Stock Code:4927

APEX INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

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The independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Apex International Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") or the former Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants" and the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in Republic of China ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significant in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Based on our judgments, the key audit matters that should be disclosed in this audit report are as follows:

1. Revenue recognition

Please refer to note 4(n) "Recognition of Revenue" for accounting policy related to revenue recognition, and note 6(r) for the information related to revenue of the consolidated financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

The Group entered into agreements or sales orders, with different terms and conditions, with its major customers, which increase the complexity of the timing of revenue recognition. Therefore, the revenue recognition was considered to be one of the key audit matters in our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our audit procedures included:

- Assessing and testing the design, as well as the effectiveness of the operation on the control over sales and collection cycle.
- Performing comparison analysis on sales of the current period to last period and the latest quarter, and performing trend analysis on operating income from each top ten customer to assess the existence of any significant exceptions, and further identify and analyze the reasons if there is any significant exception.
- Performing test-of-detail on sales to assess the assertions of existence and accuracy, as well as the appropriateness of recognition.
- Performing sales cut-off test of a period before and after the financial position date by vouching relevant documents of sales transactions to determine whether sales of goods, sales returns and allowances have been appropriately recognized.

2. Subsequent measurements of inventories

Please refer to note 4(h) "Inventories" for accounting policy related to subsequent measurements of inventories, note 5(a) for accounting assumptions and estimation uncertainties of inventories and note 6(e) for information related to impairment of inventories of the consolidated financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

Inventories of the Group are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The fair value of inventories is vulnerable to the impact of highly competitive market of printed circuit board. Furthermore, high price volatility on raw material this year is likely to increase the risk of loss on market price decline, and as a result, overestimation of the subsequent measurement of inventories is more likely to occur. Therefore, the subsequent measurements of inventories was considered to be one of the key audit matters in our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our audit procedures included:

- Assessing whether appropriate provision policies for inventories are applied.
- Assessing whether the Group's subsequent measurement of inventories has been evaluated in accordance with the Group's provision policy on a consistent basis.
- Obtaining aging analysis of inventories, assessing the appropriateness of provision set aside for obsolete and slow-moving inventories, and examining relevant documents to verify the accuracy of the aging period.
- Obtaining evaluation report of the net realizable value of inventories, assessing the appropriateness of provision set aside for loss on market price decline, and examining relevant documents to verify the accuracy of sales prices and calculation of net realizable value.

3. Impairment of goodwill

Please refer to note 4(m) "Impairment of non-derivative financial assets" for accounting policy related to impairment of goodwill, note 5(b) for accounting assumptions and estimation uncertainties of impairment of goodwill and note 6(i) "Intangible assets" for description related to measurements of impairment of goodwill of the consolidated financial statements.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Goodwill arising from the Merger & Acquisition transaction taken by the Group. Due to the assessment of impairment of goodwill invloved forecasting and discounting future cash flows along with several key assumptions, such key assumptions and assessment subject to the management's judgements and the inherent uncertainty is considered as high. Therefore, the impairment of goodwill was considered to be one of the key audit matters in our audit.

Our principal audit procedures included:

- Obtaining evaluation report of recoverability from the management, and assessing the appropriateness of the use of key assumptions.
- Performing retrospective testing over the future cash flows forecast compiled by the management.
- Performing sensitivity analysis of key assumptions to understand the impact of recoverability from changing of key assumptions.
- Assessing the appropriateness of discount rate applied by the management.
- Assessing whether the goodwill is impaired, if so, whether the impairment loss has been recognized appropriately .

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs, IASs, interpretations as well as related guidance endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters significant in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Min-Ju Chao and Chun-Hsiu Kuang.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 3, 2021

Notes to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated statement of financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with the 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 accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

The independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

APEX INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
11xx	**Current assets:**				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (notes 6(a) and (f))	$ 821,682	5	299,901	3
1110	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss－current (notes 6(b), (l) and (s))	10,592	-	3,474	-
1150	Notes receivable, net (notes 6(c), (f) and (r))	661	-	-	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net (notes 6(c), (f) and (r))	3,683,750	24	2,871,444	25
1200	Other receivables (note 6(d))	71,042	-	35,726	-
130x	Inventories (notes 6(e) and (f))	2,227,880	15	1,800,906	15
1479	Other current assets (note 6(f))	110,197	1	58,044	-
	Total current assets	6,925,804	45	5,069,495	43
15xx	**Non-current assets:**				
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(f), (g), (h), (j), (k), 8, 9 and 11)	7,516,542	49	6,067,841	52
1755	Right-of-use asset (notes 6(f), (g), (h), (m) and 7)	297,935	2	500,985	4
1780	Intangible assets (notes 6(f), (g) and (i))	188,097	2	34,924	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (note 6(o))	25,160	-	16,109	-
1915	Prepayment for equipment (note 6(g))	302,559	2	22,157	-
1920	Refundable deposits (note 6(f))	7,954	-	7,928	-
1960	Prepayment for investment (notes 7 and 9)	-	-	83,251	1
1980	Other financial assets－non-current (notes 6(a), (k) and 8)	4,311	-	6,202	-
	Total non-current assets	8,342,558	55	6,739,397	57
1xxx	**Total assets**	$ 15,268,362	100	11,808,892	100

		December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
21xx	**Current liabilities:**				
2100	Short-term loans (notes 6(f), (g), (j), 7, 8 and 9)	$ 1,369,949	9	899,218	8
2120	Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss－current (notes 6(b) and (s))	8,279	-	3,290	-
2170	Accounts payable (note 6(f))	2,434,679	16	1,366,881	12
2200	Other payables (note 6(f))	504,209	4	385,148	3
2213	Payable for machinery and equipment (note 6(f))	499,952	3	212,591	2
2230	Current tax liabilities (note 6(f))	20,678	-	-	-
2280	Current lease liabilities (notes 6(f), (h), (m) and 7)	71,422	-	145,310	1
2321	Current portion of convertible bonds payable (notes 6(l) and (p))	-	-	17,797	-
2322	Current portion of long-term loans (notes 6(g), (k), 7 and 8)	297,010	2	422,093	4
2399	Other current liabilities (notes 6(f) and (p))	38,479	-	19,393	-
	Total current liabilities	5,244,657	34	3,471,721	30
25xx	**Non-Current liabilities:**				
2540	Long-term loans (notes 6(g), (k), 7 and 8)	2,030,917	13	679,451	6
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(o))	55,751	-	52,180	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (notes 6(f), (h), (m) and 7)	73,633	1	99,050	1
2612	Long-term payable	135,118	1	11,033	-
2670	Other non-current liabilities (notes 6(f) and (n))	67,315	1	49,968	-
	Total non-current liabilities	2,362,734	16	891,682	7
2xxx	**Total liabilities**	7,607,391	50	4,363,403	37
31xx	**Equity attributable to owners of parent (notes 6(l) and (p)):**				
3110	Common stock	1,899,380	12	1,890,409	16
3200	Capital surplus	2,405,512	16	2,396,626	20
3300	Retained earnings	3,325,984	22	2,697,167	23
3410	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(6,244)	-	428,276	4
	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	7,624,632	50	7,412,478	63
36xx	**Non-controlling interests (note 6(f))**	36,339	-	33,011	-
3xxx	**Total equity**	7,660,971	50	7,445,489	63
2-3xxx	**Total liabilities and equity**	$ 15,268,362	100	11,808,892	100

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

APEX INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

		2020		2019	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	**Operating revenue (notes 6(f) and (r))**	$ 11,832,513	100	10,387,249	100
5000	**Operating costs (notes 6(e), (g), (h), (i), (m) and (n))**	9,325,012	79	8,417,242	81
5900	**Gross profit from operations**	2,507,501	21	1,970,007	19
6000	**Operating expenses (notes 6(c), (f), (g), (h), (i), (m), (n), (p) and 7):**				
6100	Selling expenses	715,014	6	589,868	6
6200	Administrative expenses	576,381	5	503,086	5
6300	Research and development expenses	35,150	-	17,694	-
6450	Expected credit loss (reversal of expected credit loss)	(13,155)	-	18,570	-
	Total operating expenses	1,313,390	11	1,129,218	11
6900	**Operating income**	1,194,111	10	840,789	8
7000	**Non-operating income and expenses (notes 6(b), (g), (l), (m), (s) and 7):**				
7100	Interest income	1,473	-	3,219	-
7010	Other income	36,028	-	15,807	-
7020	Other gains and losses	45,747	-	56,389	1
7050	Finance costs	(38,682)	-	(70,299)	(1)
	Total non-operating income and expenses	44,566	-	5,116	-
7900	**Profit from continuing operations before tax**	1,238,677	10	845,905	8
7951	Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(o))	34,922	-	15,255	-
8200	**Profit (note 6(f))**	1,203,755	10	830,650	8
8300	**Other comprehensive income:**				
8310	**Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (notes 6(n) and (o))**				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	7	-	3,491	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	13	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	7	-	3,478	-
8360	**Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(436,353)	(4)	427,410	4
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(436,353)	(4)	427,410	4
8300	**Other comprehensive income (loss)**	(436,346)	(4)	430,888	4
8500	**Total comprehensive income**	**$ 767,409**	**6**	**1,261,538**	**12**
	Profit, attributable to:				
8610	Owners of parent	$ 1,198,609	10	827,051	8
8620	Non-controlling interests	5,146	-	3,599	-
		$ 1,203,755	**10**	**830,650**	**8**
	Comprehensive income attributable to:				
8710	Owners of parent	$ 764,096	6	1,256,129	12
8720	Non-controlling interests	3,313	-	5,409	-
		$ 767,409	**6**	**1,261,538**	**12**
	Basic earnings per share (expressed in New Taiwan dollars) (note 6(q))				
9750	Basic earnings per share	**$**	**6.31**		**4.46**
9850	Diluted earnings per share	**$**	**6.31**		**4.37**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

APEX INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent								
			Retained earnings						
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operation	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 1,702,295	1,944,448	300,256	2,031,633	2,331,889	2,661	5,981,293	27,602	6,008,895
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	(465,236)	(465,236)	-	(465,236)	-	(465,236)
Profit	-	-	-	827,051	827,051	-	827,051	3,599	830,650
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	3,463	3,463	425,615	429,078	1,810	430,888
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	830,514	830,514	425,615	1,256,129	5,409	1,261,538
Conversion of convertible bonds	188,114	452,178	-	-	-	-	640,292	-	640,292
Balance at December 31, 2019	1,890,409	2,396,626	300,256	2,396,911	2,697,167	428,276	7,412,478	33,011	7,445,489
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	(569,799)	(569,799)	-	(569,799)	-	(569,799)
Profit	-	-	-	1,198,609	1,198,609	-	1,198,609	5,146	1,203,755
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	7	7	(434,520)	(434,513)	(1,833)	(436,346)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	1,198,616	1,198,616	(434,520)	764,096	3,313	767,409
Conversion of convertible bonds	8,971	8,886	-	-	-	-	17,857	-	17,857
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 1,899,380**	**2,405,512**	**300,256**	**3,025,728**	**3,325,984**	**(6,244)**	**7,624,632**	**36,339**	**7,660,971**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

