 2005, which is the day that the new "Labor Pension Act" came into full force, and the following years of services of employees who choose to continue applying the Labor Standard Law upon enforcement of the Labor Pension Act. Employees who meet the retirement requirements will be paid the pension based on their years of service and average salary or wage of the last six (6) months prior to retirement. Two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit is accrued for each additional year thereafter, up to a maximum of 45 units. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute 2% of the total salaries of the employees to the special pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan supervised by the Employee Pension Fund Reserve Supervisory Committee. Until the end of March 2021, the balance of the pension funds contributed to the special pension fund account at Bank of Taiwan was NT$ 97,936 thousand.

(b) For the aforementioned pension plan, the Group recognized pension costs of all NT$ 622 thousand and NT$128 thousand for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(c) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Group for the next annual reporting period as at March 31, 2021 is NT$3,648 thousand.

B. Defined contribution plans

(a) As of July 1, 2005, the Group instituted the defined contribution retirement plan according to the "Labor Pension Act", applicable to the native employees. The Group shall contribute the amount equivalent to 6% of the monthly salary of respective native employees to the individual pension accounts of the employees at Labor Insurance Bureau, with respect to the labor pension system under the "Labor Pension Act" chosen by employees. Retired employees may claim for pension disbursement in accordance with the status of their individual accounts and the cumulative contribution in the account through monthly payment or in lump sum.

(b) Foreign subsidiaries shall contribute specific ratio of the local employees' total salary, on a monthly basis, as the pension or fund of endowment insurance according to the local government regulations. The pension of each employee shall be arranged and managed by government. Except that the subsidiaries shall be obligated to contribute the fund on a monthly basis, the subsidiaries shall bear no other obligations.

(c) The pension expenses recognized under the Group's defined contributed pension regulations were NT$16,628 thousand and NT$15,660 thousand for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2020.

(16) EQUITY

A. The Company's outstanding common stock at beginning and ending is reconciled as follows:

Unit: share

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
At January 1	92,080,197	79,958,726	79,958,726
Convertible Bonds Transferred To Common Stock	301,175	12,121,471	-
At March 31	92,381,372	92,080,197	79,958,726

B. Capital surplus

(a) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Law amended in January 2012, capital surplus shall be first used to offset a deficit and then new shares or cash may be allocated based on realized capital surplus subject to shareholdings. Realized capital surplus referred to in the preceding paragraph included the surplus generated from donations and the excess of the issuance price over the par value of capital stock. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, the capital surplus may be transferred to common stock up to an annual limit of 10% of the paid-in capital.

(b) The balance of the Company's capital surplus:

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (Note1)			
Common stock premium	$ 210,163	$ 210,163	$ 210,163
Convertible corporate bond conversion premium	1,322,372	1,304,697	597,406
Treasury Stock Transactions	58,623	58,623	58,623
May be used to offset a deficit only (Note2)			
Donation from shareholders	1	1	1
Invalidated employee shareholding pledging	27,005	27,005	27,005
Such capital surplus may not be used for any purpose			
Others-issuance of new shares due to acquisition of shares of another company	19,858	19,858	19,858
Stock option (Elements of equity of convertible corporate bonds)	8,513	9,936	67,269
Total	$ 1,646,535	$ 1,630,283	$ 980,325

(Note1) Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital.

(Note2) Such type of capital reserve pertains to bequeathing to the accepting shareholders without cash inflow or reclassification of invalidated employee shareholding pledging.

Ⓐ The company issued the first , second and third Domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds; The company recognized NT$593,941 thousand as paid-in capital in excess of par-common stock and treasury stock transaction NT$8,477 thousand.

Ⓑ The 3rd domestic unsecured conversion of corporate bonds pay off convertible corporate bonds at expiry, in addition to bondholders with converting right not requesting for the conversion to be invalidated, the initially classified "capital reserve – shareholding pledging" balance at NT$27,005 thousand is reclassified as "capital reserve – invalidated shareholding pledging" item.

Ⓒ The group issued last time Domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds; The company recognized NT$49,759 thousand as paid-in capital in excess of par-common stock.

Ⓓ The Company received the shareholders' waiver of equity and 8 shares were transferred to the Company in June 2013. According to laws, the equity acquired by the Company upon receipt of the shareholders' waiver of the same shall be held as treasury stock and stated at the fair value of the stock on the same day, credited into capital surplus-donation from shareholders, NT$1 thousand.

Ⓔ The Company issued new shares and swapped the equity with the subsidiary, Chain-Logic International Corp. On June 15, 2002. The Company's shareholding is 100%. The difference between the investment cost and net worth of the acquired equity was NT$19,858 thousand on the date of investment, stated as capital surplus-others.

C. Retained earnings

(a) According to the company laws amended in May 2015, employee remuneration and remuneration to directors/supervisors shall not be allocated from earnings any longer. The Company has had the amended Articles of Incorporation resolved and approved by the board of directors on June 16, 2016. Therefore, if the Company has a profit at the year's final accounting, it shall first pay profit-seeking enterprise income tax and make up any losses from past years, and then make contribution of 10% of the balance to the statutory reserve, unless the statutory reserve reaches the amount of the Company paid-in capital, and also make provision/reversal of special reserves pursuant to laws. The residual balance shall be added to undistributed earnings carried from previous years. The Board shall draft a motion for allocation of the residual balance plus the undistributed earnings, and submit the same to a shareholders' meeting to resolve whether shareholder bonus shall be allocated or the earnings shall be retained.

(b) The shareholders' meeting resolved to amend the Company Act of Incorporation as following on June 17, 2011: For the time being, the Company's industrial development is still growing, the dividend policy requires that the board of directors shall draft the motion for allocation of earnings each year and submit the same to a shareholders' meeting for ratification, subject to the Company's present and future investment environments, funding demand, status of competition domestically/overseas and capital budget and by taking care of shareholders' interest, balanced stock dividend and the Company's long-term financial planning into consideration. The earnings will be allocated in the form of cash dividend or stock dividend, subject to the funding demand and level of dilution of EPS. The cash dividend to be allocated, if any, shall be no less than 10% of the total stock dividend.

(c) Legal reserve

According to the Company Law amended in January 2012, the Company shall contribute 10% from the income after tax as the legal reserve until it is equivalent to the gross capital. When the Company suffers no loss, new shares or cash may be allocated from the legal reserve upon resolution of the shareholders' meeting, provided that the new shares or cash allocated shall be no more than 25% of the paid-in capital.

(d) Special reserve

Following a company's adoption of the TIFRS for the preparation of its financial reports, when distributing distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and the total debit balance of other shareholders' equity. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed.

