Stock Code: 6223

MPI CORPORATION and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 and

Independent Auditors' Review Report

Head Office: No. 155, Zhonghe Street, Zhubei City, Hsinchu County, Taiwan
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MPI CORPORATION and Subsidiaries

Page

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** and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2022 and 2021 and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, and the changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, 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 nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022 and 2021. Total assets of these subsidiaries and investments amounted to NT$1,853,168 thousand and NT$1,528,223 thousand, representing 17.67% and 16.05% of the related consolidated totals, and total liabilities amounted to NT$500,995 thousand and

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NT$534,241 thousand, representing 13.08% and 14.46% of the related consolidated totals, as of September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Total comprehensive income of these subsidiaries including share of profit of associates were NT$69,852 thousand and NT$(20,707) thousand, constituting 19.38% and (11.81)% of the consolidated totals for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 respectively. Total comprehensive income of these subsidiaries including share of profit of associates were NT$92,841 thousand and NT$(58,408) thousand, constituting 9.52% and (12.45) % of the consolidated totals for the nine-month periods then ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 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, nothing has to come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of September 30, 2022 and 2021, and its consolidated financial performance for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, and its consolidated cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, in accordance 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 6(21) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the comparative figures of Celadon Systems Inc. have been restated as if the initial accounting was completed at the acquisition date.

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Sun Rise CPAs & Company

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

November 10, 2022

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)

September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 AND September 30, 2021

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

(UNAUDITED)

		September 30, 2022		December 31, 2021		September 30, 2021 (After restatement)	
ASSETS	Note	Amounts	%	Amounts	%	Amounts	%
CURRENT ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 1,686,759	16	$ 1,324,292	14	$ 1,172,110	12
Financial assests at fair value through Profit or Loss-current	6(13)	-	-	68	-	80	-
Notes receivable, net	6(3)	101,696	1	170,531	2	153,966	2
Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	1,307,191	13	1,213,429	12	1,208,640	13
Other receivables		17,449	-	12,480	-	6,486	-
Income tax receivable		-	-	27	-	28	-
Inventories, net	6(5)	2,724,731	26	2,574,596	26	2,613,933	27
Prepayments		124,740	1	119,654	1	170,159	2
Other current assets	8	32,608	-	14,977	-	21,302	-
Total Current Assets		5,995,174	57	5,430,054	55	5,346,704	56
NONCURRENT ASSETS							
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income－non-current	6(2)	187,780	2	166,460	2	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	6(6).8	3,436,937	33	3,532,459	36	3,446,290	36
Right-of-use assets	6(7)	179,869	2	160,287	2	107,694	1
Intangible assets	6(8)	292,952	3	253,555	2	247,355	3
Deferred income tax assets	6(19)	122,881	1	125,092	1	117,001	1
Other noncurrent assets	6(9).8	270,287	2	189,562	2	257,885	3
Total Noncurrent Assets		4,490,706	43	4,427,415	45	4,176,225	44
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 10,485,880	100	$ 9,857,469	100	$ 9,522,929	100

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

MPI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (LIABILITIES AND EQUITY)

September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 AND September 30, 2021

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

(UNAUDITED)

		September 30, 2022		December 31, 2021		September 30, 2021 (After restatement)	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Note	Amounts	%	Amounts	%	Amounts	%
CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Short-term loans	6(10)	$ -	-	$ 100,000	1	$ 500,000	5
Contract liabilities－current	6(17)	842,275	8	677,836	7	759,684	8
Notes payable		4,110	-	5,765	-	6,500	-
Accounts payable		538,352	5	556,434	5	625,371	7
Payables on equipment		30,398	-	61,003	1	65,758	1
Other payables	6(11)	798,435	8	896,463	9	686,391	7
Income tax payable		180,077	2	130,842	1	85,849	1
Provisions－current	6(12)	12,801	-	11,955	-	13,634	-
Lease liabilities－current	6(7)	65,648	1	59,883	1	49,389	1
Current portion of bonds payable	6(13)	-	-	9,536	-	9,496	-
Current portion of long-term loans	6(14)	74,057	1	10,605	-	2,087	-
Other current liabilities		29,932	-	17,746	-	30,061	-
Total Current Liabilities		2,576,085	25	2,538,068	25	2,834,220	30
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES							
Long-term loans	6(14)	1,069,901	10	1,134,893	12	772,896	8
Provisions－non-current	6(12)	1,464	-	2,684	-	-	-
Deferred income tax liabilities	6(19)	39,355	1	10,921	-	12,218	-
Lease liabilities－non-current	6(7)	115,906	1	101,708	1	59,500	1
Net defined benefit liability	6(15)	25,259	-	20,037	-	15,316	-
Other noncurrent liabilities		1,456	-	1,356	-	96	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		1,253,341	12	1,271,599	13	860,026	9
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,829,426	37	3,809,667	38	3,694,246	39
EQUITY	6(16)						
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT							
Capital common stock		942,311	9	940,738	10	940,738	10
Capital surplus		1,744,545	17	1,736,500	18	1,736,500	18
Retained earnings							
Appropriated as legal capital reserve		779,739	7	710,848	7	710,848	7
Appropriated as special capital reserve		80,205	1	79,234	1	79,234	1
Unappropriated earnings		3,178,119	30	2,651,200	27	2,435,061	26
Total Retained Earnings		4,038,063	38	3,441,282	35	3,225,143	34
Others							
Foreign currency translation adjustments		(45,868)	(1)	(78,665)	(1)	(82,916)	(1)
Unrealized gain (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(2)	(31,412)	-	(1,540)	-	-	-
Total others		(77,280)	(1)	(80,205)	(1)	(82,916)	(1)
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent		6,647,639	63	6,038,315	62	5,819,465	61
NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS		8,815	-	9,487	-	9,218	-
TOTAL EQUITY		6,656,454	63	6,047,802	62	5,828,683	61
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		$ 10,485,880	100	$ 9,857,469	100	$ 9,522,929	100

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

MPI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021

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

(UNAUDITED)

Items	Note	July 1~September 30, 2022		July 1~September 30, 2021		January 1 ~ September 30, 2022		January 1 ~ September 30, 2021	
		Amounts	%	Amounts	%	Amounts	%	Amounts	%
OPERATING REVENUE, NET	6(17)								
Sales revenue		$ 1,894,910	98	$ 1,559,096	95	$ 5,368,742	97	$ 4,421,247	95
Less: sales returns		-	-	(897)	-	(1,556)	-	(1,708)	-
sales discounts and allowances		(5,949)	-	(7,616)	-	(15,758)	-	(13,858)	-
Commission revenue		9,378	-	1,237	-	10,779	-	1,995	-
Processing Fees revenue		37,959	2	90,851	5	178,123	3	235,799	5
Operating Revenue, net		1,936,298	100	1,642,671	100	5,540,330	100	4,643,475	100
OPERATING COSTS	6(5)	(1,036,369)	(54)	(960,405)	(58)	(3,012,173)	(54)	(2,694,490)	(58)
GROSS PROFIT, NET		899,929	46	682,266	42	2,528,157	46	1,948,985	42
OPERATING EXPENSES									
Selling expenses		(224,036)	(11)	(176,694)	(11)	(624,133)	(11)	(511,818)	(11)
General & administrative expenses		(135,120)	(7)	(123,233)	(8)	(380,689)	(7)	(333,723)	(7)
Research and development expenses	6(8)	(196,481)	(10)	(182,721)	(11)	(551,035)	(10)	(540,285)	(12)
Expected Credit (losses)gains	6(4)	1,682	-	(191)	-	(5,660)	-	5,579	-
Operating expenses, net		(553,955)	(28)	(482,839)	(30)	(1,561,517)	(28)	(1,380,247)	(30)
OPERATING INCOME		345,974	18	199,427	12	966,640	18	568,738	12
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES									
Other gains and losses, net	6(18)	72,757	4	(54)	-	169,188	3	(27,845)	(1)
Finance costs	6(18)	(4,092)	-	(2,226)	-	(10,763)	-	(4,655)	-
Interest income	6(18)	1,040	-	341	-	2,397	-	1,776	-
Dividend revenue		1,399	-	-	-	1,399	-	-	-
Rent income	6(7)	4,058	-	2,227	-	12,236	-	6,824	-
Other non-operating revenue-other items		11,919	1	10,525	1	31,193	1	23,500	1
Total Non-operating Income and Expenses		87,081	5	10,813	1	205,650	4	(400)	-
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		433,055	23	210,240	13	1,172,290	22	568,338	12
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	6(19)	(67,982)	(4)	(32,521)	(2)	(199,429)	(4)	(94,341)	(2)
NET INCOME		365,073	19	177,719	11	972,861	18	473,997	10
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)									
Items that are not to be reclassified to profit or loss									
Unrealized gain (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(2)	(16,922)	(1)	-	-	(29,872)	(1)	-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss									
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		12,212	1	(2,455)	-	32,359	1	(4,669)	-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax		(4,710)	-	(2,455)	-	2,487	-	(4,669)	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		$ 360,363	19	$ 175,264	11	$ 975,348	18	$ 469,328	10
NET INCOME(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO：									
Shareholders of the parent		$ 365,118	19	$ 176,905	11	$ 973,095	18	$ 472,765	10
Non-controlling interests		(45)	-	814	-	(234)	-	1,232	-
		$ 365,073	19	$ 177,719	11	$ 972,861	18	$ 473,997	10
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME(LOSS)									
Shareholders of the parent		$ 360,687	19	$ 174,909	11	$ 976,020	18	$ 469,083	10
Non-controlling interests		(324)	-	355	-	(672)	-	245	-
		$ 360,363	19	$ 175,264	11	$ 975,348	18	$ 469,328	10
		After-tax		After-tax		After-tax		After-tax	
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE(NTD)	6(20)								
Basic earnings per share		$ 3.88		$ 1.88		$ 10.34		$ 5.08	
Diluted earnings per share		$ 3.86		$ 1.88		$ 10.20		$ 5.05	