APEX INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2020	2019
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:			
Profit before tax	$	1,238,677	845,905
Adjustments:			
Adjustments to reconcile profit:			
Depreciation expense		746,514	736,312
Amortization expense		15,004	11,589
Expected credit loss (reversal of expected credit loss)		(13,155)	18,570
Interest expense		38,682	70,299
Interest income		(1,473)	(3,219)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		16,356	1,639
Gain on lease modifications		(1,440)	(10)
Impairment loss on non-financial assets		17,435	12,165
Total adjustments to reconcile profit		817,923	847,345
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Changes in operating assets:			
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		(7,122)	853
Notes receivable		(258)	-
Accounts receivable		(692,678)	753,975
Other receivables		(34,819)	5,620
Inventories		(364,228)	(148,543)
Other current assets		(51,786)	3,387
Total changes in operating assets		(1,150,891)	615,292
Changes in operating liabilities:			
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		4,989	3,099
Notes payable		(7)	-
Accounts payable		986,957	(916,735)
Other payables		111,220	(43,525)
Other current liabilities		17,369	(490)
Other non-current liabilities		1,369	11,466
Total changes in operating liabilities		1,121,897	(946,185)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities		(28,994)	(330,893)
Total adjustments		788,929	516,452
Cash inflow generated from operations		2,027,606	1,362,357
Interest received		1,473	3,219
Interest paid		(42,689)	(65,822)
Income taxes paid		(20,839)	(14,599)
Net cash flows from operating activities		1,965,551	1,285,155
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:			
Increase in prepayments for investments		-	(83,251)
Net cash flow from acquisition of subsidiaries (deduct cash acquired)		(163,942)	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(1,540,644)	(531,793)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		3,534	2,700
Decrease in refundable deposits		216	209
Acquisition of intangible assets		(5,431)	(5,782)
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets		1,891	(6,202)
Increase in prepayments for equipment		(523,753)	(14,143)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(2,228,129)	(638,262)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:			
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans		394,084	(463,278)
Proceeds from long-term loans		2,169,945	1,503,667
Repayments of long-term loans		(910,291)	(1,293,798)
Payment of lease liabilities		(138,916)	(207,115)
Cash dividends paid		(569,799)	(465,236)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		945,023	(925,760)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(160,664)	168,500
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		521,781	(110,367)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		299,901	410,268
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$	**821,682**	**299,901**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

APEX INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Company history

Apex International Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was established in the Cayman Islands on October 28, 2009. The main purpose of the establishment, which resulted from organizational restructuring, was to apply for emerging stock registration on the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) in the Republic of China. After restructuring, the Company became the holding company of Apex Circuit (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (Apex Circuit (Thailand)), which is located in Thailand, and became a listed company on the TPEx in the Republic of China (R.O.C.) on October 18, 2011. The Company then changed its listing from the TPEx to the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) in the R.O.C. on September 8, 2015. Apex Circuit (Thailand) mainly manufactures and sells electronic printed circuit boards, please refer to note 14 for related information. The Company and its subsidiaries are hereinafter referred to as the Group.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the consolidated financial statements:

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 3, 2021.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

(a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. ("FSC") which have already been adopted.

The details of impact on the Group's adoption of the new amendments beginning January 1, 2020 are as follows:

(i) Amendments to IFRS 3 "Definition of a Business"

This amendment is a narrow-scope to improve the definition of a business and will likely result in more acquisitions being accounted for as asset acquisitions. The previous definition focused on returns in the form of dividends, lower costs or other economic benefits to investors and others, whereas the amended definition emphasizes that the output of a business is to provide goods and services to customers. In addition to amending the wording of the definition, the amendment has provided supplementary guidance. This amendment is applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period. The Group applied this new requirement and determined that a business combination occurred in the first quarter of 2020 falls within the context of a business acquisition; hence, should be accounted for using the acquisition method. For the related information, please refer to notes 4(k) and 6(f) of the business combination. The Group assessed that there were no differences before and after the application of this new amendment.

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(ii) Other amendments

The following new amendments, effective January 1, 2020, do not have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS39 and IFRS7 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform"
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 "Definition of Material"
- Amendments to IFRS 16 "COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions"

(b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Group assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2021, would not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 4 "Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9"
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS39, IFRS7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform－Phase 2"

(c) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Group, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of balance sheet, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current. The amendments include clarifying the classification requirements for debt a company might settle by converting it into equity.	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment－Proceeds before Intended Use"	The amendments prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognize such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.	January 1, 2022

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Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”	The key amendments to IAS 1 include: ● requiring companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies; ● clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed; and ● clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company’s financial statements.	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”	The amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates: clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy.	January 1, 2023

The Group is evaluating the impact of its initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations on its consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Group completes its evaluation.

The Group does not expect the following other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”
- IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts” and amendments to IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts”
- Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts－Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies:

The significant accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Except for notes 3 and 4(k) that disclose the changes in accounting policies, the significant accounting policies presented in the consolidated financial statements are summarized as follows:

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" (hereinafter referred to the Regulations) and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations and SIC Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC (hereinafter referred to as the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC).

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following material items in the consolidated statement of financial position:

1) Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;

2) The defined benefit liabilities (assets) are measured at fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation, limited as explained in Note 4(n).

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of a Group entity is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in New Taiwan dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Principle of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group 'controls' an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Group attributes the profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of parent and to non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

(Continued)

The Group prepares consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(ii) List of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements

The Company's subsidiaries were as follows:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Business activities	Percentage of ownership (%) December 31, 2020	Percentage of ownership (%) December 31, 2019
The Company	Apex Circuit (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (Apex Circuit (Thailand))	PCB manufacturing and sales	99.58 %	99.58 %
The Company	Approach Excellence Trading Ltd. (incorporated in British Virgin Islands) (AET)	Supply chain integration	100.00 %	100.00 %
Apex Circuit (Thailand)	Shye Feng Enterprise (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (APS)	PCB manufacturing and sales	99.99 % (note 1)	- %
Apex Circuit (Thailand)	Apex IPO (Dong Guan) Ltd. (APC)	Supply chain integration	100.00 % (note 2)	- %
APS	Shye Feng (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (APSS)	PCB sales development	100.00 % (note 1)	- %

Note 1: On October 3, 2019, the Board of Directors approved to acquire 99.99% shares of APS whose primary business is PCB manufacturing and sales. And its subsidiary was set up in Singapore and whose primary business is developing PCB sales. For more information please refer to note 7.

Note 2: The Group invested in a subsidiary, APC, in China in February 2020. As of December 31, 2020, Apex Circuit (Thailand) had made a cash injection amounting to CNY2,000 thousand.

Subsidiaries which are not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

(d) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for those differences relating to the following, which are recognized in other comprehensive income:

1) an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;

(Continued)

2) a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or

3) qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations, are translated into presentation currency at the average rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interest. When the Group disposes of only part of investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, exchange difference arising from such items are considered to form part of a net investment in the foreign operation and are recognized in other comprehensive income, and presented in the translation reserve in equity.

(e) Assets and liabilities classified as current and non-current

An asset is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

(i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non current.

(i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by issuing equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and checking deposits. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows.

(g) Financial instruments

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(i) Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL：

· it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

· its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(Continued)

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

3) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, amortized costs, trades receivable, other receivables, guarantee deposit paid and other financial assets).

Loss allowance for bank balances is measured by 12-month ECL for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables is always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

(Continued)

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost is credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

· significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;

· a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;

· the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;

· it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or

· the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirely or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group’s procedures for recovery of amounts due.

4) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2) Equity instrument

An equity instruments is any contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liability. Equity instruments issued are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less the direct cost of issuing.

3) Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Group comprise convertible bonds denominated in NTD that can be converted to ordinary share at the option of the holder, when the number of shares to be issued is fixed and does not vary with changes in fair value.

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is initially recognized at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognized at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured.

Interest related to a financial liability is recognized in profit or loss, non-operating gains and losses recorded under finance costs. On conversion at maturity, the financial liability is reclassified to equity, and no gain or loss is recognized.

4) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, and net gains and losses including interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

5) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligation has been discharged or cancelled or expired. The Group also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

(Continued)

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

6) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts, and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

(h) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

The subsequent measurement of inventories is based on the lower of cost or net realizable value, item by item. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. If the market values rise in the subsequent period, then the cost of inventories should be adjusted to the market values, while the adjustment amount should not be over the previous reduction range, and such adjustment should be recorded as cost of goods sold in the current period.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

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(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Land improvement	5 to 10 years
Buildings	1 to 20 years
Machinery and equipment	1 to 20 years
Transportation equipment	3 to 5 years
Office equipment	5 to 20 years
Leased equipment	5 to 15 years
Leasehold improvement	1 to 6 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(j) Lease

(i) Identifying a lease

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified; and

2) the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

3) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset throughout the period of use only if either:

- the Group has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use; or

- the relevant decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined and:
  - the Group has the right to operate the asset throughout the period of use, without the supplier having the right to change those operating instructions; or
  - the Group designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used throughout the period of use.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

(ii) As a leasee

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments; including substantive fixed payments
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
- there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
- there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or

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— there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an extension or termination option; or

— there is any lease modifications

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of office equipment, vehicles and buildings that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, including office equipment. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

For sale-and-leaseback transactions, the Group applies the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in IFRS15 to determine whether the transfer of an asset is accounted for as a sale of the asset. If the transfer of an asset satisfies the requirement of IFRS15 to be accounted for as a sale of the asset, the Group measures the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to the right of use retained. Accordingly, the Group recognizes only the amount of any gain or loss that relates to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor. If the transfer of an asset does not satisfy the requirement of IFRS15 to be accounted for as a sale of the asset, the Group will continue to recognize the transferred asset and shall recognize the financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds.

(k) Business combination

The Group has first adopted Business Combination Accounting Policy since January 1, 2020, as it took control over other company by implementing Merger & Acquisition(M&A) in the first quarter of 2020.