(e) The Company proposed to allocate the cash dividend, NT$415,716 thousand (NT$4.5 per share) by the Board of Directors meeting from earnings 2020 on March 26, 2021.

The Company resolved to allocate the cash dividend, NT$199,897 thousand (NT$2.5 per share) by the shareholders' meeting from earnings 2019 on June 15, 2020.

(f) The information about allocation of retained earning approved by the Board of Directors and resolved by a shareholders' meeting may be viewed at the "MOPS".

D. Treasury stock：N/A

E. Share-based payment－employee compensation plan

As of March 30, 2021, information on outstanding ESO is shown below: None.

(17) OPERATING INCOME

A. Operating income

	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2021	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2020
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sales revenue	$ 1,370,397	$ 1,309,960
Processing Fees revenue	53,008	50,538
Others		
Commission revenue	761	82
Total	$ 1,424,166	$ 1,360,580

B. Contract assets and contract liabilities

The Group recognized the contract assets and contract liabilities of the revenue from contracts with customers as following:

(a) Contract assets: None.

(b) Contract liabilities as following:

	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2021	Jan.1~Dec. 31, 2020	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2020
Contract liability-current			
Sales revenue received in advance	$ 733,581	$ 677,524	$ 701,135
Total	$ 733,581	$ 677,524	$ 701,135

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

	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2021	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2020
At January 1		
Revenue recognized in this period		
Sales revenue received in advance transfer to revenue	$ 145,102	$ 170,311
Total	$ 145,102	$ 170,311

(18) NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

A. Other gains and losses, net

	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2021	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2020
Gains (losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ -	$ -
Loss on obsolescence of property, plant and equipment	(1)	-
Gains (losses) on financial assets liabilities at fair value	(185)	(4,700)
Net currency exchange gains (losses)	7,062	2,899
Gains(losses) on lease modification	-	158
Others	(21)	(70)
Total	$ 6,855	$ (1,713)

B. Financial cost

	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2021	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2020
Interest expense		
Bank borrowings	$ 1,344	$ 1,502
The convertible bonds	526	3,827
Lease liability	700	949
subtotal	2,570	6,278
Less: capitalisation of qualifying assets	(1,230)	-
Total	$ 1,340	$ 6,278
Capitalized interest rate	0.60%~0.66%	0.83%~0.90%

C. Interest income

	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2021	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2020
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 751	$ 559
Imputed interest from rent	50	54
Total	$ 801	$ 613

(19)Income Tax

A. The Group's income tax expenses (gains) are specified as following:

	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2021	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2020
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 25,436	$ 20,670
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	-
Total current tax	25,436	20,670
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	44	6,762
Impact of change in tax rate	-	-
Total deferred tax	44	6,762
Income tax expense	$ 25,480	$ 27,432

B. The Group recognized Income tax expenses in other comprehensive income are NT$ 0 start from January to March, at 2021 and 2020.

C. The income tax expenses recognized under the title of equity are NT$0 start from January to March, at 2021 and 2020.

D. The investment credit tax on deferred income tax assets which has been recognized by the Company before March 30, 2021 shall be credited by the following deadline:

Item	Total credit	Deducted amount	Credited balance in current period	Balance to be credited	Last year of credit
R&D expenditure (projected) in 2021	$ 14,124	$ -	$ 10,901	$ -	(non-deferred)
	$ 14,124	$ -	$ 10,901	$ -	

(Note) According to the "Regulations Governing Investment Credit Applicable to a Company's R&D Expenditure" promulgated on November 8, 2010, the tax credit shall be no more than 30% of the income tax payable in the year and prohibited from being deferred until next year.

E. Authorization of income tax:

	Year
MPI Corporation	2019
Chain-Logic International Corp.	2019
Allstron Corp	2019

F. Under the amendments to the Income Tax Act which was promulgated in February 7, 2018, the Company's applicable income tax rate was 20% effective from January 1, 2018. The Company has accessed the impact of the change in income tax rate. Besides, the tax rate of undistributed earnings in 2018 was 5%.

(20) Earnings Per Common Share

A. Basic EPS

The basic EPS is calculated based on the income vested in the Company's common stock holders dividing by the weighted average number of outstanding common stock.

B. Diluted EPS

The diluted EPS is calculated upon adjustment of the effect of all potential diluted common stocks based on the income vested in the common stock holders and the weighted average number of outstanding common stock.

C. The Company's basic EPS and diluted EPS are calculated as follows:

	Jan 1~ Mar 31, 2021			Jan 1~Mar 31, 2020		
	Amount after tax	**Weighted average number of outstanding common stock (thousand shares)**	**EPS (NT$)**	**Amount after tax**	**Weighted average number of outstanding common stock (thousand shares)**	**EPS (NT$)**
Basic EPS						
Net profit attributed to the Company's common stock shareholders	$ 138,487	92,304	$ 1.50	$ 143,608	79,959	$ 1.80
Diluted EPS						
Net profit attributed to the Company's common stock shareholders	$ 138,487	92,304		$ 143,608	79,959	
Effect of all potential						

diluted common stocks						
4th domestic unsecured convertible corporate bond	-	1,801		-	13,863	
Employees' compensation	-	115		-	295	
Net profit attributed to the Company's common stock shareholders plus effect of potential common stocks	$ 138,487	94,220	$ 1.47	$ 143,608	94,117	$ 1.53

For the details about capital increase, please see Note 6(15).

(21) Employee benefits, depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses are summarized as follow

Nature \ Function	For the three-month period ended March 31,2021			For the three-month period ended March 31,2020		
	Operation cost	Operation expense	Operation cost	Operation expense	Operation cost	Operation expense
Employee benefit expense						
Wages and salaries	267,889	231,571	499,460	236,968	202,461	439,429
Labor and health insurance expense(Note1)	16,991	15,222	32,213	15,178	13,244	28,422
Pension costs(Note1)	9,554	7,696	17,250	8,969	6,819	15,788
Director remuneration	-	3,566	3,566	-	2,368	2,368
Other personnel expense (Note2)	31,549	8,483	40,032	24,392	6,522	30,914
Depreciation	74,718	31,556	106,274	94,558	29,701	124,259
Depletion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization	4,175	12,696	16,871	6,671	9,166	15,837

(Note1)In response to Covid-19, the government of mainland China has implemented to reduce the social insurance. Pension costs were be exempted from February to December 2020, and Labor and health insurance expense were be halved from February to June 2020.

(Note2)The other personnel expenses including food stipend, overtime pay and employee benefits.

A. According to the Company's existing articles of incorporation, the Company shall allocate remuneration to employees and remuneration to directors/supervisors when allocating the earnings.