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

MPI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

From January 1 to September 30, 2022 and 2021

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

(UNAUDITED)

	Capital		Retained Earnings			Others				
Item	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal Capital Reserve	Special Capital Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Unrealized gain (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
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
Legal capital reserve			70,873		(70,873)			-		-
Special capital reserve				10,757	(10,757)			-		-
Cash Dividends of Common Stock					(415,716)			(415,716)		(415,716)
Capital reserve from stock warrants		115,466						115,466		115,466
Other changes in capital surplus		(9,249)						(9,249)		(9,249)
Net Income for the nine months period ended September 30, 2021					472,765			472,765	1,232	473,997
Other comprehensive income for the nine months period ended September 30, 2021						(3,682)		(3,682)	(987)	(4,669)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	472,765	(3,682)		469,083	245	469,328
Convertible Bonds Transferred To Common Stock	19,936	-						19,936		19,936
BALANCE,SEPTEMBER,30,2021	$ 940,738	$ 1,736,500	$ 710,848	$ 79,234	$ 2,435,061	$ (82,916)	$ -	$ 5,819,465	$ 9,218	$ 5,828,683
BALANCE,JANUARY,1,2022	$ 940,738	$ 1,736,500	$ 710,848	$ 79,234	$ 2,651,200	$ (78,665)	$ (1,540)	$ 6,038,315	$ 9,487	$ 6,047,802
Legal capital reserve			68,891		(68,891)			-		-
Special capital reserve				971	(971)			-		-
Cash Dividends of Common Stock					(376,314)			(376,314)		(376,314)
Capital reserve from stock warrants		(687)						(687)		(687)
Other changes in capital surplus		8,732						8,732		8,732
Net Income for the nine months period ended September 30, 2022					973,095			973,095	(234)	972,861
Other comprehensive income for the nine months period ended September 30, 2022						32,797	(29,872)	2,925	(438)	2,487
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	973,095	32,797	(29,872)	976,020	(672)	975,348
Convertible Bonds Transferred To Common Stock	1,573							1,573		1,573
BALANCE,SEPTEMBER,30,2022	$ 942,311	$ 1,744,545	$ 779,739	$ 80,205	$ 3,178,119	$ (45,868)	$ (31,412)	$ 6,647,639	$ 8,815	$ 6,656,454

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

MPI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

From January 1 to September 30, 2022 and 2021

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

(UNAUDITED)

Items	Jan 1 ~ Sep 30, 2022	Jan 1 ~ Sep 30, 2021 (After restatement)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	$ 1,172,290	$ 568,338
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash		
Depreciation	348,158	318,737
Amortization	45,439	47,889
Expected Credit loss (gain)	5,660	(5,579)
(Gain) loss on Financial Assets (Liabilities) at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	48	228
Interest expense	10,763	4,655
Interest revenue	(2,397)	(1,776)
Dividend revenue	(1,399)	-
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,141	12,924
(Gain) loss on lease modification	(192)	(411)
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Net changes in operating assets		
Decrease (Increase) in notes receivable	68,835	(73,649)
Decrease (Increase) in accounts receivable	(100,416)	(102,394)
Decrease (Increase) in other receivables	(4,519)	10,527
Decrease (Increase) in inventories	(150,135)	(129,648)
Decrease (Increase) in prepayments	(5,085)	(37,184)
Decrease (Increase) in other current assets	(4,163)	(2,066)
Net changes in operating liabilities		
(Decrease) Increase in contract liabilities	164,439	80,367
(Decrease) Increase in notes payable	(1,655)	(10,023)
(Decrease) Increase in accounts payable	(18,082)	98,056
(Decrease) Increase in other accounts payable	(98,165)	(117,506)
(Decrease) Increase in provision for liabilities	(373)	3,140
(Decrease) Increase in other current liabilities	12,186	13,922
(Decrease) Increase in net defined benefit liability	5,222	(705)
Cash generated from operations	1,448,600	677,842
Interest received	1,946	1,664
Interest paid	(7,701)	(1,671)
Dividend paid	(376,314)	(415,716)
Income taxes paid	(119,522)	(119,609)
Net cash Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities	947,009	142,510

(Continue)

MPI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

From January 1 to September 30, 2022 and 2021

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

(UNAUDITED)

Items	Jan 1 ~ Sep 30, 2022	Jan 1 ~ Sep 30, 2021 (After restatement)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of financail assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(51,192)	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries (deduction of cash received)	-	(272,560)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(233,496)	(569,985)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	18,733	1,191
Acquisition of intangible assets	(36,337)	(4,110)
Increase in other financial assets	(13,470)	(4,343)
Increase in other non-current assets	(94,949)	(3,308)
Dividend received	1,399	-
Net cash Provided By (Used In) Investing Activities	(409,312)	(853,115)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in short-term loans	-	500,000
Decrease in short-term loans	(100,000)	-
Issuance of long-term loans	(1,540)	(175)
Cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability	(62,205)	(57,760)
Increase in other non-current liabilities	100	-
Decrease in non-controlling interests	(438)	(987)
Net cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities	(164,083)	441,078
Effects of exchange rate change on cash	(11,147)	(3,630)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	362,467	(273,157)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	1,324,292	1,445,267
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	$ 1,686,759	$ 1,172,110

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

MPI CORPORATION and its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NINE MONTHS ENDED September 30, 2022 AND 2021

(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$942,311 thousand and outstanding stock has been 94,231,106 shares until September 30, 2022. Upon resolution of the general shareholders' meeting on June 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 November 10, 2022.

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 2022 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 IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment: proceeds before intended use'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, 'Onerous contracts—cost of fulfilling a contract'	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018—2020	January 1, 2022

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial 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

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2023 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
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 12, 'Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction'	January 1, 2023

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 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
Amendments to IFRS 16, 'Lease liability in a sale and leaseback'	January 1, 2024
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 –comparative information'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2023

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

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 liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

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
			September 30, 2022	December, 31, 2021	September 30, 2021	
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 on March 1 ,1994
MPI	MPI TRADING CORP.(Samoa)	Selling Probe Card and Test Equipment	100%	100%	100%	Established on December 22, 2000.
MPI	MMI HOLDING CO., LTD.(Samoa)	Investment activities	100%	100%	100%	Established on August 7, 2002.
MPI	MEGTAS CO., LTD	Test, maintenance, manufacturing and import/export trading of parts of semiconductors	80%	80%	80%	Established on September 1, 2010.
MPI	ALLSTRON CORP.	Manufacturing of high frequency wafer foundry measuring probing	100%	100%	100%	Established on 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 on April 12, 2017.
Chain-Logic International Corp.	CHAIN-LOGIC TRADING CORP. (Mauritius)	International trading business	100%	100%	100%	Established on November 19, 2001.
MMI HOLDING CO., LTD.	Lumitek (ChangZhou) Co.,Ltd.	Selling and manufacturing of high-tech industry such as LED.	100%	100%	100%	Established on January 10, 2014.
MMI HOLDING CO., LTD.	MPI (Suzhou) CORPORATION	Selling and manufacturing of high-tech industry such as LED.	100%	100%	100%	Established on July 11, 2017.
MPA TRADING CORP.	MPI AMERICA INC.	Selling Probe Card and Test Equipment	100%	100%	100%	Established on March 29, 2017.
MPI AMERICA INC.	Celadon Systems, Inc.	Selling and manufacturing of Probe Card , Test Equipment and High-performance cables	100%	100%	100%	Established on May 17, 1996. The Company started on September 9, 2021 as the acquisition date, acquiring 100% of the shares. (Note1)

(Note1) For the business development strategy, the Group has acquired 100% of the share capital of Celadon Systems Inc. for US$10,200,000(equivalent to NT$283,471 thousand) and obtained the control over Celadon.

The financial statements of the entity as of and for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 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.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

(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 fair value through other comprehensive income

A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognize changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments which meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Group’s business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

(b) The assets’ contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

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

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

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

(b) Except for the recognition of impairment loss, interest income and gain or loss on foreign exchange which are recognized in profit or loss, the changes in fair value of debt instruments are taken through other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

(9) 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.

(10) 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.

(11) 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.

(12) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(13) 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 categorized 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 recognized in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognized in profit or loss.

(14) 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.

(15) 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'.

(16) 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.

(17) 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.

(18) 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.

(19) 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.

(20) 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	3-10
Transportation equipment	4-5
Furniture and fixtures	2-10
Research equipment	2-12
Other equipments	2-8

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.

(21) 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.

(22) 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 amortized cost using the interest method and recognizes interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

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

(23) <u>Intangible assets</u>

A. 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.

B. 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.

C. Goodwill

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

D. Patent

Separately acquired patent are stated at historical cost. Patent acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Patent has a finite useful life and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 11 years.

E. Other intangible assets

Separately acquired other intangible assets are stated at historical cost. Other intangible assets are intangible asset from lease and client base acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Considering to its economic time and should be amortized on a straight-line basis over its economic time of 4-8 years.

(24) <u>Impairment of non-financial assets</u>

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.

(25) 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.

(26) 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.

(27) 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.

(28) 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 recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(29) 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.

(30) 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.

(31) Employee share-based payment

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

(32) 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.

(33) 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.

(34) 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.

(35) 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 recognizes 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 recognizes 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. As of September 30, 2022, the book value of receivable accounts has been NT$1,408,887 thousand (exclusive of the allowance for uncollectible accounts, NT$26,196 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. As of September 30, 2022, the book value of the Group's inventories has been NT$2,724,731 thousand (exclusive of the allowance for inventory devaluation and obsolescence loss, NT$449,506 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. As of September 30, 2022, the deferred income tax assets recognized by the Group have been NT$122,881 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. As of September 30, 2022, the reserve for liabilities recognized by the Group have been NT$14,265 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 September 30, 2022, the book value of accrual pension liabilities of the Group amounted to NT$25,259 thousand.