The Company accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method. The goodwill arising from an acquisition is measured as the excess of (i) the consideration transferred (which is generally measured at fair value) and (ii) the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree, both over the identifiable net assets acquired at the acquisition date. If the amount calculated above is a deficit balance, the Company recognized that amount as a gain on a bargain purchase in profit or loss immediately after reassessing whether it has correctly identified all the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed.

All the transaction costs incurred for the business combination are recognized immediately as the Group's expenses when incurred, except for the issuance of debt or equity instruments.

(Continued)

For each business combination, the Group measures any non-controlling interests in the acquiree at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, if the non-controlling interests are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the acquiree’s net assets in the event of liquidation.

(l) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets, including customer relationships, and operating procedure, that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1)	Customer relationships	10 years
2)	Operating procedure	5 years
3)	Software	5 years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(m) Impairment of non-derivative financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They ae allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(n) Recognition of Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Group recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The Group recognizes revenue when control of the products has been transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

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.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

(Continued)

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iii) Other long-term employee benefits

The Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(iv) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(p) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

(i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction;

(ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

(Continued)

(iii) taxable temporary difference arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reserved, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflect uncertainty related to income taxes if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities may be offset against each other if the following criteria are met:

(i) The Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(ii) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

1) the same taxable entity; or

2) different taxable entity which intends to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax payable are reviewed at each reporting date, and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

(q) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. The basic earnings per share are calculated as the profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding. The diluted earnings per share are calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, such as convertible bonds and employee compensation.

(r) Segment information

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group). Operating results of the operating segment are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance. Each operating segment consists of standalone financial information.

(Continued)

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with the regulations and the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management continues to monitor the accounting estimates and assumptions. The management recognizes any changes in accounting estimates during the period and the impact of the changes in the accounting estimates in the period.

Significant risks of adjustment in balances of assets and liabilities accounts in the subsequent fiscal year could arise from the following assumptions and estimations' inherent uncertainties, where the effect of Covid-19 is appropriately reflected. The related information is presented as below:

(a) Subsequent measurements of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Group estimates the net realizable value of inventories for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of the reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions as to future demand within a specific time horizon. Due to the rapid industrial transformation, there may be significant changes in the net realizable value of inventories. Please refer to note 6(e) for further description of the subsequent measurements of inventories.

(b) Impairment of goodwill

The assessment of impairment of goodwill requires the Group to make subjective judgments to identify CGUs, allocate the goodwill to relevant CGUs, and estimate the recoverable amount of relevant CGUs. Refer to note 6(i) for further description of the impairment of goodwill.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash	$ 6,319	277
Demand deposits	789,182	290,160
Checking deposits	17,629	432
Time deposits	8,552	9,032
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	**$ 821,682**	**299,901**

Reserve account deposits that are not highly liquid and cannot be readily converted to a known amount of cash, or the values of which are subject to fluctuation, are listed under other financial assets－non-current as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Restricted bank deposit	$ 4,311	6,202

Please refer to note 8 for more information on the collateral for loan.

Please refer to note 6(t) for the disclosure of interest rate risks and sensitivity analysis of the Groups' financial assets and liabilities.

(b) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

(i) Financial assets measured at fair value－Current

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial assets held-for-trading:		
Derivative instruments not used for hedging		
Forward exchange contracts	$ 10,592	3,458
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Derivative financial assets		
Call and put option of corporate bonds payable	-	16
Total	$ 10,592	3,474

(ii) Financial liabilities measured at fair value－Current

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial liabilities held-for-trading:		
Derivative instruments not used for hedging		
Forward exchange contracts	$ 8,279	3,290

Please refer to note 6(s) for the amounts recognized in the comprehensive income statements that resulted from remeasurement at fair value.

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain foreign exchange risk the Group is exposed to arising from its operating, financing, and investing activities. As these derivative financial instruments did not qualify for hedge accounting, the Group held the following derivative financial instruments as held-for-trading financial assets (liabilities) as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(Continued)

Forward exchange contracts:

	December 31, 2020				
	Amount (in thousands)		**Currency**	**Maturity dates**	**Fair value of assets (liabilities)**
Forward exchange sold	USD	8,000	USD to THB	2021.1.12 ~2021.2.25	$ 10,592
Forward exchange purchased	USD	6,000	USD to THB	2021.1.4	$ (6,240)
Forward exchange purchased	USD	5,000	NTD to USD	2021.1.20	(2,039)
					$ (8,279)

	December 31, 2019				
	Amount (in thousands)		**Currency**	**Maturity dates**	**Fair value of assets (liabilities)**
Forward exchange sold	USD	7,000	USD to THB	2020.1.27 ~2020.6.11	$ 3,458
Forward exchange purchased	USD	6,000	NTD to USD	2020.1.15 ~2020.6.17	$ (3,290)

Please refer to note 6(l) for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss components from issuing unsecured convertible bonds.

(c) Notes receivable and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Notes receivable	$ 661	-
Accounts receivable	3,690,646	2,892,485
Less: loss allowance	(6,896)	(21,041)
	$ 3,684,411	2,871,444

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward looking information, including macroeconomics and relevant industry information.

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The Group's analyses of the expected credit loss on its accounts receivable in the regions of Taiwan and Mainland China as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	December 31, 2020		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate (%)	Loss allowance provision
Not yet due	$ 474,579	-	-
Past due 1~30 days	110,751	-	-
Past due 31~60 days	48,870	-	-
Past due 61~90 days	17,002	-	-
Past due 121~180 days	721	42.30	305
Past due over 180 days	5	100.00	5
	$ 651,928		**310**

	December 31, 2019		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate (%)	Loss allowance provision
Not yet due	$ 294,293	0.01	23
Past due 1~30 days	42,266	0.03	15
Past due 31~60 days	6,766	0.17	12
Past due 61~90 days	70	7.73	5
	$ 343,395		**55**

The Group's analyses of the expected credit loss on its accounts receivable in the regions of Japan and Korea were as follows:

	December 31, 2020		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate (%)	Loss allowance provision
Not yet due	$ 261,135	-	-
Past due 1~30 days	17,402	-	-
Past due 31~60 days	1,872	-	-
Past due 91~120 days	78	26.92	21
	$ 280,487		**21**

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	December 31, 2019		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate (%)	Loss allowance provision
Not yet due	$ 326,568	-	-
Past due 1~30 days	3,209	-	-
Past due 31~60 days	2	0.01	-
Past due 91~120 days	475	0.01	-
	$ 330,254		-

As of December 31, 2019, the accounts receivable above does not contain all the amounts that the Group has for a certain client. As the uncertainty of receiving such accounts receivable, the Group has fully recognized loss allowance of the total amount. Therefore, it is not included into expected credit loss calculation, and the total amount is $19,046 thousand. All the accounts receivable mentioned above has been received in January 2020, therefore, the Group reversed those loss allowance recognized previously.

The Group's analyses of the expected credit loss on its accounts receivable in the region of India were as follows:

	December 31, 2020		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate (%)	Loss allowance provision
Past due over 180 days	$ 1,890	100.00	1,890

The Group's analyses of the expected credit loss on its notes receivable and accounts receivable in other Asian region were as follows:

	December 31, 2020		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate (%)	Loss allowance provision
Not yet due	$ 1,615,811	0.01	125
Past due 1~30 days	302,963	0.03	86
Past due 31~60 days	33,862	1.47	497
Past due 61~90 days	26,084	0.38	99
Past due 121~180 days	80	32.50	26
Past due over 180 days	237	100.00	237
	$ 1,979,037		1,070

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	December 31, 2019		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate (%)	Loss allowance provision
Not yet due	$ 1,156,587	-	-
Past due 1~30 days	257,752	-	-
Past due 31~60 days	7,982	-	-
Past due 61~90 days	2,263	-	-
	$ 1,424,584		-

The accounts receivable above does not contain all the amounts that the Group has for a certain client. As the uncertainty of receiving, the Group has fully recognized loss allowance of the total amount. Therefore, it is not included into expected credit loss calculation. The loss allowance recognized at December 31, 2019 is $1,940 thousand.

The Group's analyses of the expected credit loss on its accounts receivable in the Western region (Europe and America) were as follows:

	December 31, 2020		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate (%)	Loss allowance provision
Not yet due	$ 564,569	0.10	553
Past due 1~30 days	52,134	0.51	264
Past due 31~60 days	149,793	1.37	2,051
Past due 61~90 days	8,953	3.42	306
Past due 91~120 days	873	10.88	95
Past due 121~180 days	1,491	12.34	184
Over 180 days	152	100.00	152
	$ 777,965		3,605

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	December 31, 2019		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted average loss rate (%)**	**Loss allowance provision**
Not yet due	$ 632,795	-	-
Past due 1~30 days	72,632	-	-
Past due 31~60 days	53,532	-	-
Past due 61~90 days	11,772	-	-
Past due 91~120 days	1,163	-	-
Past due 121~180 days	1,372	-	-
	$ 773,266		**-**

The movements in the allowance of accounts receivable were as follows:

	2020	**2019**
Balance at the beginning	$ 21,041	2,096
Acquisition through business combination	318	-
Impairment losses (reversal gain)	(13,155)	18,570
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	(1,308)	375
Balance at the ending	**$ 6,896**	**21,041**

(d) Other receivables

	December 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Other receivables	$ 71,042	35,726
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
	$ 71,042	**35,726**

The Group does not have any past due other receivables as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

For more information on credit risk, please refer to note 6(t).

(e) Inventories

		December 31, 2020	
	Cost	**Allowance for loss**	**Net realizable value**
Raw materials	$ 696,155	(41,558)	654,597
Work in process	341,756	(6,428)	335,328
Finished goods	689,798	(22,113)	667,685
Supplies and spare parts	465,241	(43,919)	421,322
Goods in transit	142,978	-	142,978
Merchandise inventory	5,970	-	5,970
Total	**$ 2,341,898**	**(114,018)**	**2,227,880**

		December 31, 2019	
	Cost	**Allowance for loss**	**Net realizable value**
Raw materials	$ 656,364	(54,739)	601,625
Work in process	271,385	(12,613)	258,772
Finished goods	574,152	(18,863)	555,289
Supplies and spare parts	361,627	(54,397)	307,230
Goods in transit	77,827	-	77,827
Merchandise inventory	163	-	163
Total	**$ 1,941,518**	**(140,612)**	**1,800,906**

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, in addition to the normal cost of goods sold, the following loss and revenue were included in the Group's operating costs:

	2020	**2019**
Loss on market price decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories (reversal gain)	$ (22,454)	27,288
Revenue from sale of scrap	(296,231)	(305,866)
Loss on inventory obsolescence	369,765	277,117
Physical count variance	7	(12)
	$ 51,087	**(1,473)**

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group did not pledge its inventory as collateral.