B. The Company has approved the motion for amendments to the Articles of Incorporation on June 15, 2020:

If the Company retains income before tax after the account settlement, it shall allocate 0.1%~15% thereof as the remuneration to employees, and not be higher than 3% thereof as the remuneration to directors. However, profits must first be taken to offset against cumulative losses, if any. The remainder, if any, shall be allocated as the remuneration to employees and directors on a pro rata basis as referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The allocation of remuneration to employees and directors shall be resolved and approved by a majority of the directors present at a directors' meeting attended by more than two-thirds of the whole directors, and reported to a shareholders' meeting.

Employees’ remuneration may be paid in the form of stock or in cash, and can be paid to employees of affiliated companies that satisfy certain criteria.

C. The Company has approved the motion for amendments to the Articles of Incorporation on June 12, 2018:

If the Company retains income before tax after the account settlement, it shall allocate 0.1%~15% thereof as the remuneration to employees, and not be higher than 3% thereof as the remuneration to directors/supervisors. However, profits must first be taken to offset against cumulative losses, if any. The remainder, if any, shall be allocated as the remuneration to employees and directors/supervisors on a pro rata basis as referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The allocation of remuneration to employees and directors/supervisors shall be resolved and approved by a majority of the directors present at a directors' meeting attended by more than two-thirds of the whole directors, and reported to a shareholders' meeting.

Employees’ remuneration may be paid in the form of stock or in cash, and can be paid to employees of affiliated companies that satisfy certain criteria.

D. The Company estimated the remuneration to employees was NT$14,263 thousand and NT$15,158 thousand, respectively for the three-month ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 and the remuneration to directors NT$3,566 thousand and the remuneration to directors/supervisors NT$3,789 thousand. Said values were stated into salary expenses. The values were estimated based on the earnings gained until the current period (this year).

E. The remuneration to employees and directors/supervisors 2020 resolved to be allocated at the Board of Directors meeting on March 24, 2021 were NT$73,877 thousand and NT$18,469 thousand, respectively, identical with that recognized in the financial statement 2020, and the remuneration to employees will be paid in cash. The remuneration will be paid after the amended Articles of Incorporation is resolved at the general shareholders' meeting 2021.

F. The remuneration to employees and directors/supervisors 2019 resolved to be allocated at the shareholders' meeting on June 15, 2020 by the Board of Directors meeting were NT$43,950 thousand and NT$9,920 thousand, respectively, identical with that recognized in the financial statement 2019, and the remuneration to employees will be paid in cash. The remuneration will be paid after the general shareholders' meeting 2020.

G. The information about remuneration to employees and remuneration to directors/supervisors approved by the Board of Directors and resolved by a shareholders' meeting may be viewed at the “MOPS”.

(22) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities paid in cash in part only:

	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2021	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2020
Purchase of fixed assets	$ 110,175	$ 92,540
Add: opening balance of payable on equipment	133,660	65,720
Less: ending balance of payable on equipment	(130,781)	(17,065)
Cash paid during the period	$ 113,054	$ 141,195

B. Financing activities not affecting cash flow:

	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2021	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2020
Convertible bonds being converted to capital stocks	$ 3,012	$ -

7. Transactions with related parties

(1) Parent company and ultimate controller

The Company is the ultimate controller of the Group.

(2) The names and relationship of related parties: None.

(3) Important transactions with related parties

The balance and transaction between the Company and its subsidiaries have been derecognized from the consolidated financial statements and were not disclosed accordingly. There was no transaction between the Group and other related parties for the three-month ended March 30, 2021 and 2020.

(4) Information about remuneration to the management

Information about remuneration to the Group's management is stated as follows:

	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2021	Jan.1~Mar. 31, 2020
Salary and other short-term employee benefits	$ 3,096	$ 3,162
Resignation benefits	-	-
Retirement benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-
Total	$ 3,096	$ 3,162

Said remuneration to the management is decided by the Remuneration Committee subject to personal performance and market trend. For the relevant information, please see the annual report of the general shareholders' meeting.

8. Pledged assets

The following assets have been provided to the Group as the collaterals for bank loans, import business tax, sale commitment and notes payable. The book value thereof is stated as follows:

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Land	$ 770,963	$ 770,963	$ 770,963
Buildings	816,739	823,491	844,611
Pledged bank deposit (stated as other current assets)	24,185	16,523	4,324
Pledged time deposit (stated as other current assets)	5,024	5,023	21,966
Total	$ 1,616,911	$ 1,616,000	$ 1,641,864

9. Significant contingent liability and unrecognized contractual commitment

(1) Contingency: None.

(2) Commitment:

A. Balance of unused letter of credit issued by the Group, guarantee money paid and service charges: None.

B. The outstanding capital expenditure amount under the purchase orders signed is stated as following:

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	$ 138,602	$ 130,976	$ 416,227

10. Significant disaster loss: N/A.

11. Significant subsequent events: N/A.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Group’s capital management objective is intended to protect the Group's continued operation and ensure maintenance of well-founded credit ratings and optimal capital structure to reduce capital cost, in order to support the enterprise's operation and maximization of shareholders' return. The Group manages and adjusts the capital structure subject to the economic condition. The Group might adjust the stock dividend to be paid, refund of capital, issuance of new shares or realization of assets to reduce liabilities, in order to maintain and adjust the capital structure.

The Group controls its capital structure based on the debt/equity ratio. Said ratio is net liabilities dividing by the net worth. The Group maintained the same strategy in 2021 as that in 2020, dedicated to maintaining the debt/equity ratio in 50%~100%. The Company's debt ratios on March 31, 2021, December 31, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are stated as follows:

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Total liabilities	$ 3,100,290	$ 3,327,674	$ 3,577,048
Total net worth	5,807,573	5,648,918	4,518,063
Debt/equity ratio	53%	59%	79%

(2) Financial instruments by category

A. The financial instruments of the group are stated as follows:

(a) Financial assets: Including financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at amortized cost, cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, guarantee deposits paid and other financial assets.

(b) Financial liabilities: Including financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, short-term loans, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, corporate bonds payable (including current portion), long-term borrowings (including current portion), guarantee deposits received and other financial liabilities.

B. Risk management policies

(a) The Group's financial risk management aims to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to operating activities, and to identify measure and administer said risks based on policies and risk preference.

(b) The Group has established adequate policies, procedures and internal controls pursuant to the related regulations, in order to manage said financial risk. The important financial activities shall be audited and approved by the board of directors according to the related regulations and internal control system. In the duration of financial management activities, the Group shall strictly comply with the requirements related to financial risk management defined by the Company.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

The Group's market risk arises from market price fluctuation resulting in fluctuation of the fair value or cash flow of financial instruments. The market risk primarily includes foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and other pricing risks.