(6) Impairment assessment of goodwill

The Group assesses impairment of goodwill based on subjective judgment which includes identifying allocating assets, liabilities and goodwill to related cash-generating units to determine recoverable amounts of this unit. Please refer to Note 6(8) for the information of goodwill impairment. As of September 30, 2022, the goodwill of the Group amounted to NT$226,970 thousand.

6. Notes to Major Accounting Titles

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Cash:			
Cash on hand	$ 3,059	$ 3,138	$ 3,055
Cash in banks:			
Checking deposits	10	10	10
Demand deposits	1,553,640	1,285,876	927,535
Time deposits	130,050	35,268	241,510
Total	$ 1,686,759	$ 1,324,292	$ 1,172,110

The bank deposits provided by the Group as specific or restricted use have been re-stated as other current assets and other non-current assets. Please see Note 8.

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

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Current items:	$ —	$ —	$ —
Non-current items:			
Equity instrument			
Stock in domestic listed company through private placement -Spriox Corporation	168,000	168,000	—
Domestic innovation board common stock -PlayNitride inc.	51,192	—	—
Valuation adjustment	(31,412)	(1,540)	—
Total	$ 187,780	$ 166,460	$ —

A. The Group has passed the acquisition of common stock of Spriox Corporation 7,000 thousand shares through private placement by the Board of Directors meeting in November 25, 2021. The consideration of acquisition is NT$168,000 thousand.

B. The Group has passed the acquisition of common stock of PlayNitride inc. 474 thousand shares by the Board of Directors meeting in October 12, 2022. The consideration of acquisition is NT$51,192 thousand.

C. Investment in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

The purpose that the Group invests in the equity instruments is for long-term strategies, but rather for trading purpose. Therefore, those equity instruments are designated as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

D. The amounts recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jan 1~Dec 31, 2021	Jan 1~Sep 30 2021
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	$ (29,872)	$ (1,540)	$ —

E. As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income were not pledged as collateral.

F. Information relating to risk of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is provided in Note 12(2).

(3) Notes receivable, net

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Notes receivable	$ 101,696	$ 170,531	$ 153,966
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	—	—	—
Notes receivable, net	$ 101,696	$ 170,531	$ 153,966

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:

	September 30, 2022		December 31, 2021		September 30, 2021	
	Total	Impairment	Total	Impairment	Total	Impairment
Neither past due nor impaired	$101,696	$ —	$ 170,531	$ —	$153,966	$ —
Overdue for 1~90 days	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdue for 91 to 180 days	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdue for 181 to 360 days	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdue for 1~2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdue for more than 2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$101,696	$ —	$ 170,531	$ —	$153,966	$ —

The above ageing analysis was based on account day.

C. As of September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021, notes receivable were all from contracts with customers.

(4) Accounts receivable, net

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Accounts receivable	$ 1,332,280	$ 1,231,774	$ 1,221,539
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(25,089)	(18,345)	(12,899)
Accounts receivable, net	$ 1,307,191	$ 1,213,429	$ 1,208,640

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Overdue receivable (stated as other non-current assets)	$ 1,107	$ 1,197	$ 3,319
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(1,107)	(1,197)	(3,319)
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 1,2022	$ 18,484	$ 1,058	$ 19,542
Provision for impairment	—	—	—
Reversal of impairment	5,660	—	5,660
Write-offs during the period	—	—	—
Unwinding of discount and premium	992	2	994
At September 30 , 2021	$ 25,136	$ 1,060	$ 26,196

	Group provision	Individual provision	Total
At January 1,2021	$ 17,128	$ 3,938	$ 21,066
Additions -acquired through business combinations	779	—	779
Provision for impairment	—	—	—
Reversal of impairment	(3,622)	(1,957)	(5,579)
Write-offs during the period	—	—	—
Unwinding of discount and premium	(42)	(6)	(48)
At September 30 ,2021	$ 14,243	$ 1,975	$ 16,218

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

	September 30, 2022		December 31, 2021		September 30, 2021	
	Total	Impairment	Total	Impairment	Total	Impairment
Neither past due nor impaired	$ 1,123,505	$ -	$ 1,034,023	$ -	$ 1,068,595	$ -
Overdue for 1~90 days	155,234	10,866	154,165	10,791	134,829	9,461
Overdue for 91~180 days	8,185	1,228	35,120	5,268	10,914	1,637
Overdue for 181~360 days	38,733	9,683	7,791	1,948	7,198	1,799
Overdue for 1~2 years	6,623	3,312	675	338	3	2
Overdue for more than 2 years	1,107	1,107	1,197	1,197	3,319	3,319
Total	$ 1,333,387	$ 26,196	$ 1,232,971	$ 19,542	$ 1,224,858	$ 16,218

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

D. As of September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021, accounts receivable were all from contracts with customers.

(5) Inventories

	September 30, 2022		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw material	$ 873,476	$ (269,360)	$ 604,116
Supplies	185,201	(46,337)	138,864
Work in progress	555,332	(20,253)	535,079
Semi-finished goods	481,581	(92,008)	389,573
Finished goods	983,959	(16,817)	967,142
Commodity	94,688	(4,731)	89,957
Materials and supplies in transit	—	—	—
Inventory, net	$ 3,174,237	$ (449,506)	$ 2,724,731

	December 31, 2021		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw material	$ 762,998	$ (207,261)	$ 555,737
Supplies	175,605	(40,432)	135,172
Work in progress	588,112	(43,110)	545,002
Semi-finished goods	444,209	(76,421)	367,788
Finished goods	929,824	(21,539)	908,285
Commodity	57,466	(3,196)	54,270
Materials and supplies in transit	8,341	—	8,341
Inventory, net	$ 2,966,555	$ (391,959)	$ 2,574,596

	September 30, 2021		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw material	$ 761,129	$ (191,149)	$ 569,980
Supplies	159,743	(38,770)	120,973
Work in progress	519,418	(38,356)	481,062
Semi-finished goods	461,648	(71,729)	389,919
Finished goods	995,528	(17,497)	978,031
Commodity	79,837	(5,881)	73,956
Materials and supplies in transit	12	—	12
Inventory, net	$ 2,977,315	$ (363,382)	$ 2,613,933

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

	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2021	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2021
Cost of inventories sold	$ 994,306	$ 926,656	$ 2,875,371	$ 2,592,961
Loss on market price decline inventories (gain from price recovery)	5,659	6,035	56,564	50,483
Loss on obsolescence of inventory	12,304	14,390	12,760	14,441

Other operating costs- employees' bonus	22,442	10,693	62,180	28,219
Estimated warranty liabilities	1,198	2,634	4,315	8,391
Exchange difference, net	460	(3)	983	(5)
Operating Cost	$ 1,036,369	$ 960,405	$ 3,012,173	$ 2,694,490

B. As of September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021, inventories of the Group were not pledged as collateral.

(6) Property, plant and equipment

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

B. The Group signed the contract with the non-related party about the equipment construction of HuKou factory, in April 2022. The total contract amount was NT$129,848 thousand.

C. The Group 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. The building ownership certificate has been obtained in 2021 for the new plant, and various projects which recognized to "House and Buildings" have been accepted after completion.

D. Guarantee

For details about the secured bank loan and facility and account receivable as for September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021, please see Note 8.

E. For the capitalized interest please see note 6 (18) B for Financial cost.

	Land	House and building	Machine and equipment	Transportation equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Research equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Cost:									
At January 1, 2022	$ 770,963	$ 2,429,395	$ 1,935,903	$ 1,779	$ 78,539	$ 616,774	$ 50,115	$ 18,181	$ 5,901,649
Acquisition through business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	685	26,370	-	12,428	8,799	2,548	95,647	146,477
Disposals	-	(18,040)	(324,683)	-	(13,440)	(129,798)	(6,995)	-	(492,956)
Transfer	-	19,885	42,955	-	425	10,381	-	(21,151)	52,495
Effect of movements in exchange rate	-	824	32,806	55	988	384	1,548	-	36,605
At September 30, 2022	$ 770,963	$ 2,432,749	$ 1,713,351	$ 1,834	$ 78,940	$ 506,540	$ 47,216	$ 92,677	$ 5,644,270
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	-	-	51,504	-	1,542	-	6,430	-	59,476
Additions	-	208,661	81,454	-	10,428	17,316	2,667	36,326	356,852
Disposals	-	(28,106)	(38,689)	-	(3,895)	(93,642)	(3,205)	-	(167,537)
Transfer	-	644,270	114,607	-	1,746	33,467	-	(649,562)	144,528
Effect of movements in exchange rate	-	(60)	(4,004)	(4)	(325)	396	(882)	-	(4,879)
At September 30, 2021	$ 770,963	$ 2,394,887	$ 1,801,649	$ 1,762	$ 72,921	$ 592,543	$ 49,779	$ 33,320	$ 5,717,824
Accumulated depreciation and impairment：									
At January 1, 2022	$ -	$ 553,506	$ 1,303,795	$ 800	$ 49,150	$ 418,146	$ 43,793	$ -	$ 2,369,190
Acquisition through business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	67,440	150,991	258	10,279	57,819	1,456	-	288,243
Disposals	-	(8,614)	(314,942)	-	(13,439)	(128,356)	(6,731)	-	(472,082)
Transfer	-	-	(3,918)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,918)
Effect of movements in exchange rate	-	215	23,586	28	895	-	1,176	-	25,900
At September 30, 2022	$ -	$ 612,547	$ 1,159,512	$ 1,086	$ 46,885	$ 347,609	$ 39,694	$ -	$ 2,207,333
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	-	-	35,291	-	1,393	-	4,513	-	41,197
Additions	-	55,409	139,228	252	9,679	57,462	724	-	262,754
Disposals	-	(15,190)	(38,689)	-	(3,895)	(92,451)	(3,197)	-	(153,422)
Transfer	-	-	(701)	-	0	-	-	-	(701)
Effect of movements in exchange rate	-	(13)	(3,054)	(1)	(331)	-	(850)	-	(4,249)
At September 30, 2021	$ -	$ 531,270	$ 1,252,411	$ 708	$ 45,685	$ 398,178	$ 43,282	$ -	$ 2,271,534
Book value									
At September 30, 2022	$ 770,963	$ 1,820,202	$ 553,839	$ 748	$ 32,055	$ 158,931	$ 7,522	$ 92,677	$ 3,436,937
At December 31, 2021	$ 770,963	$ 1,875,889	$ 632,108	$ 979	$ 29,389	$ 198,628	$ 6,322	$ 18,181	$ 3,532,459
At September 30, 2021	$ 770,963	$ 1,863,617	$ 549,238	$ 1,054	$ 27,236	$ 194,365	$ 6,497	$ 33,320	$ 3,446,290