(f) Business combination

On October 3, 2019, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to acquire shares of APS in order to diversify its production line. The acquisition would be completed in January 2020, with a purchase amount not exceeding 281,000 thousand Baht. The Group has obtained the control of APS by acquiring 99.99% shares of APS in January 2020.

Taking control of APS will enable the Group to diversify its products through access to APS' s capacity and operating procedures. Besides, the acquisition is expected to increase the Group's market of the PCB through access to the acquiree's existing customer relationship. The Group also expects to reduce costs through economies of scale.

From the acquisition date to December 31, 2020, operating revenue and net loss of APS are $582,335 thousand and $15,146 thousand, respectively.

The Group incurred acquisition-related costs of $3,228 thousand on legal fees and due diligence costs. These costs have been accounted as administrative expenses which are included in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Consideration transferred, assets and liabilities acquired, and goodwill recognized are as follows:

(i) The fair value of APS on the acquisition date is $277,485 thousand and the price is paid in cash. The Group has paid $83,251 thousand in 2019 for this acquisition and the residual amount of $194,234 thousand was paid in 2020.

(ii) Identifiable assets and liabilities acquired

The following table summarizes the acquisition-date fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed.

Cash and cash equivalents	$	30,292
Notes receivable		403
Accounts receivable (deduct allowance for uncollectible accounts $318 thousand)		106,473
Inventories		62,746
Other current assets		367
Property, plant and equipment (note 6(g))		151,402
Right-of-use asset (note 6(h))		286
Intangible assets (note 6(i))		46,797
Refundable deposits		242
Short-term loans		(132,192)
Notes payable		(7)
Accounts payable		(80,841)
Other payables		(9,926)
Payable for machinery and equipment		(4,255)
Current tax liabilities		(2,731)
Other current liabilities		(1,717)
Lease liabilities		(169)
Other non-current liabilities		(15,985)
Total identifiable net assets acquired	**$**	**151,185**

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(iii) Goodwill

Consideration transferred	$	277,485
Non-controlling interest in the acquiree (proportionate share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets)		15
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets		(151,185)
Goodwill	$	**126,315**

The goodwill is attributable mainly to the skills and technical talent of company APS's work force and the synergies expected to be achieved from integrating the company into the Group's existing business. None of the goodwill recognized is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

The cost, depreciation, and impairment losses of the property, plant and equipment of the Group in the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, were as follows:

	Land	Land improvement	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leased equipment	Leasehold improvement	Unfinished construction and equipment undergoing acceptance testing	Total
Cost:										
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 351,537	8,335	2,297,849	7,767,265	12,912	464,785	-	10,902	204,952	11,118,537
Acquisition through business combination	38,489	-	65,250	39,118	2,391	1,275	-	-	4,879	151,402
Additions	370,185	202	84,479	669,140	1,829	37,300	-	7,401	777,299	1,947,835
Disposals	-	-	(12,069)	(479,443)	-	(2,630)	-	-	-	(494,142)
Reclassification (notes 2, 3 and 4)	-	-	24,803	365,901	-	(3)	-	-	66,414	457,115
Translation effect	(19,365)	(471)	(136,908)	(453,768)	(1,172)	(26,121)	-	(448)	(5,642)	(643,895)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 740,846**	**8,066**	**2,323,404**	**7,908,213**	**15,960**	**474,606**	**-**	**17,855**	**1,047,902**	**12,536,852**
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 330,635	7,744	2,107,327	6,935,908	10,342	405,227	636,559	12,551	80,034	10,526,327
Additions	-	100	55,906	225,490	-	42,507	-	-	180,885	504,888
Disposals	-	-	-	(75,441)	-	(9,070)	-	(2,303)	-	(86,814)
Reclassification (notes 1, 3 and 4)	-	-	657	237,775	1,802	170	(636,559)	-	(62,572)	(458,727)
Translation effect	20,902	491	133,959	443,533	768	25,951	-	654	6,605	632,863
Balance at December 31, 2019	**$ 351,537**	**8,335**	**2,297,849**	**7,767,265**	**12,912**	**464,785**	**-**	**10,902**	**204,952**	**11,118,537**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:										
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ -	4,231	826,368	3,921,969	10,384	278,836	-	8,908	-	5,050,696
Depreciation	-	836	129,173	501,421	3,118	44,990	-	2,417	-	681,955
Impairment loss	-	-	-	17,435	-	-	-	-	-	17,435
Disposals	-	-	(3,844)	(468,131)	-	(2,277)	-	-	-	(474,252)
Reclassification (note 3)	-	-	-	47,995	-	(2)	-	-	-	47,993
Translation effect	-	(233)	(49,593)	(236,968)	(883)	(15,469)	-	(371)	-	(303,517)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ -**	**4,834**	**902,104**	**3,783,721**	**12,619**	**306,078**	**-**	**10,954**	**-**	**5,020,310**
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ -	3,171	663,123	3,247,956	7,777	228,636	106,791	8,743	-	4,266,197
Depreciation	-	848	119,760	518,046	1,111	43,959	-	2,026	-	685,750
Impairment loss	-	-	-	12,165	-	-	-	-	-	12,165
Disposals	-	-	-	(71,589)	-	(8,583)	-	(2,303)	-	(82,475)
Reclassification (notes 1 and 3)	-	-	-	4,025	931	-	(106,791)	-	-	(101,835)
Translation effect	-	212	43,485	211,366	565	14,824	-	442	-	270,894
Balance at December 31, 2019	**$ -**	**4,231**	**826,368**	**3,921,969**	**10,384**	**278,836**	**-**	**8,908**	**-**	**5,050,696**

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	Land	Land improvement	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leased equipment	Leasehold improvement	Unfinished construction and equipment undergoing acceptance testing	Total
Carrying amount:										
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 740,846	3,232	1,421,300	4,124,492	3,341	168,528	-	6,901	1,047,902	7,516,542
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 351,537	4,104	1,471,481	3,845,296	2,528	185,949	-	1,994	204,952	6,067,841
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 330,635	4,573	1,444,204	3,687,952	2,565	176,591	529,768	3,808	80,034	6,260,130

Note 1: The cost and accumulated depreciation of $636,559 thousand and $106,791 thousand, respectively, were reclassified to right-of-use assets due to the effect of retrospective application.

2. The cost of $246,151 thousand was transferred from prepayment for machinery and equipment.

3. The cost of $212,437 thousand and $178,362 thousand, respectively; accumulated depreciation of $47,993 thousand and $4,956 thousand, respectively, were reclassified from right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

4. The cost of $1,473 thousand and $530 thousand were reclassified from equipment undergoing acceptance testing of property, plant and equipment to intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The Group tested the related machinery for impairment and estimated the differences between the book value and the recoverable amount. The impairment loss recognized was as follows:

	2020	2019
Impairment loss	$ 17,435	12,165

The Group used fair value less selling cost to calculate the recoverable amount as the basis to measure the impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Please refer to note 6(s) for the amount of interest expenses capitalized.

Please refer to note 8 for more information on the collateral for loans.

(h) Right-of-use assets

The Group leases many assets including buildings, machinery and equipment, and transportation equipment. Information about leases for which the Group as a lessee is presented below:

	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Total
Cost:					
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 107,596	526,283	26,546	-	660,425
Acquisition through business combination	-	-	286	-	286
Additions	57,396	15,467	16,230	1,407	90,500
Disposals	(57,674)	-	-	-	(57,674)
Reclassification (note 2)	-	(212,437)	-	-	(212,437)
Translation effect	(5,508)	(31,291)	(1,392)	11	(38,180)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 101,810	298,022	41,670	1,418	442,920

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	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ -	-	-	-	-
Effects of retrospective application (note 1)	102,481	655,659	23,795	-	781,935
Balance at January 1, 2019 after restatement	102,481	655,659	23,795	-	781,935
Additions	668	8,176	3,123	-	11,967
Disposals	(1,464)	(242)	-	-	(1,706)
Reclassification (notes 2 and 3)	-	(176,560)	(1,802)	-	(178,362)
Translation effect	5,911	39,250	1,430	-	46,591
Balance at December 31, 2019	**$ 107,596**	**526,283**	**26,546**	**-**	**660,425**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:					
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 27,261	121,793	10,386	-	159,440
Depreciation	24,726	29,516	10,076	241	64,559
Disposals	(22,104)	-	-	-	(22,104)
Reclassification (note 2)	-	(47,993)	-	-	(47,993)
Translation effect	(1,366)	(7,041)	(512)	2	(8,917)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 28,517**	**96,275**	**19,950**	**243**	**144,985**
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ -	-	-	-	-
Effects of retrospective application (note 1)	-	105,860	931	-	106,791
Balance at January 1, 2019	-	105,860	931	-	106,791
Depreciation	27,109	13,232	10,253	-	50,594
Disposals	(164)	(85)	-	-	(249)
Reclassification (notes 2 and 3)	-	(4,025)	(931)	-	(4,956)
Translation effect	316	6,811	133	-	7,260
Balance at December 31, 2019	**$ 27,261**	**121,793**	**10,386**	**-**	**159,440**
Carrying amount:					
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 73,293**	**201,747**	**21,720**	**1,175**	**297,935**
Balance at December 31, 2019	**$ 80,335**	**404,490**	**16,160**	**-**	**500,985**

Note 1: The cost of machinery and equipment, as well as transportation equipment, of $634,757 thousand and $1,802 thousand, respectively; and their corresponding accumulated depreciation of $105,860 thousand and $931 thousand, respectively, were reclassified from property, plant and equipment to right-of-use assets due to the effect of retrospective application.

(Continued)

Note 2: The cost of machinery and equipment of $212,437 thousand and $176,560 thousand, respectively; the accumulated depreciation of machinery and equipment of $47,993 thousand and $4,025 thousand, respectively, was transferred to property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Note 3: The cost and accumulated depreciation of transportation equipment, of $1,802 thousand and $931 thousand, respectively, were transferred to property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2019.