Practically, few single risk variances would change independently. Additionally, changes of various risk variances are generally correlative to each other. Notwithstanding, the sensitivity analysis of the following risks does not take the interaction of related risk variances into consideration.

Ⓐ Foreign exchange risk

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

The Group's receivable accounts denominated in foreign currency are identical with payable accounts denominated in foreign currency in some currencies and, therefore, the equivalent positions would produce the hedging effect naturally. Considering that said natural hedging did not meet the hedging accounting policy, the Group did not adopt the hedging accounting policy. Further, the net investment in foreign operations was identified as strategic investment. Therefore, the Company did not adopt any hedging policy against it.

The sensitivity analysis on the Company's foreign exchange risk was primarily intended to be conducted against the titles in foreign currencies at the end of the financial reporting and the effect produced by the revaluation/devaluation of related foreign currencies on the Group's income and equity. The Group's foreign exchange risk arises primarily from fluctuation in the foreign exchange rate of USD, Japanese Yen and Euro and RMB.

The Group's business lines involved some non-functional currencies (the functional currency of the Company and some of its subsidiaries was NTD, and that of some subsidiaries is USD, RMB or KRW). Therefore, the Company would be subject to the effect produced by fluctuation in foreign exchange rate. The information about assets denominated in foreign currency exposed to significant effect produced by fluctuation in foreign exchange rate is stated as follows:

	March 31, 2021			
	Currency unit	**Amount in foreign currency (thousand dollars)**	**Applicable foreign exchange rate, ending (Dollar)**	**Book value (NTD) (thousand dollars)**
Financial assets	NTD/USD	$ 25,037	28.499	$ 713,544
	NTD/JPY	$ 16,017	0.25753	$ 4,125
	NTD/EUR	$ 1,783	33.431	$ 59,612
	NTD/RMB	$ 113,437	4.3278	$ 490,932
	NTD/KRW	$ 5,188	0.0254	$ 132
	NTD/HKD	$ 12	3.616	$ 43

	Currency unit	Amount in foreign currency (thousand dollars)	Applicable foreign exchange rate, ending (Dollar)	Book value (NTD) (thousand dollars)
	NTD/MYR	$ 16	6.5725	$ 105
	NTD/SGD	$ 2	21.106	$ 52
	NTD/PHP	$ 91	0.5809	$ 53
	NTD/INR	$ 10	0.3835	$ 4
	NTD/GBP	$ 55	39,22451	$ 2,144
	NTD/RUB	$ 1	0.375	$ 1
Financial liabilities	NTD/USD	$ 7,213	28.608	$ 206,355
	NTD/JPY	$ 21,289	0.2596	$ 5,526
	NTD/EUR	$ 954	33.658	$ 32,125
	NTD/RMB	$ 577	4.373	$ 2,523
	NTD/MYR	$ 9	6.5725	$ 61

December 31, 2020

	Currency unit	Amount in foreign currency (thousand dollars)	Applicable foreign exchange rate, ending (Dollar)	Book value (NTD) (thousand dollars)
Financial assets	NTD/USD	$ 25,995	28.078	$ 729,897
	NTD/JPY	$ 1,025	0.27314	$ 280
	NTD/EUR	$ 1,619	34.512	$ 55,890
	NTD/RMB	$ 98,459	4.2947	$ 422,854
	NTD/KRW	$ 5,188	0.02644	$ 137
	NTD/HKD	$ 12	3.619	$ 43
	NTD/SGD	$ 6	21.409	$ 135
	NTD/MYR	$ 16	6.7895	$ 108
	NTD/GBP	$ 91	38.34776	$ 3,478
	NTD/INR	$ 10	0.3807	$ 4
	NTD/PHP	$ 91	0.5861	$ 53
Financial liabilities	NTD/USD	$ 5,345	28.257	$ 151,028
	NTD/JPY	$ 30,875	0.2745	$ 8,474
	NTD/EUR	$ 627	34.738	$ 21,791
	NTD/RMB	$ 1,721	4.341	$ 7,471
	NTD/GBP	$ 1	38.54	$ 8

March 31, 2020

	Currency unit	Amount in foreign currency (thousand dollars)	Applicable foreign exchange rate, ending (Dollar)	Book value (NTD) (thousand dollars)
Financial assets	NTD/USD	$ 29,888	30.747	$ 918,966
	NTD/JPY	$ 6,279	0.27841	$ 1,748
	NTD/EUR	$ 1,852	33.19	$ 61,461
	NTD/RMB	$ 57,901	4.3997	$ 254,748
	NTD/KRW	$ 5,188	0.025	$ 130
	NTD/HKD	$ 12	3.844	$ 45
	NTD/MYR	$ 16	6.7175	$ 107
	NTD/SGD	$ 6	21.105	$ 124
	NTD/THB	$ 3	0.8896	$ 2
	NTD/CHF	$ 1	31.17	$ 42

	NTD/PHP	$ 91	0.5865	$	53
	NTD/INR	$ 10	0.3965	$	4
	NTD/GBP	$ 80	37.2467	$	2,974
Financial liabilities					
	NTD/USD	$ 8,286	31.177	$	258,326
	NTD/JPY	$ 27,532	0.2808	$	7,730
	NTD/EUR	$ 403	33.442	$	13,488
	NTD/GBP	$ 214	4.441	$	952

In consideration of the Group's multiple functional currency types, the information about exchange gain or loss for currency is disclosed by summarization. The foreign currency exchange gain (loss) (including the realized and unrealized) was NT$7,062 thousand and NT$2,899 thousand until March 31, 2021 and 2020.

Ⓑ Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The interest rate risk arises when the fluctuation of market interest rate results in fluctuation in fair value of financial instruments or in future cash flow. The Group's interest rate risk arises primarily from the loan with floating interest rate.

The Group maintained adequate portfolio with fixed and floating interest rates to manage the interest rate risk.

Ⓒ Pricing risk

Due to the fact that in the investment held by the Group indicated in the individual balance sheet, the Group did not hold the financial assets including equity instruments. Therefore, the Group did not suffer significant pricing risk.

Ⓓ Other risks over market value

In addition to meeting expected consumption and sale needs, the Group did not sign any product contract which did not apply net settlement.