(7) **Right-of-use assets and Lease liabilities**

A. Leasing arrangements－lessee

(a) The Group leases various assets including land, buildings, and 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:

	September 30, 2022	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2022	September 30, 2021	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2021
	Book value	Depreciation charge	Book value	Depreciation charge
Land	$ 20,076	$ 6,388	$ 24,718	$ 6,655
Buildings	100,117	30,467	29,184	27,671
Transportation(Business vehicles)	59,676	23,060	53,792	21,657
Total	$ 179,869	$ 59,915	$ 107,694	$ 55,983

(c) For the nine-month periods September 30, 2022 and September 30, 2021, the additions to right-of-use assets were NT$131,573 thousand and NT$57,359 thousand respectively.

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

	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jul 1~ Sep 30, 2021	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jan 1~ Sep 30, 2021
Items affecting profit or loss				
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 1,112	$ 570	$ 2,824	$ 1,915
Expense on short-term lease contracts	$ 1,736	$ 893	$ 5,426	$ 4,097
Gains(losses) on lease modification	$ 14	$ 242	$ 192	$ 411

(e) For the nine-month periods September 30, 2022 and September 30, 2021 , the Group's total cash outflow for leases were NT$62,205 thousand and NT$57,760 thousand respectively.

B. Lease liabilities

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Current	$ 65,648	$ 59,883	$ 49,389
Noncurrent	115,906	101,708	59,500
Total	$ 181,554	$ 161,591	$ 108,889

(a) Please refer to Note 6(18) 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%~4.5% and 1.38%~4.5% as of nine-month periods September 30, 2022 and September 30, 2021 respectively.

C. Leasing arrangements – lessor

(a) The Group leases various assets including part of office buildings and plant. Rental contracts are typically made for periods within 1 to 20 years. 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 and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, the Group recognized rent income in the amount of NT$4,058 thousand , NT$2,227 thousand, NT$12,236 thousand and NT$6,824 thousand respectively, based on the operating lease agreement, which does not include variable lease payments.

(8) Intangible assets

The costs of intangible assets, amortization, and the impairment loss of the Group as of and for the nine months ended of September 30, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

2022	Computer software	Goodwill	Patent	Others	Total
January 1, 2022	$ 22,902	$ 197,778	$ 22,329	$ 10,546	$ 253,555
Additions-acquired separately	36,337	—	—	—	36,337
Additions-acquired through business combinations	—	—	—	—	—
Reclassification	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization expenses	(27,910)	—	(1,682)	(1,517)	(31,109)
Impairment	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange difference, net	345	29,192	3,180	1,452	34,169
September 30, 2022	$ 31,674	$ 226,970	$ 23,827	$ 10,481	$ 292,952

2021	Computer software	Goodwill	Patent	Others	Total
January 1, 2021	$ 42,546	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 42,546
Additions-acquired separately	4,110	—	—	—	4,110
Additions-acquired through business combinations	2,540	198,424	23,111	11,194	235,269
Reclassification	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization expenses	(35,114)	—	—	—	(35,114)
Impairment	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange difference, net	(1)	545	—	—	544
September 30, 2021	$ 14,081	$ 198,969	$ 23,111	$ 11,194	$ 247,355

	Goodwill		
	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Goodwill-Celadon	$ 226,970	$ 197,778	$ 198,969
Goodwill-Allstron	45,533	45,533	45,533
Accumulated impairment- Allstron	(45,533)	(45,533)	(45,533)
Net book value	$ 226,970	$ 197,778	$ 198,969

A. Recognized amortization and impairment

The amortization expenses for intangible assets and other deferred expenses (stated as other non-current assets) for nine-month periods September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, were stated as the following items in the comprehensive income statement:

	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2021	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2021
Operating cost	$ 4,110	$ 3,884	$ 11,653	$ 11,871
Operating expense	12,089	10,898	33,786	36,018
Total amortization expenses	$ 16,199	$ 14,782	$ 45,439	$ 47,889

B. R&D expenditure

For the three-month and nine-month periods September 30, 2022 and September 30, 2021, the R&D spending deriving from intangible assets internally developed amounted to NT$196,481 thousand, NT$182,721 thousand, NT$551,035 and NT$540,285 thousand respectively, recognized under the title of "Operating expenses － R&D expenses" in the comprehensive income statement.

C. Goodwill Impairment - Allstron

Upon the discussion of the management and report to the Board of Directors in 2016, the Group has, according to the forecasted cash flow of the subsidiary of the Group – 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 on December 2016.

D. Goodwill Impairment Evaluation - Celadon

The Group acquired Celadon Systems, Inc. which generated goodwill of NT$198,424 thousand. Impairment assessment of goodwill is allocated to the Celadon's CGU. The recoverable amount of the CGU relating to the goodwill arising from acquisition of Celadon was determined based on value-in-use calculation. The calculation uses projected cash flows and owner-specific synergies based on financial budgets for the next five-year period.

Management determined budgeted gross margin based on past performance and their expectations of market development. The weighted average growth rates used are consistent with the projection included in industry reports. Cash flows and owner-specific synergies beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates. As of December 31, 2021, discount rate is 14.50%~19.24%.

Based on previous assessment, there is no impairment loss on goodwill as of September 30, 2022.

E. Please refer Note 6(21) for details of the mergers and acquisitions.

(9) **Other non-current assets**

	September 30, 2022		December 31, 2021		September 30, 2021	
Prepayments for equipment	$	115,088	$	64,699	$	139,580
Refundable deposit		99,449		81,016		80,228
Deferred Charges		44,256		32,356		31,023
Other non-current financial assets		11,494		11,491		7,054
Total	$	270,287	$	189,562	$	257,885

A. About the refundable deposit 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$69,090 thousand to Intellectual Property and Commercial Court and Taiwan Hsinchu District Court. 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 and the Supreme 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 September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021, the Group has deposited the guarantee of processing fee NT$69,090 thousand, NT$57,550 thousand and NT$57,550 thousand.

B. The costs of deferred charges, amortization, and the impairment loss of the Group for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Deferred Charges			Deferred Charges	
January 1, 2022	$	32,356	**January 1, 2021**	$	21,909
Addition		25,078	Addition		18,670
Reclassification		—	Reclassification		—
Amortization expenses		(14,330)	Amortization expenses		(12,775)
Reclassifications		1,050	Reclassifications		3,234
Impairment		—	Impairment		—
Exchange difference, net		102	Exchange difference, net		(15)
September 30, 2022	$	44,256	**September 30, 2021**	$	31,023

C. The other non-current financial assets are mainly restricted bank deposits and repatriated offshore fund. Please refer to Note 8 for details of the pledge and guarantee.

(10) Short-term loan

Nature	September 30, 2022 Amounts	Interest rates	December 31, 2021 Amounts	Interest rates	September 30, 2021 Amounts	Interest rates
Credit loan	$ —	—	$ —	—	$ —	—
Secured loan (note)	—	—	100,000	0.75%	500,000	0.78%
Total	$ —		$ 100,000		$ 500,000	

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

B. Pledged assets for bank loan

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

(11) Other accounts payable

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Expenses payable	$ 573,148	$ 728,258	$ 553,539
Employees' remuneration payable	103,673	74,148	48,422
Short-term employee benefits	79,636	49,649	54,462
Others (less than 5%)	41,978	44,408	29,968
Total	$ 798,435	$ 896,463	$ 686,391

(12) Reserve for liabilities

	Warranty
At January 1, 2022	$ 14,639
Provision made/(Payment)	(374)
At September 30, 2022	$ 14,265
Current	$ 12,801
Non-current	1,464
At September 30, 2022	$ 14,265

	Warranty
At January 1, 2021	$ 10,493
Provision made/(Payment)	4,146
At December 31, 2021	$ 14,639
Current	$ 11,955
Non-current	2,684
At December 31, 2021	$ 14,639

	Warranty
At January 1, 2021	$ 10,493
Provision made/(Payment)	3,141
At September 30, 2021	$ 13,634
Current	$ 13,634
Non-current	—
At September 30, 2021	$ 13,634

The Group's reserve for warranty and liabilities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 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.

(13)Corporate bonds-payable

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
4th domestic unsecured convertible bonds	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000
Bonds transferred to common stock	(963,300)	(953,500)	(953,500)
Less：Convertible corporate bonds repayment due	—	—	—
Less：Buy back from open market	(36,700)	(36,700)	(36,700)
Less：Discount of bonds payable	—	(264)	(304)
Corporate bonds-payable, net	$ —	$ 9,536	$ 9,496

Current	$ —	$ 9,536	$ 9,496
Non-current	—	—	—
Total	$ —	$ 9,536	$ 9,496
Embedded derivative- Financial (Assets) liabilities	$ —	$ (68)	$ (80)
Equity element	$ —	$ 687	$ 687

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.

Ⓔ The Company's board of directors reported on July 14, 2021 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 18, 2021, the Company's 4th domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds shall be adjusted as NT$65.10 per share.