(i) Intangible assets

The cost, amortization, and impairment losses for the intangible assets of the Group in the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, were as follows:

		Goodwill	Operating procedure	Customer relationship	Software	Total
Costs:						
Balance at January 1, 2020	$	-	-	-	111,021	111,021
Acquisition through business combination		126,315	3,298	43,240	259	173,112
Addition		-	-	-	5,431	5,431
Reclassification from property, plant and equipment (note)		-	-	-	1,473	1,473
Translation effect		(7,160)	(188)	(2,451)	(5,850)	(15,649)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$	**119,155**	**3,110**	**40,789**	**112,334**	**275,388**
Balance at January 1, 2019	$	-	-	-	98,441	98,441
Additions		-	-	-	5,782	5,782
Reclassification from property, plant and equipment (note)		-	-	-	530	530
Translation effect		-	-	-	6,268	6,268
Balance at December 31, 2019	$	**-**	**-**	**-**	**111,021**	**111,021**
Amortization and impairment loss:						
Balance at January 1, 2020	$	-	-	-	76,097	76,097
Amortization		-	618	4,049	10,337	15,004
Translation effect		-	4	30	(3,844)	(3,810)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$	**-**	**622**	**4,079**	**82,590**	**87,291**
Balance at January 1, 2019	$	-	-	-	60,562	60,562
Amortization		-	-	-	11,589	11,589
Translation effect		-	-	-	3,946	3,946
Balance at December 31, 2019	$	**-**	**-**	**-**	**76,097**	**76,097**
Carrying amount:						
Balance at December 31, 2020	$	**119,155**	**2,488**	**36,710**	**29,744**	**188,097**
Balance at December 31, 2019	$	**-**	**-**	**-**	**34,924**	**34,924**
Balance at January 1, 2019	$	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37,879**	**37,879**

Note: The cost of $1,473 thousand and $530 thousand were reclassified from property, plant and equipment respectively for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(Continued)

The goodwill amounted to $126,315 thousand for the group arising from the acquisition of APS at January 1, 2020 is mainly attributed to utilizing the current capacity of APS, so that diversification of products is achieve for the Group. According to IFRS 36, impairment test on goodwill arise from business combination should at least be performed annually. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. APS itself is a separate cash-generating unit that can generate independent cash inflows; therefore, goodwill is tested for impairment by comparing the recoverable amount of APS with its carrying amount to determine whether an impairment loss should be recognized.

The Equity Value Analysis Report issued by an expert engaged by the Group upon acquisition had been prepared based on the APS's financial forecast covering 2020 to 2024. The projection of operating revenue over the forecast period was made based on the geographical location and product types. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements mainly evaluate and illustrate whether the actual operating revenue and gross profit margin achieves the forecast operating revenue and gross profit margin for the year ended December 31, 2020. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the actual operating revenue was higher than projected; however, the gross profit margin was lower than the forecast due to the increase of the price of raw material during second half of 2020.

Based on the result of value-in-use calculation, the recoverable amount of APS of $444,221 thousand, which is approximate to the book value. Therefore, no impairment is recognized.

The recoverable amount of APS had been determined based on a value in use calculation. The calculation uses pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated into the future using the estimated growth rate described below. The key assumptions used in the value in use calculation are as follows:

(i) Projections on the cash flows are based on historical experience, actual operational results, and corporate strategic plans for the following five years.

(ii) The after-tax discount rate is based on the Group's weighted-average cost of capital. As of December 31, 2020, the adopted discount rate is 11.88%

The discount rate was a pre-tax measure based on the rate of 10-year government bonds issued by the Thailand government in the relevant market and in the same currency as the cash flows, adjusted for a risk premium to reflect both the increased risk of investing in equities generally and the systemic risk of the specific CGU.

Five years of cash flows were included in the discounted cash flow model. A long-term growth rate into perpetuity has been determined as the lower of the nominal GDP rates for the countries in which the CGU operates and the long-term compound annual EBITDA growth rate estimated by management.

Budgeted EBITDA was based on expectations of future outcomes taking into account past experience, adjusted for the anticipated revenue growth. Revenue growth was projected taking into account the average growth levels past experience and the estimated sales volume, and price growth for the next five years.

(Continued)

(j) Short-term loans

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Secured loans	$ 33,317	-
Unsecured loans	1,336,632	899,218
Total	**$ 1,369,949**	**899,218**
Unused credit line	**$ 3,916,525**	**4,602,994**
Interest rate (%)	**0.32~4.09**	**1.35~2.60**

Please refer to note 8 for more information on the collateral for loans.

(k) Long-term loans

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Secured loans	$ 1,721,901	465,045
Unsecured loans	611,228	639,933
Less: deferred financing fee	(5,202)	(3,434)
Subtotal	2,327,927	1,101,544
Less: current portion	(297,010)	(422,093)
Total	**$ 2,030,917**	**679,451**
Unused credit line	**$ 4,408,821**	**1,525,185**
Interest rate (%)	**1.05~3.75**	**2.58~6.00**
Maturity date	**2022.8~2025.10**	**2020.3~2023.12**

(i) Collateral for loans

Please refer to note 8 for more information on the collateral for loans.

(ii) Loan contract

1) Apex Circuit (Thailand) entered into several agreements with several banks in Thailand, including Bangkok Bank and Bank of Ayudhya. The main commitment clauses in the contract with Bangkok Bank and Bank of Ayudhya are as follows:

a) The shareholding percentage of the family of the chairman of the board of Apex Circuit (Thailand) shall be maintained at a certain level.

b) Apex Circuit (Thailand) shall maintain a debt-to-equity ratio not exceeding 2:1.

The ratios mentioned above shall be calculated based on the audited annual financial statements of Apex Circuit (Thailand).

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group did not breach the commitment clause mentioned above.

(Continued)

2) The Company entered into separate agreements with several banks in Taiwan, the main commitment clauses in the contract are as follows:

   a) The current ratio (current asset/current liability) must exceed 80%.

   b) The debt ratio (liability/tangible net asset) cannot exceed 200%.

   c) The shareholding percentage of the subsidiary of the Company, Apex Circuit (Thailand), shall be maintained at a certain level.

   The ratio mentioned above shall be calculated based on the audited annual consolidated financial statements, as well as the reviewed semiannual and quarterly consolidated financial statements of the Group.

   As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group did not breach the commitment clause mentioned above.

3) The Company entered into a joint loan agreement led by First Commercial Bank along with other eight banks in Taiwan on August 12, 2019, the main commitment clauses in the contract are as follows:

   a) The current ratio (current asset/current liability less current portion) must exceed 100%.

   b) The debt ratio (liability/tangible equity) cannot exceed 180%.

   c) Interest coverage ratio [(net income before tax + interest expense + depreciation + amortization) / interest expense] must exceed 300%.

   d) The tangible equity (total equity - intangible asset) must exceed NTD $4.0 billion.

   The ratios mentioned above shall be calculated based on the audited annual consolidated financial statements, as well as the reviewed semiannual consolidated financial statements of the Group. Either, the Group or independent auditor should provide a declaration which states no breach of such commitment upon semiannual and annual review.

   As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group did not breach the commitment clauses mentioned above.

(Continued)

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(l) Corporate bonds payable

	December 31, 2020		
	Second unsecured convertible bond	**Third unsecured convertible bond**	**Total**
Total amount of convertible bonds	$ -	600,000	600,000
Less: Discount on issuing convertible bonds	-	29,760	29,760
Underwriting expense	-	6,681	6,681
Discounted present value of bonds payable when issued	-	563,559	563,559
Amortization of discount on bonds payable	-	5,562	5,562
Reversal of discount on bonds payable conversion	-	30,879	30,879
Less: Accumulated converted amount	-	600,000	600,000
Ending balance of bonds payable	$ -	-	-

	December 31, 2019		
	Second unsecured convertible bond	**Third unsecured convertible bond**	**Total**
Total amount of convertible bonds	$ 650,000	600,000	1,250,000
Less: Discount on issuing convertible bonds	64,350	29,760	94,110
Underwriting expense	4,027	6,681	10,708
Discounted present value of bonds payable when issued	581,623	563,559	1,145,182
Amortization of discount on bonds payable	61,392	5,498	66,890
Reversal of discount on bonds payable conversion	6,985	30,440	37,425
Less: Accumulated converted amount	650,000	581,700	1,231,700
Ending balance of bonds payable	$ -	17,797	17,797

Based on the resolution on loan repayment and plant expansion of the board of directors' meetings held on May 12 and June 25, 2014, the Company decided to issue its second unsecured convertible bonds in the amount of $650,000 thousand at par value with an interest rate of 0% and a period of 5 years.

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On July 3, 2014, the Financial Supervisory Commission approved the Company's application to issue its second unsecured convertible bonds. The Company issued its second unsecured convertible bonds on July 21, 2014, in the amount of $650,000 thousand.

The Group issued its convertible bonds in accordance with IAS 39, which requires the Company to recognize liability and equity components of convertible bonds separately as follows:

Discounted present value under effective interest rate method	$	585,650
Embedded derivative financial instruments (put option and call option)		1,040
Equity component (conversion option)		63,310
	$	**650,000**

On April 13, 2018, the Financial Supervisory Commission approved the Company's application (Letter No.1070308994) to issue its third unsecured convertible bonds not exceeding $600,000 thousand. The issuance date of the convertible bonds was May 7, 2018, and the price of which was set on April 26, 2018. The convertible bonds issued by the Group totaled $600,000 thousand, with a par value of $100 thousand per share, without any interest rate, within a period of 3 years, at a conversion price of $21.50.

The Group issued its convertible bonds in accordance with IFRS 9, which requires the Company to recognize its liability and equity components of convertible bonds separately as follows:

		Third unsecured convertible bond
Value of the convertible bonds upon issuance	$	570,240
Embedded derivative financial instruments (put option and call option)		2,220
Equity component (conversion option)		27,540
	$	**600,000**

(i) Terms of issuing second unsecured convertible bonds are as follows:

The second unsecured convertible bonds

1) Coupon rate: 0%

2) Issue period: 5 years (July 21, 2014, to July 21, 2019)

3) Repayment term:

The bonds are repayable in cash upon the maturity of the bonds except for those which were repurchased by the Company, sold back to the Company, or converted to common stock before maturity.

4) Conversion period:

Beginning from one month after the issue date (August 22, 2014) until 10 days before maturity (July 11, 2019), bondholders may convert the bonds into common stock according to the conversion arrangement.

(Continued)

5) The Company's call option (right of redemption):

Beginning from one month after the issue date (August 22, 2014) until 40 days before maturity (June 11, 2019), if the stock closing price exceeds 30% of the conversion price for 30 consecutive working days, or the remaining amount of bonds payable which have not yet been converted into shares is lower than 10% of the total issue amount, the Company is entitled to send a "bond redemption notification" to bondholders and publish an announcement through the TPEx to exercise its call option.