Ⓔ Under the circumstance that all of the other factors remained unchanged, the sensitivity analysis on the changes in related risks before tax on December 31, 2020, March 31, 2021 and 2020 are stated as following:

March 31, 2021

Primary risk	Range of change	Sensitivity of income
Foreign exchange risk risk	Fluctuation in foreign exchange rate+/- 3%	+/-30,725 Thousand
Interest rate risk	Loan with floating interest rate +/- 0.25%	+/-1,909 thousand

December 31, 2020

Primary risk	Range of change	Sensitivity of income
Foreign exchange risk risk	Fluctuation in foreign exchange rate+/- 3%	+/-30,723 thousand
Interest rate risk	Loan with floating interest rate +/- 0.25%	+/-1,909 thousand

March 31, 2020		
Primary risk	**Range of change**	**Sensitivity of income**
Foreign exchange risk risk	Fluctuation in foreign exchange rate+/- 3%	+/-28,758 thousand
Interest rate risk	Loan with floating interest rate +/- 0.25%	+/-1,789 thousand

(b) Credit risk

Ⓐ Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of debt instruments stated at amortized cost, at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Ⓑ The group set up the management of credit risk by group perspective. According to the loan policy expressly defined internally in the Group, each business dept. Within the Group shall conduct the management and credit risk analysis on each new customer before setting payment and proposing the delivery terms and conditions. The internal risk control evaluates customers' credit quality by taking into consideration the customers' financial position, and past experience and other factors. The individual risk limit is set by the management according to the internal or external ratings. The management will also control the periodic drawdown of credit limits. The main credit risk results from derivative financial instruments and the balance deposited in banks and financial organizations, and customers' credit risk, including the unearned accounts receivable and undertaken transactions. The Group also applied some credit enhancement instruments (e.g. advance sale receipts) in a timely manner to reduce customers' credit risk.

Ⓒ For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, no circumstances resulting in excess of the credit limit have taken place. Meanwhile, the management expects no material loss resulting from trading counterpart's failure to perform contract.

Ⓓ The Group's Finance Dept. Manages the credit risk over the deposits in banks and other financial instruments according to the Group's policy. The Group's trading counterparts were decided by the internal control procedure, who were trustworthy banks and corporations which were not expected to breach the contracts. Therefore, there should be no significant credit risk.

Ⓔ Guarantee

According to the Group's policy, the Group may only make financial guarantee for the subsidiaries wholly owned by the Group. Before March 31, 2021, December 31, 2020 and March 31, 2020, the Group has never made any endorsements/guarantees.

Ⓕ The Group 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 based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

Ⓖ The Group in line with credit risk management procedure, when the counterparty of transaction has financial difficulties, business accidents, restrictions on the acceptance of orders due to legal restrictions, refunds of company bills and any factors (such as fires, earthquakes and natural disasters). A default is considered to have occurred in the event that the possibility of recovering the receivable is very low, the default has occurred.

Ⓗ The Group classifies customer’s notes receivable, accounts receivable, contract assets and rents receivable in accordance with geographic area, product types, credit rating of customer, collaterals, credit risk on trade and customer types. The Group applies the modified approach using provision matrix to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.

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

Ⓙ The Group used the foreseeable of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research boom observation report to adjust historical and timely information to assess the loss allowance of notes receivable and accounts receivable. The group use provision matrix to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis. The provision matrix basis based on historical default rates observed during the lifetime of accounts receivable to adjust. On each reporting day, the Group updated the observed historical default rates and analyzed changes. On March 31, 2021, December 31, 2020 and March 31, 2020, the group expected credit loss rate during the lifetime is stated as follow:

	Notes Receivable	Accounts Receivable					
	dishonoured check	Without past due	1~90 days	91 to 180 days	181 to 360 days	1 to 2 years	More than 2 year
Expected loss rate	100%	0%	7%	15%	25%	50%	100%

Ⓚ The Group grants the loan period varying based on the evaluation on each trading customer, generally O/A 90 days or 150 days. For the information about the changes of loss allowance provided for the Group's impairment on receivable accounts and account age analysis on loans, please see Note 6(2) and Note 6(3).

(c) Liquidity risk

Ⓐ The liquidity risk arises when the Group fails to deliver cash or other financial assets to repay financial liabilities and to perform the related obligation. The Group managed the liquidity in a manner ensuring that the Company has sufficient working fund to repay matured liabilities under the general and critical circumstances, so as to avoid unacceptable loss or impairment on the Group's goodwill.

Ⓑ The Group's will call the management meeting periodically to assist Financial Accounting Dept. Control the need for cash flow and the optimal investment return in cash. Generally, the Group will ensure that it has sufficient cash to meet the need for expected operating expenditure for 90 days, including performance of financial obligation, but excluding the potential effect which it is impossible to expect reasonably under extreme circumstances, e.g. natural calamity. The unused limit of the Group's loan totaled NT$2,470,523 thousand on March 31, 2021.

Ⓒ The following table refers to the non-derivative financial liabilities and grouped subject to the relevant expiry dates. The non-derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the residual period from the date of balance sheet until the expiry date. Nevertheless, the Group did not hold derivative financial liabilities.

	March 31, 2021			
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**Within 1 year**	**1~2 years**	**More than 2 years**	**Total**
Short-term loan	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Payable accounts (including related party)	491,459	-	-	491,459
Other payable accounts (including related party)	701,466	-	-	701,466
Lease liabilities (note)	52,572	27,177	23,753	103,502
Long-term loan (including the current portion)	-	21,388	742,409	763,797
Corporate bond payable	116,644	-	-	116,644
Total	$ 1,362,141	$ 48,565	$ 766,162	$ 2,176,868

Non-derivative financial liabilities	December 31, 2020 Within 1 year	1~2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Short-term loan	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Payable accounts (including related party)	541,195	-	-	541,195
Other payable accounts (including related party)	929,411	-	-	929,411
Lease liabilities (note)	54,879	30,584	27,434	112,897
Long-term loan (including the current portion)	-	-	763,797	763,797
Corporate bond payable	135,576	-	-	135,576
Total	$ 1,661,061	$ 30,584	$ 791,231	$ 2,482,876

Non-derivative financial liabilities	March 31, 2020 Within 1 year	1~2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Short-term loan	$ 490,000	$ -	$ -	$ 490,000
Payable accounts (including related party)	452,440	-	-	452,440
Other payable accounts (including related party)	526,642	-	-	526,642
Lease liabilities (note)	74,366	35,433	28,108	137,907
Long-term loan (including the current portion)	-	-	225,744	225,744
Corporate bond payable	-	-	906,312	906,312
Total	$ 1,543,448	$ 35,433	$ 1,160,164	$ 2,739,045

<Note>

Lease payments are low-value asset leases or short-term leases that are exempt from recognition of lease liabilities. If lease payment are significant, it should be disclose the maturity analysis of the contractual cash flow amounts.

(2) 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 takes place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Ⓑ Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of the Group’s investment in corporate bonds is included in Level 2.

Ⓒ Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Ⓐ Except for those listed in the table below, the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost－current, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, pledged deposit, short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable and other payables are approximate to their fair values.