Ⓕ The Company's board of directors reported on August 10, 2022 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 20, 2022, the Company's 4th domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds shall be adjusted as NT$62.20 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) For January 1, 2021 to September 30, 2021 , the accumulation of the 4th domestic unsecured conversion of corporate bonds had been issued 1,993,575 shares with face value of NT$131,900 thousand, and recognized NT$115,467 thousand as Capital Surplus-Additional Paid-In Capital-Bond Conversion.

As of September 30, 2021, the accumulation of the 4th domestic unsecured conversion of corporate bonds had been issued 14,172,384 shares with face value of NT$953,500 thousand, and recognized NT$826,223 thousand as Capital Surplus-Additional Paid-In Capital-Bond Conversion.

(b) For the whole 2021, the accumulation of the 4th domestic unsecured conversion of corporate bonds had been issued 1,993,575 shares with face value of NT$131,900 thousand, and recognized NT$115,466 thousand as Capital Surplus-Additional Paid-In Capital-Bond Conversion.

As of December 31, 2021, the accumulation of the 4th domestic unsecured conversion of corporate bonds had been issued 14,172,384 shares with face value of NT$953,500 thousand, and recognized NT$826,222 thousand as Capital Surplus-Additional Paid-In Capital-Bond Conversion.

(c) For January 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022 , the accumulation of the 4th domestic unsecured conversion of corporate bonds had been issued 157,344 shares with face value of NT$9,800 thousand, and recognized NT$8,732 thousand as Capital Surplus-Additional Paid-In Capital-Bond Conversion.

As of the September 30, 2022, the accumulation of the 4th domestic unsecured conversion of corporate bonds had been issued 14,329,718 shares with face value of NT$963,300 thousand, and recognized NT$834,954 thousand as Capital Surplus-Additional Paid-In Capital-Bond Conversion.

It has been fully converted into ordinary shares as of September 2022, and has been approved by the competent authority to terminate OTC trading of convertible bonds on September 16, 2022.

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 for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 were NT$(48) thousand and NT$(228) thousand respectively.

(b) The Group recognized interest expense of convertible bonds for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 were NT$102 thousand and NT$1,054 thousand respectively.

E. For the ended September 30, 2022, 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	September 30, 2022
Chang Hwa Bank - Chengnei Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$1,134,880	2019.11.08~2029.10.15	$ 579,200
Chang Hwa Bank - Chengnei Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$1,134,880	2020.09.23~2027.09.15	235,680
Chang Hwa Bank - Chengnei Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$1,134,880	2021.11.09~2031.10.15	320,000
BMO Harris Bank	Secured bank borrowings (note)	USD 405,000	2021.10.21~2024.10.21	9,078
Less: Long-term Loans payable-current portion				(74,057)
Long-term Loans, net				$ 1,069,901
Interest rates for long-term loans				0.63%~3.50%

Lender	Nature	Amount	Period	December 31, 2021
Chang Hwa Bank - Chengnei Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$ 1,134,880	2019.11.08~2029.10.15	$ 579,200
Chang Hwa Bank - Chengnei Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$ 1,134,880	2020.09.23~2027.09.23	320,000
Chang Hwa Bank - Chengnei Branch	Secured bank borrowings	$ 1,134,880	2021.11.09~2031.10.15	235,680
BMO Harris Bank	Secured bank borrowings (note)	USD 405,000	2021.10.21~2024.10.21	10,618
Less: Long-term Loans payable-current portion				(10,605)
Long-term Loans, net				$ 1,134,893
Interest rates for long-term loans				0.63%~3.50%

Lender	Nature	Amount	Period	September 30, 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
BMO Harris Bank	Secured bank borrowings (note)	USD 365,000	2017.01.13~2022.10.13	2,976
BMO Harris Bank	Secured bank borrowings (note)	USD 500,000	2019.11.05~2021.10.21	8,210
Less: Long-term Loans payable-current portion				(2,087)
Long-term Loans, net				$ 772,896
Interest rates for long-term loans				0.63%~4.5948%

(Note) The subsidiary of the Group – Celadon Systems Inc., obtained a long-term loan and the loan is secured by company assets.

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

B. Pledged assets for bank loan

For bank loans secured by the Group’s assets, please refer to 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 nine 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 September 30, 2022, the balance of the pension funds contributed to the special pension fund account at Bank of Taiwan was NT$101,098 thousand.

(b) For the aforementioned pension plan, the Group recognized pension costs of all NT$7,351 thousand and NT$1,898 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(c) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Group for the next annual reporting period as at September 30, 2022 is NT$3,429 thousand.

(d) The subsidiary of the Group – Chain-Logic International Corp. had paid the pension of NT$5,226 thousand to the employees who meet the retirement requirement of labor retirement reserve fund in July 16, 2021.

B. Defined contribution plans

(a) As of July 1, 2005, the Company and domestic subsidiaries 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$57,418 thousand and NT$56,345 thousand for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 respectively.

(16) EQUITY

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

Unit：Share

	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2022	2021	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2021
At January 1	94,073,772	92,080,197	92,080,197
Convertible Bonds Transferred To Common Stock	,157,334	1,993,575	1,993,575
At September 30	94,231,106	94,073,772	94,073,772

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:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
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	1,428,895	1,420,163	1,420,163
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)	—	687	687
Total	$ 1,744,545	$ 1,736,500	$ 1,736,500

(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 appropriations of 2021 earnings had been approved by the shareholders during their meeting on June 15, 2022, and the appropriations of 2020 earnings had been approved by the shareholders during their meeting on August 18, 2021. Details are summarized below:

	2021		2020	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	$ 68,891		$ 70,873	
Special reserve	971		10,757	
Cash dividends	376,314	4.00	415,716	4.50

(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：None.

E. Share-based payment－employee compensation plan

As of September 30, 2022, information on outstanding ESO is shown below: None.

(17) OPERATING INCOME

A. Operating income

	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2021	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2021
Revenue from contracts with customers				
Sales revenue	$ 1,888,961	$ 1,550,583	$ 5,351,428	$ 4,405,681
Processing Fees revenue	37,959	90,851	178,123	235,799
Others				
Commission revenue	9,378	1,237	10,779	1,995
Total	$ 1,936,298	$ 1,642,671	$ 5,540,330	$ 4,643,475

B. Contract assets and contract liability

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

(a) Contract assets: None.

(b) Contract liability as following:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Contract liability-current			
Sales revenue received in advance	$ 842,275	$ 677,836	$ 759,684
Total	$ 842,275	$ 677,836	$ 759,684

Revenue of the contract liability recognized in the beginning:

	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2021	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2021
Revenue recognized in this period				
Sales revenue received in advance transfer to revenue	$ 163,252	$ 89,664	$ 521,539	$ 379,515
Total	$ 163,252	$ 89,664	$ 521,539	$ 379,515

(18) NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

A. Other gains and losses, net

	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2021	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2021
Gains (losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ 397	$ —	$ 7,549	$ —
Loss on obsolescence of property, plant and equipment	(263)	(1)	(9,690)	(12,924)
Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(2)	(276)	(48)	(228)
Net currency exchange gains (losses)	72,665	53	171,271	(14,999)
Gains (losses) on lease modifications	14	242	192	411
Others	(54)	(72)	(86)	(105)
Total	$ 72,757	$ (54)	$ 169,188	$ (27,845)

B. Financial cost

	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2021	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2021
Interest expense				
Bank loan	$ 2,958	$ 1,779	$ 7,827	$ 4,460
Imputed interest from deposit	—	—	10	—
Convertible corporate bonds	22	141	102	1,054
Lease liabilities	1,112	570	2,824	1,915
Subtotal	4,092	2,490	10,763	7,429
Less: capitalized interest	—	(264)	—	(2,774)
Total	$ 4,092	$ 2,226	$ 10,763	$ 4,655
Capitalized interest rate	—	0.64%~0.88%	—	0.60%~0.88%

C. Interest income

	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2021	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2021
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 1,030	$ 333	$ 2,328	$ 1,707
Imputed interest from deposit	10	8	69	69
Total	$ 1,040	$ 341	$ 2,397	$ 1,776

(19) Income Tax

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

	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2021	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2021
Current tax:				
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 63,198	$ 34,261	$ 181,000	$ 94,033
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(54)	1	(12,108)	(869)
Total current tax	63,144	34,262	168,892	93,164
Deferred tax:				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	4,838	(1,741)	30,537	1,177
Impact of change in tax rate	—	—	—	—
Total deferred tax	4,838	(1,741)	30,537	1,177
Income tax expense	$ 67,982	$ 32,521	$ 199,429	$ 94,341

B. The Group recognized Income tax expenses in other comprehensive income are NT$0 start from January to September, at 2022 and 2021.

C. The Group income tax expenses recognized under the title of equity are NT$0 start from January to September, at 2022 and 2021.

D. The investment credit tax on deferred income tax assets which has been recognized by the Company before September 30, 2022 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 2022	$ 48,352	$ —	$ 48,352	$ —	(non-deferred)
	$ 48,352	$ —	$ 48,352	$ —	

(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.	2020
Allstron Corp	2020

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 from 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:

	Jul 1~ Sep 30, 2022			Jul 1~ Sep 30, 2021		
	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	$ 365,118	94,170	$ 3.88	$ 176,905	93,870	$ 1.88
Diluted EPS						
Net profit attributed to the Company's common stock shareholders	$ 365,118	94,170		$ 176,905	93,870	
Effect of all potential diluted common stocks						
4th domestic unsecured convertible corporate bond	—	—		—	151	
Employee stock bonus	—	452		—	150	
Net profit attributed to the Company's common stock shareholders plus effect of potential common stocks	$ 365,118	94,622	$ 3.86	$ 176,905	94,171	$ 1.88

	Jan 1~ Sep 30, 2022			Jan 1~ Sep 30, 2021		
	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	$973,095	94,107	$ 10.34	$472,765	93,015	$ 5.08
Diluted EPS						
Net profit attributed to the Company's common stock shareholders	$973,095	94,107		$472,765	93,015	
Effect of all potential diluted common stocks						
4th domestic unsecured convertible corporate bond	–	–		–	151	
Employee stock bonus	–	1,254		–	400	
Net profit attributed to the Company's common stock shareholders plus effect of potential common stocks	$973,095	95,361	$ 10.20	$472,765	93,566	$ 5.05

For the details about capital increase, please see Note 6(16).