6) Bondholders' put option:

Bondholders are entitled to exercise the put option beginning from the put date (July 21, 2016) with an exercise price at 101.0025% (annual yield rate of the put option is 0.5%) of the face value of the bonds. Upon receipt of a sell-back request, the Company shall pay the amount to bondholders by cheque or electronic transfer within 7 working days of the put date.

7) Conversion price and adjustment:

The conversion price at the issue date is $45 (dollars) per share. If there is any increase in the Company's common stock (including but not limited to cash injection by public offering or private offering, capital increase from retained earnings or capital surplus, issuance of new shares for consolidation purposes or as the consideration payable by the Company for its acquisition of another company's shares, stock split, or cash injection by participating in the issuance of overseas depository receipts) except for increases in shares from conversion of securities in which a stock conversion right or stock warrant was embedded or from issuance of new shares as employees' bonus, the Company shall calculate and adjust the conversion price based on the formula stated in the conversion arrangement before publishing an announcement through the TPEx. The adjustment shall be made at the ex-rights date when issuing new shares. However, the adjustment will be made at the date when the new share subscriptions are fully collected if the issuance of new shares involves share subscription collection. If the issue price of new shares changes after the ex-rights date for issuing new shares, the conversion price should be adjusted based on the revised issue price by using the formula stated in the conversion arrangement. If such recalculated conversion price is lower than that announced to the public through the TPEx before the ex-rights date for issuing new shares, the Company should re-announce the adjustment of the conversion price through the TPEx.

8) The second unsecured convertible bonds of the Group have already been due and transferred into common stock on July 21, 2019.

The third unsecured convertible bonds

1) Coupon rate: 0%.

2) Issue period: 3 years (May 7, 2018, to May 7, 2021)

3) Repayment term:

The bonds are repayable in cash upon the maturity of the bonds except for those which were repurchased by the Company, sold back to the Company, or converted to common stock before maturity.

4) Conversion period:

Beginning from three months after the issue date (August 8, 2018) until the maturity date (May 7, 2021), bondholders may convert the bonds into common stock according to the conversion arrangement.

5) The Company's call option (right of redemption):

Beginning from three months after the issue date (August 8, 2018) until 40 days before maturity (March 28, 2021), if the stock closing price exceeds 30% of the conversion price for 30 consecutive working days, or the remaining amount of bonds payable which have not yet been converted into shares is lower than 10% of the total issue amount, the Company is entitled to send a "bond redemption notification" to bondholders and publish an announcement through the TPEx to exercise its call option.

6) Bondholders' put option:

Bondholders are entitled to exercise the put option starting from two years after the issuance date (May 7, 2020) to sell back their shares at an exercise price of 101.0025%, with an annual yield rate of 0.5% of the face value of the bonds. Upon receipt of a sell-back request, the Company shall pay the amount to bondholders by cheque or electronic transfer within 5 working days of the put date.

7) Conversion price:

The record date of convertible bonds was April 26, 2018, with the benchmark price calculated by either 1, 3, or 5-day arithmetic average of the closing prices of the Group’s common stock before the record date; and the conversion price (rounded to the nearest tenth NTD) calculated by multiplying the benchmark price by 102.8%, which is the conversion minimum rate. If the ex-dividend or ex-right occurs before the record date, its impact on the closing price should first be excluded in order to arrive at the closing price used to calculate the conversion price. However, if the ex-dividend or ex-right occurs between the record date and the issuance date, the conversion price will have to be adjusted by using the prescribed formula.

8) The third unsecured convertible bonds of the Group have already been transferred into common stock on June 30, 2020.

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(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss were as follows:

	December 31, 2020		
	Second unsecured convertible bond	Third unsecured convertible bond	Total
Beginning balance	$ -	16	16
Valuation loss	-	(12)	(12)
Conversion	-	(4)	(4)
Ending balance	**$ -**	**-**	**-**

	December 31, 2019		
	Second unsecured convertible bond	Third unsecured convertible bond	Total
Beginning balance	$ -	170	170
Valuation gain (loss)	146	(56)	90
Conversion	(146)	(98)	(244)
Ending balance	**$ -**	**16**	**16**

(iii) The balances of the equity component recorded as capital surplus－stock warrants were as follows:

	December 31, 2020		
	Second unsecured convertible bond	Third unsecured convertible bond	Total
Beginning balance	$ -	839	839
Less: conversion	-	839	839
Ending balance	**$ -**	**-**	**-**

	December 31, 2019		
	Second unsecured convertible bond	Third unsecured convertible bond	Total
Beginning balance	$ 60,057	2,166	62,223
Less: conversion	60,057	1,327	61,384
Ending balance	**$ -**	**839**	**839**

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The third unsecured convertible bondholders are entitled to exercise the put option and request the Group to pay the full amount at the agreed price beginning from two years after the issuance date (May 7, 2020). Based on conservatism, the Group reclassified convertible bonds to current liabilities on December 31, 2019, but it is not required to fully repay within one year.

(m) Lease liabilities

The amounts of leased liability were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current	$ 71,422	145,310
Non-current	$ 73,633	99,050

The increase in lease liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2020 was $90,500 thousand, with an interest rate of 1.25%~4.82%. The lease liabilities are due from March 2021 to September 2024.

For the finance lease liability of the Group, any excess of sales proceeds over the carrying amount (unrealized gain on sale and leaseback) was recognized as a deduction from depreciation over the lease term. As of December 31, 2019, the unrealized gain from the sale and leaseback was fully amortized.

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	2020	2019
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 7,246	14,886
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	$ -	2,357
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 780	4,048
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	$ 1,102	53

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Group were as follows:

	2020	2019
Total cash outflow from operating activities	$ 9,128	21,344
Total cash outflow from investing activities	138,916	207,115
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 148,044	228,459

(i) Real estate leases

As of December 31, 2020, the Group leases buildings for its office space and warehouse. The leases of warehouse typically run for a period of 2 to 6 years, and of office for 1 to 5 years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of the same duration after the end of the contract term.

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Some leases of buildings contain extension options exercisable by the Group, the extension options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the lessors. In which lessee is not reasonably certain to use an optional extended lease term, payments associated with the optional period are not included within lease liabilities.

(ii) Other leases

As of December 31, 2020, the Group leases office equipment and vehicles with lease terms of 1 to 5 years. Some of these leases are considered as short-term leases or leases of low-value items. The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

The present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Group were as follows:

		December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Net defined benefit liability	$	**61,021**	**45,144**

1) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Group were as follows:

		2020	2019
Defined benefit obligation at January 1	$	45,144	38,075
Current service costs and interest		11,616	9,837
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability			
—Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions		(2,005)	(2,352)
—Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions		1,997	(1,139)
Past service cost and profit and loss due to settlement		(2,738)	-
Benefit paid		(3,920)	(1,743)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign plans		(3,328)	2,466
The effects of business combination		14,255	-
Defined benefit obligation at December 31	$	**61,021**	**45,144**

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2) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Group were as follows:

		2020	2019
Current service costs	$	6,820	6,888
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability		876	1,206
Past service cost and profit and loss due to settlement		(2,738)	-
	$	**4,958**	**8,094**

3) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability recognized under other comprehensive income

The Group's remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability recognized in other comprehensive income as of 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

		2020	2019
Cumulative amount at January 1	$	(11,311)	(7,325)
Recognized losses during this period		(7)	(3,491)
Translation effect		581	(495)
Cumulative amount at December 31	$	**(10,737)**	**(11,311)**

4) Actuarial assumptions

Assumptions used on calculating the present value of the defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follow:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Discount rate at December 31	1.21%~1.48%	1.77 %
Future salary increases (employees paid monthly)	1.00%~2.50%	1.00 %
Future salary increases (employees paid daily)	2.00%~3.00%	2.00 %

The expected allocation payment to be made by the Group to the defined benefit plans for the one-year period after the reporting date is $3,276 thousand.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan is 8.73 years to 14.60 years.

5) Sensitivity analysis for actuarial assumption

When calculating the present value of the defined benefit obligations, the Group uses judgments and estimations to determine the actuarial assumptions, including discount rates and future salary changes, as of the financial statement date. Any changes in the actuarial assumptions may significantly impact the amount of the defined benefit obligations.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the effect of changes in actuarial assumption on the present value of the defined benefit obligation was as follows:

	The effect of defined benefit obligation	
	Increase1.00%	**Decrease1.00%**
At December 31, 2020		
Discount rate (changes 1.00%)	(7,309)	8,782
Future salary adjustment rate (changes 1.00%)	8,614	(7,308)
At December 31, 2019		
Discount rate (changes 1.00%)	(5,514)	6,691
Future salary adjustment rate (changes 1.00%)	6,644	(5,578)

The above sensitivity analysis is analyzed based on the effect of changes in single assumption under the condition that other assumptions remain constant. In practice, many changes in assumptions may be linked together. The method used for sensitivity analysis and calculation of net pension liability is the same.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Group allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plan, the Group allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligations.

The Group's pension costs under the defined contribution method were $939 thousand and $827 thousand for 2020 and 2019, respectively. Payment was made to the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

(iii) Long-term employee benefit plan

The balance of the Group's long-term employee benefit plan amounted to $6,294 thousand and $4,824 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(o) Income taxes

Under the tax regulations of Thailand, the maximum statutory income tax rate applicable to Apex Circuit (Thailand) and APS was 20% in 2020 and 2019. APEX II, a new factory for Apex Circuit (Thailand), was approved by the Board of Investment of Thailand to have an exemption period between May 12, 2014 and May 11, 2022; while APEX I received an extension and renewal on its exemption period between January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2021. AET's Taiwan Branch and the Company's Taiwan Branch are subject to a maximum income tax rate of 20% in accordance with the Income Tax Act, and the Income Basic Tax Act has been applied to the calculation of AET's Taiwan Branch and the Company's Taiwan Branch's basic income tax. APC is subject to a maximum income tax rate of 25% in accordance with the Corporate Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China. APSS is subject to a maximum income tax rate of 17% in accordance with the Corporate Income Tax Law of Singapore.

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(i) Income tax expense

		2020	2019
Current tax expense			
Current period	$	38,243	2,788
Adjustment for prior periods		68	12,581
		38,311	15,369
Deferred tax benefit			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	$	(3,389)	(114)
Income tax expense from continuing operations	**$**	**34,922**	**15,255**

Income tax recognized under other comprehensive income for 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

		2020	2019
Items that will not reclassified into profit and loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	**$**	**-**	**13**

Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax for 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

		2020	2019
Profit before income tax	**$**	**1,238,677**	**845,905**
Income tax calculated by a statutory tax rate applied by subsidiaries	$	251,911	174,123
Adjustment in accordance with tax law		3,429	(3,690)
Tax-exempt income		(220,486)	(167,759)
Under provision in prior periods		68	12,581
Total	**$**	**34,922**	**15,255**

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

		December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Tax losses	**$**	**27,480**	**22,891**

The ROC Income Tax Act allows net losses, as assessed by the tax authorities, to offset taxable income over a period of ten years for local tax reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilize the benefits therefrom.