	March 31, 2021			
		Fair value		
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Bonds payable (including current portion)	$ 116,644	-	$ 116,644	-

	December 31, 2020			
		Fair value		
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level3
Financial assets	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Bonds payable (including current portion)	$ 135,576	-	$135,576	-

	March 31, 2020			
		Fair value		
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Bonds payable (including current portion)	$ 906,312	-	$ 906,312	-

Ⓑ The methods and assumptions of fair value estimate are as follows:

Corporate bond payable: The cash flow expected to be paid is measured by the present value discounted of the market interest rate on the balance sheet date.

C. 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 are as follows:

ⒶThe Group measured at fair value by level on the basis of the assets and liabilities:

	March 31, 2021			
		Fair value		
	Book value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss－current convertible bonds option	$ 911	-	$ 911	-
Non-recurring fair value measurements	-	-	-	-
Liabilities				
Recurring fair value measurements	-	-	-	-

	December 31, 2020			
		Fair value		
	Book value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss－current convertible bonds option	$ 1,289	-	$ 1,289	-
Non-recurring fair value measurements	-	-	-	-
Liabilities				
Recurring fair value measurements	-	-	-	-

	March 31, 2020			
		Fair value		
	Book value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements	-	-	-	-
Non-recurring fair value measurements	-	-	-	-
Liabilities				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss－non-current convertible bonds option	$ 5,084	-	$ 5,084	-

Ⓑ The methods and assumptions of fair value estimate are as follows:

Convertible bonds option

Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 2 fair value measurement

Financial instruments	Instruments and inputs
Convertible bonds option	Binomial tree valuation model： Evaluated by the observable of duration, conversion price, volatility, risk-free interest rate, risk discount rate, and liquidity risk at the balance sheet date.

D. There were no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020.

13. Disclosures of Notes

(1) Information about important transactions

According to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the Group shall also disclose the information about important transactions:

No.	Contents	January ~ March 2021
1	Loans to others	N/A
2	Endorsement/guarantees made for others	N/A

3	Marketable securities-ending	N/A
4	Cumulative amount of the same marketable securities purchased or sold reaching 300 million NTD or more than 20% of the paid-in capital in the current period.	N/A
5	Acquisition amount of real estate reaching 300 million NTD or more than 20% of the Paid-in capital.	N/A
6	Amount on disposal of real estate reaching 300 million NTD or more than 20% of the Paid-in capital.	N/A
7	Amount on purchase from and sale to related parties reaching 100 million NTD or more than 20% of the Paid-in capital.	N/A
8	Accounts receivable-related party reaching 100 million NTD or more than 20% of the Paid-in capital.	N/A
9	Transactions of derivative instruments.	N/A
10	Business relationship and important transactions between parent company and subsidiaries.	Attached table 1

Attached table 1： Business relationship and important transactions between parent company and subsidiaries

a. For the three months ended March 31, 2021

No. (Note 1)	Trader	Trading counterpart	Affiliation with trader (Note 2)	Status of transaction			
				Title	Amount	Trading terms and conditions	To consolidated operating revenue or total assets (Note 3)
0	MPI Corporation	Chain-Logic International Corp.	1	Sales revenue	$ 10,944	Note 4	1%
				Receivable accounts	$ 24,184	Note 6	-
				Advance sale receipts	$ 74,670	Note 4	1%
				Other receivable accounts	$ 1,140	Note 8	-
				Rent revenue	$ 966	Note 7	-
0	MPI Corporation	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	1	Sales revenue	$ 15,445	Note 4	1%
				Receivable accounts	$ 38,348	Note 6	-
				Other receivable accounts	$ 4,666	Note 8	-
				Other gains	$ 4,703	Note 4	-
0	MPI Corporation	MPI AMERICA INC.	1	Sales revenue	$ 129,875	Note 4	9%
				Receivable accounts	$ 360,687	Note 6	4%
				Advance sale receipts	$ 41,718	Note 4	-
				Others gains	$ 1,039	Note 4	-
				Temporary receipts	$ 312	Note 6	-
0	MPI Corporation	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	1	Sales revenue	$ 89,449	Note 4	6%
				Receivable accounts	$ 277,632	Note 6	3%
				Other receivable accounts	$ 11,826	Note 8	-
				Other gains	$ 6,271	Note 4	-
0	MPI Corporation	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	1	Sale revenue	$ 764	Note 4	-

				Receivable accounts	$ 771	Note 6	-
				Other gains	$ 141	Note 4	-
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	MPI Corporation	2	Sales revenue	$ 2,469	Note 4	-
				Receivable accounts	$ 3,801	Note 6	-
				Revenue from commission	$ 5,601	Note 5	-
				Receivable Commission	$ 9,837	Note 6	-
				Other receivable accounts	$ 146	Note 8	-
				Other gains	$ 407	Note 4	-
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	3	Sale revenue	$ 815	Note 4	-
				Receivable accounts	$ 815	Note 6	-
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	3	Revenue from commission	$ 513	Note 5	-
				Receivable Commission	$ 513	Note 6	-
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	3	Sale revenue	$ 1,829	Note 4	-
				Receivable accounts	$ 5,469	Note 6	-
				Advance sale receipts	$ 369	Note 4	-
2	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	Chain-Logic International Corp.	3	Sales revenue	$ 365	Note 4	-
				Receivable accounts	$ 404	Note 6	-
2	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	3	Sales revenue	$ 1,316	Note 4	-
				Receivable accounts	$ 1,328	Note 6	-
3	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	MPI Corporation	2	Revenue from commission	$ 1,423	Note 4	-
3	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	Chain-Logic International Corp.	3	Sales revenue	$ 1,130	Note 4	-
3	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	3	Receivable accounts	$ 486	Note 6	-
4	MPI AMERICA INC.	MPI Corporation	2	Sales revenue	$ 526	Note 4	-
				Receivable accounts	$ 16	Note 6	-
4	MPI AMERICA INC.	MPI Corporation	3	Sales revenue	$ 425	Note 4	-

b. For the three months ended March 31, 2020

No. (Note 1)	Trader	Trading counterpart	Affiliation with trader (Note 2)	Status of transaction			
				Title	Amount	Trading terms and conditions	To consolidated operating revenue or total assets (Note 3)
0	MPI Corporation	Chain-Logic International Corp.	1	Sale revenue	$ 9,267	Note 4	1%
				Receivable accounts	$ 5,850	Note 6	-
				Advance sale receipts	$ 28,777	Note 4	-