(21) <u>Business combinations - acquisition of subsidiaries</u>

A. On September 2021, for the business development strategy, the Group has acquired 100% of the share capital of Celadon Systems Inc. (hereinafter referred to as the “Celadon”) for US$10,200,000 (equivalent to NT$283,471 thousand) and obtained the control over Celadon. The main operating activities of Celadon are selling and manufacturing the Probe Cards, Test systems and High-Performance Cables and it’s main customers are semiconductor manufacturers and semiconductor equipment distributors. The Group has expected the acquisition will enhance the competitive advantages of the Group’s engineering probe cards and equipment, and expand the market business scale.

B. The following table summarizes the consideration paid for Celadon and the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, as well as the acquisition date:

		Acquisition Date September 9, 2021
Purchase consideration		
Cash paid	$	283,471
Fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed		
Cash and cash equivalent	$	10,911
Accounts Receivables		25,568
Inventories		15,710
Prepayments		1,664
Property , plant and equipment		18,279
Right-of-use asset		16,512
Identifiable intangible assets-software		2,540
Identifiable intangible assets-patent and others		34,305
Short-term and long-term loans		(11,361)
Contract liability		(1,792)
Account payable		(2,644)
Other payables		(8,133)
Lease liability		(16,512)
Total identifiable net assets	$	85,047
Goodwill	$	198,424

The fair value of the assets and liabilities of Celadon (excluding identifiable intangible assets-patent and others) were according to the book value as of September 9, 2021 audited by public accountant. The fair value was the optimum expectation at acquisition date.

The gross contractual amounts of accounts receivable totaled NT$26,347 thousand, of which NT$779 thousand was expected to be uncollectible at the acquisition date.

The Group has hired expert for the valuation of fair value of the identifiable intangible assets. The Group received the purchase price allocation report in January 2022 which indicated that the fair value of identifiable intangible assets (including patent, intangible asset from lease and client base) of Celadon at the date of acquisition was NT$34,305 thousand.

The comparative figures have been restated as if the initial accounting was completed at the acquisition date. The balance of the items on the consolidated balance sheets before and after the adjustments are the following:

	Acquisition Date (Provisional Amount)	Acquisition Date (Fair Value)
Accounts receivable	$ 26,347	$ 25,568
Inventories	$ 19,326	$ 15,710
Identifiable intangible assets-patent	$ –	$ 23,111
Identifiable intangible assets-others	$ –	$ 11,194

Account payable	$ 3,873	$ 2,644
Other payable	$ 6,774	$ 8,133
Goodwill	$ 228,204	$ 198,424

The goodwill is attributable mainly from expanding the U.S market and the business scope and creating momentum for operational growth to the Group by merging Celadon. It will enhance the competitive advantage of the Group's products, provide completing solution services to the customers and expand the scale of the U.S market etc., as well as the synergies expected to be achieved from integrating business.

C. The operating revenue included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income since September 9, 2021, contributed by Celadon was NT$57,915 thousand Celadon also contributed profit before income tax of NT$6,015 thousand over the same period. Had Celadon been consolidated from January 1, 2021, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income would show operating revenue of NT$169,366 thousand and profit before income tax of NT$(34,547) thousand.

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

Function / Nature	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2022			Jul 1~Sep 30, 2021		
	Operation cost	**Operation expense**	**Total**	**Operation cost**	**Operation expense**	**Total**
Employee benefit expense						
Wages and salaries	321,455	268,691	590,146	290,627	244,554	535,181
Labor and health insurance expense	20,368	18,302	38,670	19,232	16,569	35,801
Pension costs	12,526	9,560	22,086	10,387	13,336	23,723
Director remuneration	—	9,354	9,354	—	4,553	4,553
Other personnel expense (Note)	26,372	11,535	37,907	31,048	8,241	39,289
Depreciation	82,962	33,694	116,656	73,775	34,114	107,889
Depletion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization	4,110	12,090	16,200	3,884	10,898	14,782

Function / Nature	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2022			Jan 1~Sep 30, 2021		
	Operation cost	**Operation expense**	**Total**	**Operation cost**	**Operation expense**	**Total**
Employee benefit expense						
Wages and salaries	974,321	784,886	1,759,207	854,597	707,688	1,562,285
Labor and health insurance expense	61,805	53,391	115,196	53,341	46,633	99,974
Pension costs	36,624	28,145	64,769	29,535	28,708	58,243
Director remuneration	—	25,918	25,918	—	12,105	12,105
Other personnel expense (Note)	93,292	32,766	126,058	93,975	24,519	118,494
Depreciation	247,148	101,010	348,158	221,894	96,843	318,737
Depletion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization	11,653	33,786	45,439	11,871	36,018	47,889

(Note) 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 estimated the remuneration to employees was NT$37,415 thousand, NT$18,215 thousand, NT$103,673 thousand and NT$48,422 thousand, respectively for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, and the remuneration to directors was NT$9,354 thousand, NT$4,553 thousand, NT$25,918 thousand and NT$12,105 thousand, respectively for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022 and 2021. Said values were stated into salary expenses. The values were estimated based on the earnings gained until the current period (this year).

D. The remuneration to employees and directors 2021 resolved to be allocated at the shareholders' meeting on June 15, 2022 by the Board of Directors meeting were NT$71,048 thousand and NT$17,762 thousand, respectively, identical with that recognized in the financial statement 2021, 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 2022.

E. The remuneration to employees and directors 2020 resolved to be allocated at the shareholders' meeting on August 18, 2021 by the Board of Directors meeting 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 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".

(23) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities paid in cash in part only:

	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2021
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 202,891	$ 502,083
Add: opening balance of payable on equipment	61,003	133,660
Less: ending balance of payable on equipment	(30,398)	(65,758)
Cash paid during the period	$ 233,496	$ 569,985

B. Financing activities not affecting cash flow:

	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2021
Convertible bonds being converted to capital stocks	$ 1,573	$ 19,936

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 nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021.

(4) Information about remuneration to the management

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

	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jul 1~Sep 30, 2021	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2022	Jan 1~Sep 30, 2021
Salary and other short-term employee benefits	$ 2,735	$ 2,683	$ 8,544	$ 8,251
Resignation benefits	—	—	—	—
Retirement benefits	—	—	—	—
Other long-term benefits	—	—	—	—
Share-based payments	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 2,735	$ 2,683	$ 8,544	$ 8,251

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 to pledge for bank loans, import business tax, sale commitment, notes payable, payment commitment and repatriated offshore funds. The book value thereof is stated as follows:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Land	$ 770,963	$ 770,963	$ 770,963
Buildings	1,524,934	1,556,371	1,558,835
Pledged demand deposit (stated as other current assets)	27,387	13,920	15,471
Other non-current financial assets (stated as other non-current assets)	11,494	11,491	7,054
Total	$ 2,334,778	$ 2,352,745	$ 2,352,323

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:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	$ 85,509	$ 17,955	$ 71,971

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 2022 as that in 2021, dedicated to maintaining the debt/equity ratio less than 50%~100%. The Company's debt ratios on September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021 are stated as follows:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Total liabilities	$ 3,829,426	$ 3,809,667	$ 3,694,246
Total net worth	6,656,454	6,047,802	5,828,683
Debt/equity ratio	58%	63%	63%

(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, 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 WON). 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:

	September 30, 2022			
	Currency unit	Amount in foreign currency (thousand dollars)	Applicable foreign exchange rate, ending (Dollar)	Book value (NTD) (thousand dollars)
Financial assets	NTD/USD	$ 26,511	31.7667	$ 842,167
	NTD/JPY	$ 25,714	0.2200	$ 5,657
	NTD/EUR	$ 2,336	31.1090	$ 72,673
	NTD/RMB	$ 148,401	4.4583	$ 661,622
	NTD/KRW	$ 5,188	0.0224	$ 116
	NTD/HKD	$ 11	3.99000	$ 47
	NTD/MYR	$ 20	6.59600	$ 130
	NTD/SGD	$ 13	22.0850	$ 288
	NTD/PHP	$ 91	0.53450	$ 49
	NTD/GBP	$ 162	35.43801	$ 5,751
	NTD/INR	$ 9	0.3834	$ 3
Financial liabilities	NTD/USD	$ 1,280	31.8130	$ 40,718
	NTD/JPY	$ 50,827	0.22175	$ 11,271
	NTD/EUR	$ 884	31.39450	$ 27,742
	NTD/RMB	$ 145	4.50420	$ 654
	NTD/GBP	$ 2	35.65850	$ 85

	December 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	$ 29,112	$ 27.642	$ 804,719
	NTD/JPY	$ 17,336	$ 0.24012	$ 4,163
	NTD/EUR	$ 1,757	$ 31.216	$ 54,840
	NTD/RMB	$ 120,194	$ 4.3230	$ 519,597
	NTD/KRW	$ 5,188	$ 0.02350	$ 122
	NTD/HKD	$ 12	$ 3.495	$ 41
	NTD/SGD	$ 20	$ 20.335	$ 416
	NTD/MYR	$ 13	$ 6.355	$ 81
	NTD/GBP	$ 255	$ 37.27485	$ 9,509
	NTD/INR	$ 10	$ 0.3665	$ 4
	NTD/PHP	$ 91	$ 0.5353	$ 49
Financial liabilities	NTD/USD	$ 2,506	$ 27.759	$ 69,570
	NTD/JPY	$ 112,968	$ 0.2421	$ 27,344
	NTD/EUR	$ 512	$ 31.494	$ 16,140
	NTD/RMB	$ 871	$ 4.371	$ 3,805
	NTD/GBP	$ 6	$ 37.4755	$ 237

	September 30, 2021			
	Currency unit	Amount in foreign currency (thousand dollars)	Applicable foreign exchange rate, ending (Dollar)	Book value (NTD) (thousand dollars)
Financial assets	NTD/USD	$ 27,107	27.812	$ 753,892
	NTD/JPY	$ 1,220	0.24701	$ 301
	NTD/EUR	$ 13,208	32.314	$ 426,809
	NTD/RMB	$ 116,369	4.2816	$ 498,243
	NTD/KRW	$ 5,188	0.02373	$ 123
	NTD/HKD	$ 12	3.523	$ 42
	NTD/MYR	$ 9	6.38	$ 60
	NTD/SGD	$ 213	20.45	$ 4,366
	NTD/PHP	$ 91	0.5377	$ 49
	NTD/GBP	$ 143	37.42596	$ 5,359
	NTD/INR	$ 10	0.3694	$ 4
Financial liabilities	NTD/USD	$ 2,290	27.912	$ 63,909
	NTD/JPY	$ 74,575	0.2506	$ 18,688
	NTD/EUR	$ 684	32.495	$ 22,217
	NTD/RMB	$ 443	4.311	$ 1,920
	NTD/GBP	$ 2	37.6267	$ 82

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$171,271 thousand and NT$(14,999) thousand until September 30, 2022 and 2021.