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The Group's estimated unused loss carry-forwards up to 2020, were as follows:

Year of loss	Unused amount	Year of expiry
The Company's Taiwan Branch		
2014	$ 10,032	2024
2015	21,859	2025
2016	20,213	2026
2017	21,401	2027
2018	20,441	2028
2019	20,510	2029
2020	22,946	2030
	$ 137,402	

2) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Fair value gains	Difference between tax purpose and financial reporting purpose for finance leases	Total
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 5	52,175	52,180
Recognized in profit or loss	291	6,191	6,482
Effect in exchange rate	2	(2,913)	(2,911)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 298**	**55,453**	**55,751**
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ -	46,242	46,242
Recognized in profit or loss	5	2,970	2,975
Effect in exchange rate	-	2,963	2,963
Balance at December 31, 2019	**$ 5**	**52,175**	**52,180**

Deferred tax assets:

	Defined benefit plans	Unrealized impairment losses	Difference between tax purpose and financial reporting purpose for useful life of fixed assets	Others	Total
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 7,285	2,107	5,768	949	16,109
Recognized in profit or loss	1,757	669	5,735	1,710	9,871
Effect in exchange rate	(401)	(107)	(285)	(27)	(820)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 8,641**	**2,669**	**11,218**	**2,632**	**25,160**

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APEX INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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	Defined benefit plans	Unrealized impairment losses	Difference between tax purpose and financial reporting purpose for useful life of fixed assets	Others	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 5,764	26	5,870	567	12,227
Recognized in profit or loss	1,155	2,055	(467)	346	3,089
Recognised in other comprehensive loss	(13)	-	-	-	(13)
Effect in exchange rate	379	26	365	36	806
Balance at December 31, 2019	**$ 7,285**	**2,107**	**5,768**	**949**	**16,109**

(iii) Examination and approval

The Company and AET are not required to pay income tax in the country in which it is incorporated, so there is no need to file an income tax return.

In Thailand and Singapore, where Apex Circuit (Thailand) Co., Ltd., APS and APSS operate, income taxes do not require approval by the tax authority. Income taxes paid in prior years have received income tax receipts up to 2019. The income tax return of AET and the Company's Taiwan Branch had been approved by the revenue department through 2018. APC was established in China in February, 2020, so it has note yet filed any income tax return.

(p) Share capital and other equity

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the total value of authorized common stock is $3,000,000 thousand. Par value of each share is $10 (dollars), and in total, there are 300,000 thousand authorized common shares.

Reconciliation of shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, was as follows:

Unit: Thousand shares

	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	189,041	170,230
Conversion of convertible bonds	897	18,811
Balance at December 31	**189,938**	**189,041**

(i) Issuance of common stock

In the year ended December 31, 2020, the third convertible bondholders converted bonds into common stock, and of which 897 thousand shares were converted at par value, amounting to $8,971 thousand. Registration processes in relation to the bond conversion have been completed.

In the year ended December 31, 2019, second and third convertible bondholders converted bonds into common stocks, and of which 17,467 thousand shares and 1,344 thousand shares were converted at par value, amounting to $174,673 thousand and $13,441 thousand, respectively, in total of $188,114 thousand. Registration processes in relation to the bond conversion have been completed.

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(ii) Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Premium on capital stock	$ 2,378,112	2,368,387
Donation by shareholders	27,067	27,067
Issuance of convertible bonds－stock warrant	-	839
Gain or loss on entity's disposition of equity of the subsidiary	333	333
	$ 2,405,512	**2,396,626**

(iii) Retained earnings

According to the amendment of the Company's articles of association which was approved by the shareholders' meeting held on June 2, 2015, the annual net income after paying income tax and offsetting prior years' accumulated deficit (if any) will be distributed in accordance with the regulations for special reserve, and the remaining distribution of earnings should be based on the following percentages:

1) Employees' bonus of 2% maximum.

2) Remuneration to directors and supervisors of 2% maximum.

3) Shareholders' dividend should not be lower than 10%, and its distribution should be based on the proportion of shares held by each shareholder. Board of Director should consider the actual operating conditions, future capital expenditures or other operating related significant matter in proposing the distribution of the unappropriated retained earnings in the beginning of the year.

When employees' bonus is distributed by issuing stock, the employees of the Company's subsidiaries who meet certain criteria are eligible to receive a bonus. The Company is not obliged to pay any interest on an undistributed dividend or bonus.

(iv) Special reserve

In accordance with Chin Kuan Cheng Fa No. 1010012865 issued on April 6, 2012, the Company shall set aside a special reserve equal to the net balance of other deductions in shareholders' equity in the current period from net income in the current period and prior unappropriated retained earnings before earnings distribution. The special reserve set aside based on the deductions in shareholders' equity that resulted from prior periods cannot be distributed to shareholders. The Company can distribute the special reserve only up to the amount of the reversal of such deductions.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the special reserve was $300,256 thousand.

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(v) Distribution of earnings

According to the Articles of Association, if the Company is profitable during the given accounting year, then the Company is allowed to set aside a maximum amount of 2% of its net profit as remuneration to employees, directors, and supervisors. However, when experiencing a cumulative loss, the Company shall first appropriate a reserve amount to offset the cumulative loss. The Company’s estimated remuneration for employees, directors and supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was $0 thousand and $720 thousand, respectively. Should there be difference between the actual distribution amount that was resolved by shareholders’ meeting and the estimated amount, it will be regarded as changes in accounting estimates and errors, and it will be adjusted in the Company’s profit or loss for the given year.

On June 5, 2020 and 2019, the employee remuneration, as well as remuneration to directors and supervisors, of $0 thousand and $720 thousand, respectively, which were approved during the shareholders’ meeting, were the same as those recognized in the financial statements in 2019. The related information is available on the Market Observation Post System website.

On June 5, 2020 and 2019, the shareholder's meetings resolved to appropriate the 2019 and 2018 earnings. These earnings were appropriated as follows:

	2019	2018
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders		
Cash	$ 569,799	465,236

The related information about the earnings distributions that was resolved during the shareholder’s meeting and board meeting is available on the Market Observation Post System website.

On March 3, 2021, the board meetings resolved to appropriate the 2020 earnings. These earnings were appropriated as follows:

	2020
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders	
Cash	$ 569,814

(q) Earnings per share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) was as follows:

Unit: Thousand shares

	2020	2019
Basic EPS:		
Net income	$ 1,198,609	827,051
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding	189,819	185,510
Basic EPS (New Taiwan Dollars)	$ 6.31	4.46

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		2020	2019
Diluted EPS:			
Net income	$	1,198,609	827,051
Influence of dilutive expenses		76	3,648
Net income for calculating diluted EPS	$	**1,198,685**	**830,699**
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding		189,819	185,510
Conversion of convertible bonds		119	4,428
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding — diluted		**189,938**	**189,938**
Diluted EPS (New Taiwan Dollars)	$	**6.31**	**4.37**

(r) Revenues from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

		2020	2019
Primary geographical markets:			
Thailand	$	2,248,559	1,898,165
Singapore		2,159,955	1,739,182
Korea		1,424,150	952,942
Vietnam		1,176,024	551,338
Other		4,823,825	5,245,622
	$	**11,832,513**	**10,387,249**
Main product/service line			
Single-layer PCB sales	$	572,653	-
Double-layer PCB sales		2,287,823	1,857,366
Multi-layer PCB sales		9,038,365	8,509,699
Other		21,635	26,921
Less: sales allowance		(87,963)	(6,737)
	$	**11,832,513**	**10,387,249**

(ii) Remaining balances of contract

		December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	January 1, 2019
Notes receivable	$	661	-	-
Accounts receivable		3,690,646	2,892,485	3,646,085
Less: loss allowance		(6,896)	(21,041)	(2,096)
Total	$	**3,684,411**	**2,871,444**	**3,643,989**

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APEX INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(s) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Interest income

The details of interest income are as follows:

	2020	2019
Interest income	$ **1,473**	**3,219**

(ii) Other income

The details of other income are as follows:

	2020	2019
Income from cancellation of orders	$ 15,571	4,662
Others	20,457	11,145
	$ **36,028**	**15,807**

(iii) Other gains and losses

The details of other gains and losses are as follows:

	2020	2019
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ (16,356)	(1,639)
Foreign exchange gain, net	85,370	75,771
Valuation loss on financial assets (liabilities), net	(7,118)	(4,162)
Impairment loss	(17,435)	(12,165)
Loss on disposal of investment	-	(1,426)
Gain on lease modifications	1,440	10
Other	(154)	-
	$ **45,747**	**56,389**

(iv) Finance cost

The details of finance cost are as follows:

	2020	2019
Interest expense on loans from banks	$ 41,071	53,117
Interest expense on lease liabilities	7,246	14,886
Less: interest expense capitalized	(9,699)	(1,442)
Amortization of discount on bonds payable	64	3,738
	$ **38,682**	**70,299**

(t) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Risk exposure

The book value of financial assets represents the maximum risk exposure. The maximum risk exposure amounts were $4,599,992 thousand and $3,224,675 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

2) Concentration of credit risk

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, the management also considers the statistical information on the Group's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate. The Group's accounts receivable are obviously concentrated on three main customers, which accounted for 40% and 40% of the total amount of notes and accounts receivable as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's accounts receivable concentrated on three main customers were $1,455,501 thousand and $1,140,802 thousand, respectively.

3) Credit risk of accounts receivable

Please refer to note 6(c) for information on credit risk of accounts receivable; and note 6(d) for details of other receivables. All of other receivables are considered to have low risk, and thus, the impairment provision recognized during the period was limited to 12 months expected losses. Regarding how the financial instruments are considered to have low credit risk, please refer to note 4(g).