				Other receivable accounts Rent revenue	$ $	1,135 965	Note 8 Note 7	- -
0	MPI Corporation	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	1	Sale revenue Receivable accounts Other revenue Other receivable accounts	$ $ $ $	138 448 4,114 18.485	Note 4 Note 6 Note 4 Note 8	- - - -
0	MPI Corporation	MPI AMERICA INC.	1	Sale revenue Receivable accounts Advance sale receipts Other revenue Temporary payments Temporary receipts	$ $ $ $ $ $	105,938 268,413 13,184 154 80 90	Note 4 Note 6 Note 4 Note 4 Note 6 Note 6	8% 3% - - - -
0	MPI Corporation	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	1	Sale revenue Receivable accounts Other receivable accounts Other revenue	$ $ $ $	98,724 291,077 46,978 5,143	Note 4 Note 6 Note 8 Note 4	7% 4% 1% -
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	MPI Corporation	2	Sale revenue Receivable accounts Revenue from commission Receivable Commission Other receivable accounts Other revenue	$ $ $ $ $ $	4,386 5,902 10,079 16,645 209 735	Note 4 Note 6 Note 5 Note 6 Note 8 Note 4	- - 1% - - -
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	3	Sale revenue Receivable accounts Advance sale receipts	$ $ $	112 319 90	Note 4 Note 6 Note 4	- - -
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	3	Revenue from commission Receivable Commission	$ $	578 582	Note 5 Note 6	- -
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	3	Sale revenue Receivable accounts	$ $	3,976 8,219	Note 4 Note 6	- -
2	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	Chain-Logic International Corp.	3	Sale revenue Receivable accounts	$ $	2,667 3,030	Note 4 Note 6	- -
2	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	3	Sales revenue Receivable accounts	$ $	683 773	Note 4 Note 6	- -

3	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	MPI Corporation	2	Revenue from commission Receivable Commission	$ 4,752 $ 1,048	Note 5 Note 6	- -
3	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	Chain-Logic International Corp.	3	Sales revenue Receivable accounts	$ 822 $ 892	Note 4 Note 6	- -
3	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	3	Receivable accounts	$ 41	Note 4	-
4	MPI AMERICA INC.	MPI Corporation	2	Receivable accounts	$ 13	Note 6	-
5	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	3	Sale revenue Receivable accounts	$ 14 $ 15	Note 4 Note 6	- -

Note 1: Transactions between parent company and its subsidiaries are numbered as follows:

(1) "0" for parent company.

(2) Each subsidiary is numbered in sequential order starting from 1.

Note 2: Related-party transactions are divided into the three categories as follows (If it refers to the same transaction between parent company and subsidiary or subsidiary and subsidiary, the transaction is not required to be disclosed repeatedly. For example, if the parent company has disclosed any transaction between it and its subsidiary, the subsidiary is not required to disclose the same transaction again. If either of the subsidiaries which trade with each other has disclosed the transaction, the other subsidiary is not required to disclose the same transaction again.)

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: For assets and liabilities, the proportion to the consolidated total income or total assets is shown as the Ratio of Shareholding to the consolidated total assets for the period ended on Sep 30. For income, it shall be shown as a Ratio of Shareholding to the consolidated Total incomes for the period ended on Mar 31.

Note 4: Processed under the general trading conditions and price.

Note 5: Based on the price agreed by both parties.

Note 6: O/A 30~180 days, same as that applicable to the general customers or suppliers.

Note 7: Based on the rent agreed by both parties.

Note 8: Out-of-pocket expenses of the general expenditure.

(2) Information about investees

The information about name, territory, business lines, original investment amount, shares held at ending, income and investment income recognized in the current period of the investees in which the Group may exert material influence or control directly or indirectly (exclusive of investees in Mainland China) for the three months ended March 31, 2021 is stated as following:

Investor	Investee	Territory	Business lines	Original investment amount		Held at ending			Investee income(losses) recognized in current period (Note 1)	Investment income(losses) recognized in the current period (Note 2) (Note 3)	Remark
				End of the period	End of last year	Quantity	Ratio	Book value			
MPI Corporation	MPI TRADING CORP.	Offshore Chambers, P.O.BOX 217, APIA,SAMOA	Trading of probe cards and semi-automatic probers	$ 32	$ 32	1,000	100%	$ 57,994	$ (1,579)	$ (1,579)	Subsidiary of MPI Corporation
MPI Corporation	MMI HOLDING CO.,LTD.	Offshore Chambers, P.O.BOX 217, APIA,SAMOA	Holding company	$ 573,502	$ 573,502	18,267,987	100%	$ 540,993	$ 504	$ (2,083)	Subsidiary of MPI Corporation
MPI Corporation	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	134 Gunseo-ri, Jikson-eub, Seobuk-gu, Cheonan, Chungnam,331-811, Korea	Manufacturing, processing and sale of semi-conductor equipment and industrial mechanical spare parts, and manufacturing and sale of pottery and electronic spare parts	$ 53,767	$ 53,767	400,000	80%	$ 34,670	$ 194	$ 164	Subsidiary of MPI Corporation
MPI Corporation	Chain-Logic International Corp.	3F, No. 153, Zhonghe Street, Zhubei City, Hsinchu County	Professional agent of semi-conductor	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	5,000,000	100%	$ 214,450	$ (7,089)	$ (7,088)	Subsidiary of MPI Corporation
MPI Corporation	Allstron Corporation	No. 8, Lane 98, Jiaren Street, Neighborhood 36, Xinan Vil., Zhubei City, Hsinchu County	High-frequency wafer measurement probe card manufacturer	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	1,550,000	100%	$ 1,536	$ —	$ —	Subsidiary of MPI Corporation
MPI Corporation	MPA TRADING CORP.	Vistra (Anguilla) Limited, Vistra Corporate Services Centre, Albert Lake Drive, The Valley, Anguilla, British West Indies.	Holding company	$ 37,881	$ 37,881	1,250,000	100%	$ (184,209)	$ (20,098)	$ (20,098)	Subsidiary of MPI Corporation
Chain-Logic International Corp.	CHAIN-LOGIC TRADING CORP.	Offshore Incorporations (Mauritius) Limited, G.P.O.BOX 365,307 St James Court, St Denis Street, Port Louis, Republic of Mauritius.	Primarily engaged in international trading	$ 3,724	$ 3,724 (Note 4)	100	100%	$ 7,473	$ (44)	—	Subsidiary of Chain-Logic International Corp.
MPI Corporation	MPI America Inc	2360 QUME DRIVE,SUITE C,SAN JOSE,CA	Trading of probe cards and semi-automatic probers	$ 36,366	$ 36,366	1,200,000	100%	$ (179,620)	$ (20,091)	—	Subsidiary of MPA TRADING CORP.