Ⓑ 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.

Ⓒ Equity price risk

a. Equity securities held by the Group are susceptible to price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group manages the equity price risk through placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on equity portfolio are submitted to the Group’s senior management on a regular basis. The Board of Directors shall review all equity investment decisions and approve where appropriate.

b. As of September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021, the sensitivity analyses for the changes in the securities price at the reporting date were performed using the same basis for the profit and loss with all other variable factors remaining constant as illustrated below:

Stock in domestic listed company through private placement

	September 30,2022		December 31, 2021		September 30,2021	
Prices of securities at the reporting date	**Sensitivity of Profit or Loss**	**Sensitivity of other comprehensive income**	**Sensitivity of Profit of Loss**	**Sensitivity of other comprehensive income**	**Sensitivity of Profit or Loss**	**Sensitivity of other comprehensive income**
Increasing 1%	$ —	$ 1,470	$ —	$ 1,680	$ —	$ —
Decreasing 1%	$ —	$ 1,470	$ —	$ (1,610)	$ —	$ —

Domestic innovation board common stock

	September 30,2022		December 31, 2021		September 30,2021	
Prices of securities at the reporting date	**Sensitivity of Profit or Loss**	**Sensitivity of other comprehensive income**	**Sensitivity of Profit of Loss**	**Sensitivity of other comprehensive income**	**Sensitivity of Profit or Loss**	**Sensitivity of other comprehensive income**
Increasing 1%	$ —	$ 446	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Decreasing 1%	$ —	$ (446)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

Ⓓ 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 September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021, are stated as following:

September 30, 2022

Primary risk	Range of change	Sensitivity of income
Foreign exchange risk risk	Fluctuation in foreign exchange rate+/- 3%	+/-45,549 thousand
Interest rate risk	Loan with floating interest rate +/- 0.25%	+/-2,849 thousand

December 31, 2021

Primary risk	Range of change	Sensitivity of income
Foreign exchange risk risk	Fluctuation in foreign exchange rate+/- 3%	+/-38,293 thousand
Interest rate risk	Loan with floating interest rate +/- 0.25%	+/-3,114 thousand

September 30, 2021		
Primary risk	**Range of change**	**Sensitivity of income**
Foreign exchange risk risk	Fluctuation in foreign exchange rate+/- 3%	+/-47,473 thousand
Interest rate risk	Loan with floating interest rate +/- 0.25%	+/-3,187 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 nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, 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 September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021, 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 September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30 2021, the group expected credit loss rate during the lifetime is stated as follow:

	Notes Receivable	**Accounts Receivable**					
	Dishonored 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 60 days or 210 days. For the information about the changes of loss allowances provided for the Group's impairment on receivable accounts and account age analysis on loans, please see Note 6(3) and 6(4).

(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 Group 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$2,114,300 thousand on September 30, 2022.

Ⓒ 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.

Non-derivative financial liabilities	September 30, 2022 Within 1 year	1~2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Short-term loan	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Payable accounts (including related party)	542,462	-	-	542,462
Other payable accounts (including related party)	828,833	-	-	828,833
Lease Liability (note)	65,648	50,804	65,102	181,554
Long-term loan (including the current portion)	74,057	168,168	901,733	1,143,958
Corporate bond payable	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,511,000	$ 218,972	$ 966,835	$,2,696,807

Non-derivative financial liabilities	December 31, 2021 Within 1 year	1~2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Short-term loan	$ 100,000	$ -	$ -	$ 100,000
Payable accounts (including related party)	562,199	-	-	562,199
Other payable accounts (including related party)	957,466	-	-	957,466
Lease liabilities (note)	, 59,883	40,480	,61,228	161,591
Long-term loan (including the current portion)	10,605	107,497	1,027,396	1,145,498
Corporate bond payable	9,536	-	-	9,536
Total	$ v, 1,699,689	$ 147,977	$ 1,088,624	$ 2,936,290

Non-derivative financial liabilities	September 30, 2021 Within 1 year	1~2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Short-term loan	$ 500,000	$ -	$ -	$ 500,000
Payable accounts (including related party)	631,871	-	-	631,871
Other payable accounts (including related party)	752,149	-	-	752,149
Lease Liability (note)	49,389	29,121	30,379	108,889
Long-term loan (including the current portion)	10,297	54,358	710,328	774,983
Corporate bond payable	9,496	-	-	9,496
Total	$,1,953,202	$ 83,479	$ 740,707	$,2,777,388

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

(3) Fair value information

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

Ⓐ Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability 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 Equity instruments- Stock in domestic listed company through private placement, financial products and 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, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, pledged deposit, bank loan, notes payable, accounts payable and other payables are approximate to their fair values.

	September 30, 2022			
		Fair value		
	Book value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities				
Bonds payable (including current portion)	$ —	—	—	—

	December 31, 2021			
		Fair value		
	Book value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level3**
Financial assets	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities				
Bonds payable (including current portion)	$ 9,536	—	$ 9,536	—

	September 30, 2021			
		Fair value		
	Book value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities				
Bonds payable (including current portion)	$ 9,496	—	$ 9,496	—

Ⓑ 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:

	September 30, 2022			
		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	－	－	－	－
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-Noncurrent items Equity instruments -Stock in domestic listed company through private placement	$147,770	－	$147,770	－
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-Noncurrent items Equity instruments -Domestic innovation board common stock	40,010	－	40,010	－
Non-recurring fair value measurements	－	－	－	－
Liabilities				
Recurring fair value measurements	－	－	－	－

	December 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	$ 68	-	$ 68	－
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-Noncurrent items Equity instruments -Stock in domestic listed company through private placement	166,460	-	166,460	
Non-recurring fair value measurements	－	－	－	－
Liabilities				
Recurring fair value measurements	－	－	－	－

	September 30, 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	$ 80	－	$ 80	－
Non-recurring fair value measurements	—	—	—	—
Liabilities				
Recurring fair value measurements	—	—	—	—

Ⓑ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.

Equity instruments- Stock in domestic listed company through private placement

Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 2 fair value measurement

Financial instruments	Instruments and inputs
Equity instruments -Stock in domestic listed company through private placement	Black-Scholes valuation model： Observing the parameters at the end of the period, such as restriction period, stock price, strike price, volatility, and risk-free interest rate, estimate the put value and liquidity discount to obtain the fair value of the privately placed common stock.
Equity instruments- Domestic innovation board stocks	Market approach: Based on the indicators of comparable business items, products, scale and financial ratios, the listed OTC companies are considered to have similar performance and value. Therefore, the value of the rated company should be estimated from the value of the analogous company. In addition, for companies on the innovation board, their stock market liquidity is not good, and the stock price should consider the liquidity discount.

D. There were no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021.

(4) Assessment of impact of COVID-19

The Group's business operation has taken the impact of COVID-19 into consideration. As a result, production of some of the Group's factories came to a halt. As of September 30, 2022, all factories have resumed operations, and do not cause any default risk. Additionally, although the Group's sales orders from certain areas have declined because of the said pandemic, the Group's overall business and financial position were not significantly impacted based on the Group's assessment

13. Supplementary Disclosures

(1) Significant transactions information

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 ~ September 2022
1	Loans to others	N/A
2	Endorsement/guarantees made for others	N/A
3	Marketable securities-ending	Attached table 1
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 2

Attached table 1：Holding of marketable securities (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

Securities held by	Marketable Securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	Financial Statement Account	Ending Balance				Note
				Number of shares (In thousand shares or thousand units)	Book Value	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
MPI	Private equity of domestic listed company – Spirox Corporation	–	Note 1	7,000	$147,770	5.90%	$147,770	–
MPI	Common stock – PlayNitride Inc	–	Note 1	380	32,460	0.35%	32,460	–
Chain-Logic International Corp.(Note 2)	Common stock – PlayNitride Inc.	–	Note 1	94	7,550	0.09%	7,550	–

Note 1：Financial Statement Account : Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current.

Note 2：The basis for recognition of fair value is the financial statements for the same period that have not been reviewed by an accountant.