Note 1: Except MMI HOLDING CO., LTD., which recognized the investment income based on the financial statements reviewed by other external auditors, the investment income of the others were recognized based on the financial statements reviewed by the parent company's external auditors.

Note 2: The investment income recognized in the current period includes the investment income recognized under equity method and realized (unrealized) gain recognized from upstream/side stream transactions.

Note 3: The subsidiaries' income recognized in the current period includes the investment income to be recognized for their re-investment pursuant to the requirements.

Note 4: The subsidiary of the Group – CHAIN-LOGIC TRADING CORP. has reduced the cash capital US$1,100,000 (equivalent to NT$34,234 thousand) in July 2019 and US$300,000 (equivalent to NT$8,963 thousand) in January 2020. So far, the Group has invested a total of US$100 in the subsidiary, CHAIN-LOGIC TRADING CORP., totaling 100 shares, at the par value of US$1 per share. The Company's shareholding was 100%.

(3) Information related to investments in China:

A. Information related to investments in the territories of Mainland China

Name of Chinese investee	Business lines	Paid-in capital	Mode of investment	Accumulated investment balance, beginning	Amount remitted or recovered in the current period		Accumulated investment balance, ending	Investee income recognized in current period	Direct and indirect shareholding of the Company	Investment income(losses) recognized in the current period (Note 2)	Book value, ending	Accumulated investment income received until the end of period
					outflow	inflow						
Lumitek (Changzhou) Co. Ltd.	R&D and production of LED semi-conductor LED chips, spare parts of calculators, LED process equipment, and new electronic components; procurement, wholesale, commissioned agency and import/export of electronic materials, electronic components, electronic products, LED process equipment, mechanical equipment and spare parts.	USD 16,000,000 ($ 502,470)	(Note 1)	USD 16,000,000 ($ 502,470)	—	—	USD 16,000,000 ($ 502,470)	$ 7,604	100 %	$ 7,604	$ 497,045	-
MPI (Suzhou) Corporation	R&D and production of LED semi-conductor LED chips, spare parts of calculators, LED process equipment, and new electronic components; procurement, wholesale, commissioned agency and import/export of electronic materials, electronic components, electronic products, LED process equipment, mechanical equipment and spare parts.	USD 2,000,000 ($60,180) Registered Capital USD 3,000,000 ($ 90,270)	(Note 1)	USD 2,000,000 ($60,180)	—	—	USD 2,000,000 ($60,180)	$ (7,276)	100 %	$ (7,276)	$ 56,949	-

Note 1: Reinvest the company in Mainland China via the offshore subsidiary, MMI HOLDING CO., LTD.

Note 2: Except the financial statement of Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd., which was reviewed by company's external auditors., the investment income not recognized based on the financial statements reviewed by the parent company's external auditors was recognized under the equity method.

B. Information related to ceiling on investment in Mainland China

Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China at the end of period	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs	Ceiling on investment in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (Note)
USD 18,000,000 (NTD 562,650)	USD 19,410,272.42 (NTD 611,455)	NTD 3,484,544

Note 1: The ceiling shall be the higher of the net worth or 60% of the consolidated net worth.

Note 2: (a) Investment amount approved by the Investment LEDA-ONE (Shenzhen) Co. was liquidated and Written off in May 2017 and remitted the surplus investment US$155,857.58 (equivalent to NT$4,677 thousand) to offset the investment amount approved by the MOEA. The original investment amount at US$1,800,000(equivalent to NT$54,111 thousand) is still in total of US$1,644,142.42(equivalent to NT$49,434 thousand) that could not be offset the investment amount.

(b) MJC Microelectronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. was transferred to Japanese MJC Corporation in March, 2018, and the transfer amount of USD2,857,000 (equivalent to NT$84,006 thousand) was used to deduct the mainland investment quota in April, 2018.

(c) MJC Microelectronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. was liquidated in August, 2018, and in September, 2018, the liquidation amount of US$936,870 (equivalent to NT$28,669 thousand) was used to deduct the accumulated amount of investment in Mainland China.

(d) The subsidiary of the Group – CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP. has passed the reduction of cash capital US$1,100,000 (equivalent to NT$34,234 thousand) by the Board of Directors meeting, and the amount of cash capital reduction has remitted to CHAIN-LOGIC TRADING CORP. in July, 2019. The amount was used to deduct the accumulated amount of investment in Mainland China.

(e) The subsidiary of the Group – CHAIN LOGIC (SHANGHAI) INTERNATIONAL CORP. was liquidated and written down in November, 2019. Part of the liquidation amount of US$300,000 (equivalent to NT$8,963 thousand) has remitted to Chain-Logic International Corp. by CHAIN-LOGIC TRADING CORP. in January, 2020 and was used to deduct the accumulated amount of investment in Mainland China. The Investment been approved by Commission on MOEA put on record on February 27, 2020.

C. Important transactions:

For the important transactions of the Group with the investees in Mainland China, direct or indirect, for the three months ended March 31， 2021 (which have been eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements), please see the "Information related to the investees" and "Major business dealings and transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries".

(4) Information of major shareholders

Shares / Name of major shareholders	Total Shares Owned	Ownership Percentage
MPI Investment Corporation	8,334,626	9.02%

Note1: The table is based on the information provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation for stockholders holding greater than 5% of MPI Corporation stocks completed the process of registration and book-entry delivery in dematerialized from on the last business date of current quarter. There may be a discrepancy in the number of shares recorded on the Company's consolidated financial statements and its dematerialized securities arising from the difference in basis of preparation.

Note2: As table above, the shareholder who delivers the shares to the trust is disclosed by the individual trustee who opened the trust account. In accordance with the Securities Exchange Act, the shareholders have to disclose the insider equity more than 10% of the shares, include their own shares and their delivery to the trust and have the right to make decision on trust property. Information on insider equity declaration is available on the Market Observation Post System website.

Note3: The principle of this table is based on the list of securities owners at the book closure date announced by the interim shareholders meeting without margin trading-short.

Note4: Ratio of holding shares (%) = total number of shares holding by the shareholder / total number of shares delivered in dematerialized form

Note5: The total number of common stock and preferred stock delivered in dematerialized form (including treasury stock) were 92,381,372 shares = 92,381,372 (common stock) + 0 (preferred stock).

14. Information by department

(1) General information

The Group primarily engages in manufacturing, processing, maintenance, import/export and trading of semi-conductor production process and testing equipments.

(2) To report the information about department income, assets and liabilities, and basis of measurement and reconciliation

The department income, department assets and department liabilities are consistent with those identified in the financial statements. Please see the balance sheet and comprehensive income statement.

(3) By product and labor service:

The Group engages in a single industry. Its revenue from customers is primarily generated from the sale of semi-conductor production process and testing equipment.