Attached table 2：Business relationship and important transactions between parent company and subsidiaries

a. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022

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	$ 90,819	Note 4	2%
				Receivable accounts	$ 32,980	Note 6	-
				Advance sale receipts	$ 38,363	Note 4	-
				Other receivable accounts	$ 513	Note 8	-
				Temporary payment	$ 1,935	Note 6	-
				Rent revenue	$ 2,842	Note 7	-
				Other revenue	$ 235	Note 4	-
0	MPI Corporation	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	1	Sales revenue	$ 460	Note 4	-
				Receivable accounts	$ 6,168	Note 6	-

				Other receivable accounts	$	13,628	Note 8	-
				Other gains	$	13,480	Note 4	-
0	MPI Corporation	MPI AMERICA INC.	1	Sales revenue	$	599,869	Note 4	11%
				Receivable accounts	$	505,945	Note 6	5%
				Advance sale receipts	$	65,520	Note 4	1%
				Other gains	$	7,151	Note 4	1%
				Temporary payment	$	343	Note 6	-
0	MPI Corporation	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	1	Sales revenue	$	678,137	Note 4	12%
				Receivable accounts	$	475,587	Note 6	5%
				Other receivable accounts	$	20,540	Note 8	-
				Other gains	$	16,124	Note 4	-
0	MPI Corporation	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	1	Sales revenue	$	3,437	Note 4	-
				Receivable accounts	$	1,341	Note 6	-
				Other receivable accounts	$	317	Note 8	-
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	MPI Corporation	2	Sales revenue	$	17,868	Note 4	-
				Receivable accounts	$	14,897	Note 6	-
				Revenue from commission	$	37,083	Note 5	1%
				Receivable Commission	$	29,022	Note 6	-
				Other receivable accounts	$	149	Note 8	-
				Other gains	$	1,275	Note 4	-
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	3	Sale revenue	$	1,453	Note 4	-
				Receivable accounts	$	888	Note 6	-
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	3	Revenue from commission	$	1,670	Note 5	-
				Receivable accounts	$	438	Note 6	-
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	3	Sale revenue	$	13,160	Note 4	-
				Receivable accounts	$	499	Note 6	-
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	MPI AMERICA INC.	3	Sale revenue	$	153	Note 4	-
				Receivable accounts	$	153	Note 6	-
2	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	Chain-Logic International Corp.	3	Sale revenue	$	3,777	Note 4	-
				Receivable accounts	$	1,137	Note 6	-
2	MEGTAS CO.,	MPI (SUZHOU)	3	Sales revenue	$	5,743	Note 4	-

	LTD.	CORPORATION		Receivable accounts	$ 302	Note 6	-
3	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	MPI Corporation	2	Sales revenue	$ 998	Note 4	-
				Revenue from commission	$ 10,687	Note 6	-
				Receivable accounts	$ 651	Note 5	-
				Receivable Commission	$ 1,397	Note 6	-
3	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	3	Sales revenue	$ 135	Note 4	-
				Receivable accounts	$ 155	Note 6	-
3	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	Chain-Logic International Corp.	3	Sales revenue	$ 2,487	Note 4	-
4	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	3	Maintenance revenue	$ 30	Note 4	-
5	MPI AMERICA INC.	MPI Corporation	2	Sales revenue	$ 14,210	Note 4	-
				Receivable accounts	$ 794	Note 6	-
				Other gains	$ 4	Note 4	-
6	Celadon Systems, Inc.	MPI Corporation	2	Maintenance revenue	$ 815	Note 4	-
				Receivable accounts	$ 49	Note 6	-
6	Celadon Systems, Inc.	MPI AMERICA INC	2	Sales revenue	$ 406	Note 4	-
				Receivable accounts	$ 34	Note 6	-

b. For the nine months ended September 30, 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	$ 58,246	Note 4	1%
				Receivable accounts	$ 25,502	Note 6	-
				Advance sale receipts	$ 65,058	Note 4	1%
				Other receivable accounts	$ 1,057	Note 8	-
				Rent revenue	$ 2,894	Note 7	-
0	MPI Corporation	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	1	Sales revenue	$ 63,982	Note 4	1%
				Receivable accounts	$ 73,492	Note 6	1%
				Other receivable accounts	$ 13,862	Note 8	-
				Other gains	$ 13,980	Note 4	-
0	MPI Corporation	MPI AMERICA INC.	1	Sales revenue	$ 405,403	Note 4	9%
				Receivable accounts	$ 391,442	Note 6	4%

				Advance sale receipts Others gains Temporary receipts	$ 67,921 $ 3,410 $ 1,767	Note 4 Note 4 Note 6	1% - -
0	MPI Corporation	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	1	Sales revenue Receivable accounts Other receivable accounts Other gains	$ 341,242 $ 295,019 $ 22,874 $ 18,640	Note 4 Note 6 Note 8 Note 4	7% 3% - -
0	MPI Corporation	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	1	Sales revenue Receivable accounts Other receivable accounts Other gains	$ 6,316 $ 4,169 $ 417 $ 141	Note 4 Note 6 Note 8 Note4	- - - -
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	MPI Corporation	2	Sales revenue Receivable accounts Revenue from commission Receivable Commission Other receivable accounts Other gains	$ 10,998 $ 7,433 $ 23,663 $ 10,678 $ 146 $ 1,239	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	$ 1,559 $ 966 $ 222	Note 4 Note 6 Note 4	- -
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	3	Sale revenue Advance sale receipts Receivable accounts	$ 5,517 $ 296 $ 2,172	Note 4 Note 4 Note 6	- - -
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	3	Revenue from commission Receivable Commission	$ 2,142 $ 1,021	Note 5 Note 6	- -
1	Chain-Logic International Corp.	MPI AMERICA INC.	3	Sales revenue Receivable accounts	$ 144 $ 144	Note 4 Note 6	- -
2	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	Chain-Logic International Corp.	3	Sales revenue Receivable accounts	$ 5,799 $ 3,622	Note 4 Note 6	- -
2	MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	3	Sales revenue Receivable accounts	$ 3,669 $ 1,463	Note 4 Note 6	- -

3	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	MPI Corporation	2	Sales revenue Receivable accounts Revenue from commission Receivable Commission	\$ 563 \$ 562 \$ 7,914 \$ 628	Note 4 Note 6 Note 5 Note 6	- - - -
3	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	Chain-Logic International Corp.	3	Sales revenue Receivable accounts	\$ 2,247 \$ 13	Note 4 Note 6	- -
4	MPI AMERICA INC.	MPI Corporation	2	Sales revenue Receivable accounts Other gains	\$ 672 \$ 12 \$ 299	Note 4 Note 6 Note 4	- - -
4	MPI AMERICA INC.	Chain-Logic International Corp.	3	Sales revenue	\$ 420	Note 4	-
5	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	Chain-Logic International Corp.	3	Other gains	\$ 735	Note 4	-
5	Lumitek (Changchou) Co. Ltd.	MPI (SUZHOU) CORPORATION	3	Maintenance revenue Receivable accounts	\$ 44 \$ 7	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 nine months ended September 30. For income, it shall be shown as a Ratio of Shareholding to the consolidated Total incomes for the nine months ended September 30.

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

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

Note 6: O/A 60~210 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 on 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 nine months ended September 30, 2022 is stated as following:

Investor	Investee	Territory	Business lines	Original investment amount		Held at ending			Investee income recognized in current period (Note 1)	Investment income 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%	$ 58,259	$ (5,786)	$ (5,786)	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%	$ 683,036	$ 77,932	$ 78,354	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%	$ 34,230	$ (1,171)	$ (1,584)	Subsidiary of MPI Corporation
MPI Corporation	Chain-Logic International Corp.	2F, No. 988, Litoushan Sec., Wunshan Rd., Hsinpu, Hsinchu County	Professional agent of semi-conductor	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	5,000,000	100%	$ 243,299	$ 54,616	$ 54,619	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%	$ 1,475	—	—	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	$ 321,352	$ 321,352 (Note 4)	11,450,000	100%	$ 46,722	$ (14,169)	$ (14,362)	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	100	100%	$ 4	—	—	Subsidiary of Chain-Logic International Corp.
MPA TRADING CORP.	MPI America Inc	2360 QUME DRIVE,SUITE C,SAN JOSE,CA	Trading of probe cards and semi-automatic probers	$ 319,837	$ 319,837 (Note4)	6,300,000	100%	$ 48,206	$ (14,300)	—	Subsidiary of MPA TRADING CORP.

MPI AMERICA INC.	Celadon Systems Inc.	13795 Frontier Ct Burnsville, Minnesota 55337 , USA	Selling and manufacturing of Probe Card , Test Equipment and High-performance cables	$ 283,471	$ 283,471 (Note4)	1,000	100%	$ 341,641	$ 18,221	—	Subsidiary of MPI AMERICA INC.

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.

Note4: For the business development strategy, the Group reinvest the subsidiary – MPI AMERICA INC via the subsidiary – MPA TRADING CORP. (ANGUILLA) to acquired 100% of the share capital of Celadon Systems Inc. by US$10,200,000 (equivalent to NT$283,471 thousand) in September, 2021 and obtained the control over Celadon.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland 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)	$ 27,223	100 %	$ 27,223	$ 602,050	—
MPI (Suzhou) Corporation	R&D and production of LED semi-conductor LED chips, spare parts of calculators, LED	USD 2,000,000 ($60,180) Registered Capital	(Note 1)	USD 2,000,000 ($60,180)	—	—	USD 2,000,000 ($60,180)	$ 49,070	100 %	$ 49,070	$ 90,458	—

	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 3,000,000 ($ 90,270)										

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 1)
USD 18,000,000 (NTD 562,650)	USD 19,410,272.42 (NTD 611,455)	NTD 3,993,872

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 down 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 US$2,857,000 (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. The amount of cash capital reduction has remitted to Chain-Logic International Corp. by CHAIN-LOGIC TRADING CORP. in July, 2019 and 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, 2020. 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 nine months ended September 30, 2022 (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) Major shareholders information

Shares / Name of major shareholders	Total Shares Owned	Ownership Percentage
MPI Investment Corporation	8,334,626	8.84%

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: Ownership Percentage (%) = 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 94,231,106 shares = 94,231,106 (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. In accordance with IFRS 8 “Operating segments”, the Group has only one operating segment.

(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.