(ii) Liquidity risk

The following table shows the maturity of the financial liabilities including estimated interest:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years
December 31, 2020					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Secured bank loans	$ 1,750,016	1,829,623	348,103	1,041,945	439,575
Unsecured bank loans	1,947,860	1,973,000	1,368,809	466,358	137,833
Lease liabilities	145,055	153,151	75,113	31,058	46,980
Account payable	2,434,679	2,434,679	2,434,679	-	-
Other payables (including payables on equipment)	1,004,161	1,004,161	1,004,161	-	-
Long-term payable	135,118	135,118	-	104,016	31,102
Derivative financial liabilities					
Other forward contract－					
Outflow	8,279	8,279	8,279	-	-
	$ **7,425,168**	**7,538,011**	**5,239,144**	**1,643,377**	**655,490**

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	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years
December 31, 2019					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Secured bank loans	$ 465,045	485,818	224,187	120,184	141,447
Unsecured bank loans	1,535,717	1,575,499	1,128,841	21,438	425,220
Lease liabilities	244,360	255,774	152,807	69,781	33,186
Convertible bonds payable (including derivative financial assets)	17,781	18,300	18,300	-	-
Accounts payable	1,366,881	1,366,881	1,366,881	-	-
Other payables (including payables on equipment)	507,706	507,706	507,706	-	-
Long-term payable	11,033	11,033	-	11,033	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Other forward contract－					
Inflow	3,290	3,290	3,290	-	-
	$ 4,151,813	**4,224,301**	**3,402,012**	**222,436**	**599,853**

The Group does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Currency risk

1) Currency risk exposure

The Group's significant exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

	December 31, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	Amount	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	Amount
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 129,502	28.43	3,681,969	82,119	30.25	2,483,899
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	143,829	28.69	4,127,128	73,961	30.51	2,256,585

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2) Sensitivity analysis

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency.

A 5% strengthening of the NTD and THB against the USD as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, would have increased (decreased) net profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, by $22,000 thousand and ($11,000) thousand, respectively. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Group considered to be reasonably possible at the reporting date. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant and ignores any impact of forecasted sales and purchases.

3) Exchange gains and losses on monetary items

Due to the numerous types of functional currency of the Group, the Group disclose its exchange gains and losses of monetary items aggregately. The Company's exchange gains, including realized and unrealized, were $85,370 thousand and $75,771 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(iv) Interest rate analysis

Please refer to the notes on liquidity risk management and interest rate exposure of the Group's financial assets and liabilities.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to interest rate risk for derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date.

For variable-rate instruments, the sensitivity analysis assumes the variable-rate liabilities are outstanding for the whole year ended at the reporting date. The Group internally reported the increases / decreases in interest rates and the exposure to changes in interest rates of 0.25% to the Group's key management so as to allow key management to assess the reasonableness of the changes in interest rates.

If the interest rate had increased / decreased by 0.25%, the Group's net income would have decreased / increased by $9,258 thousand and $5,010 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, with all other variable factors remaining constant. This was mainly due to the Group's borrowing at variable rates.

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(v) Fair value information

1) Categories and fair value of financial instruments

The Group's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Group’s financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and lease liabilities, disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	December 31, 2020				
		Fair value			
	Amount	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets measured of fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial assets－current	$ 10,592	-	10,592	-	10,592
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	821,682	-	-	-	-
Note receivables	661	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivables	3,683,750	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	71,042	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	7,954	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	4,311	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	4,589,400	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 4,599,992**	**-**	**10,592**	**-**	**10,592**
Financial liabilities measured of fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial liabilities－current	$ 8,279	-	8,279	-	8,279

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	December 31, 2020				
		Fair value			
	Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Secured bank loans	$ 1,750,016	-	-	-	-
Unsecured bank loans	1,947,860	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	145,055	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	2,434,679	-	-	-	-
Other payables (including payables on equipment)	1,004,161	-	-	-	-
Long-term payable	135,118	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	7,416,889	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 7,425,168**	**-**	**8,279**	**-**	**8,279**

	December 31, 2019				
		Fair value			
	Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured of fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial assets－current	$ 3,474	-	3,474	-	3,474
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	299,901	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivables	2,871,444	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	35,726	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	7,928	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	6,202	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	3,221,201	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 3,224,675**	**-**	**3,474**	**-**	**3,474**
Financial liabilities measured of fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial liabilities－current	$ 3,290	-	3,290	-	3,290

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	December 31, 2019				
		Fair value			
	Amount	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Secured bank loans	465,045	-	-	-	-
Unsecured bank loans	1,535,717	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	244,360	-	-	-	-
Convertible bonds payable (including derivative financial assets)	17,781	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	1,366,881	-	-	-	-
Other payables (including payables on equipment)	507,706	-	-	-	-
Long-term payable	11,033	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	4,148,523	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 4,151,813	-	3,290	-	3,290

2) Valuation techniques and assumptions used in fair value determination

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

i) The carrying amounts of the following short-term financial instruments approximate their fair values because of their short maturities and payment request or payment amount of future cash flow will not be changed due to timing difference, and the book value shall be estimate by the fair value's basis. This method applys to: cash and cash in bank, notes and accounts receivable and payable (including related parties), other receivables and payables (including related parties), refundable deposits, other financial assets, short-term loans and payables for machinery and equipment.

ii) The fair value of convertible bonds is estimated using a valuation model, but the fair value of convertible bonds is not necessarily equal to future cash outflow.

iii) Fair value of long-term debt, lease liabilities, and long-term payable is estimated using the present value of future cash flows discounted by the interest rates the Group may obtain for similar loans and lease payable. However, long-term debt is recognized by its book value because most of it has floating rates. Lease liabilities are calculated based on the fixed rate agreed in the lease contract or incremental borrowing rate. Long-term payable is calculated based on the weighted-average cost of capital (WACC). There were no significant differences between book value and discounted present value. Thus, long-term payable is recognized by book value.

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b) Derivative financial instruments

Forward exchange contracts were usually estimated by the current forward exchange rates of the transaction banks. The fair value of convertible bond options, redemption rights, and put options was estimated using an external expert's valuation reports.

(u) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

1. Credit risk.

2. Liquidity risk.

3. Market risk.

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital. Please see other related notes for quantitative information.

(ii) Risk management framework

The Group's management monitors risk exposure, risk control, and the managing process and ensures appropriate handling to balance the risk and control.

The Group minimizes the risk exposure through derivative financial instruments. The management of the finance department regulates the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments in accordance with the Group's policy in consideration of the risks arising from financial instruments such as credit risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk to which the Group is exposed. The Group has no transactions involving financial instruments (including derivative financial instruments) for the purpose of speculation.

The finance department reports the results of derivative financial instruments to the board of directors on a quarterly basis.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and bank deposits.

1) Receivables and other receivables

The finance department and business department have established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group's review includes financial statement analysis, external ratings, when available, and, in some cases, bank references. Purchase limits are established for each customer and need to be approved according to the Group's authorization limit. Customers that fail to meet the Group's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Group only on a prepayment basis.

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loss component established for groups of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified. The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical data of payment statistics for similar financial assets.

2) Investments

The credit risk exposure of the bank deposits and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Group's finance department. The Group only deals with banks, other external parties, corporate organizations, government agencies and financial institutions with good credit rating and also subsidiaries were monitored by the Group, therefore there are no significant default risk and significant credit risk.

3) Guarantees

The Group's policy is to provide financial guarantees only to subsidiaries. For information on guarantees as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, please refer to note 13.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group manages sufficient cash and cash equivalents so as to cope with its operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The Group’s management supervises the banking facilities and ensures compliance with the terms of loan agreements.

Loans and borrowings from the bank form an important source of liquidity for the Group. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's unused credit line were amounted to $8,325,346 thousand and $6,128,179 thousand, respectively.

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(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices, will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

The Group buys and sells derivatives, and also incurs financial assets and financial liabilities, in order to manage market risks. All such transactions are carried out within the scope of the Group's internal control policy. Generally the Group seeks to apply hedge accounting in order to manage volatility in profit or loss.

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than New Taiwan dollar (TWD) which is the functional currency of the Company. The functional currency of subsidiaries are the Thai Baht (THB), Ren Min Bi (CNY) and Singapore dollar (SGD). The currencies used in these transactions are the THB, USD, CNY, SGD and TWD.

Interest is denominated in the currency used in the borrowings. Generally, borrowings are denominated in currencies that match the cash flows generated by the underlying operations of the Group, primarily the THB and the USD. This provides an economic hedge without derivatives being entered into, and therefore, hedge accounting is not applied in these circumstances.

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Group ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

(v) Capital management

The Group manages capital to safeguard the capacity to continue to operate, to continue to provide a return on shareholders, to maintain the interest of related parties, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to the shareholders, reduce the capital for redistribution to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to settle any liabilities.

The Group and other entities in the same industry use the debt-to-equity ratio to manage capital. This ratio is debt divided by equity. Debt is derived from the total liabilities on the balance sheet. Equity includes share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings and other equity.

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As at December 31, 2020, the Group's capital management strategy was consistent with the prior year as at December 31, 2019. The Group has to maintain the debt-to-equity ratio at a certain level according to the criteria set by a lender. The Group's debt-to-equity ratio as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, was as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Total liabilities	$ 7,607,391	4,363,403
Total equity	$ 7,624,632	7,412,478
Debt-to-equity ratio	99.77 %	58.87 %

The debt-to-equity ratio as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 was within the limit set by the lender.

The quantitative data for Apex Circuit (Thailand), a subsidiary of the Company, used as a capital management tool in the relevant periods are summarized below:

Unit: thousands of THB

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Total liabilities	$ 6,472,870	3,865,713
Total equity	$ 9,085,963	7,788,810
Debt-to-equity ratio	71.24 %	49.63 %

Apex Circuit (Thailand)'s debt-to-equity ratio has been maintained within the scope of the loan contracts.

(w) Non-cash investing and financing activities

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's non-cash investing and financing activities were derived from the acquisition of machinery and equipment and right-of-use asset through finance leasing, as well as the conversion of convertible bonds into common stock. Please refer to notes 6(l), (m) and (p) for related information.

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities were as follows:

				Non-cash changes					
	January 1, 2020	Obtained from acquisition	Cash flows	Acquisition of contracts	Cancellation of contracts	Translation effect	Amortization of discount	Conversion	December 31, 2020
Long-term loans	$ 1,101,544	-	1,259,654	-	-	(33,271)	-	-	2,327,927
Short-term loans	899,218	132,192	394,084	-	-	(55,545)	-	-	1,369,949
Lease liabilities	244,360	169	(138,916)	90,500	(37,010)	(14,048)	-	-	145,055
Corporate bonds payable	17,797	-	-	-	-	-	64	(17,861)	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 2,262,919	132,361	1,514,822	90,500	(37,010)	(102,864)	64	(17,861)	3,842,931

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	January 1, 2019	Cash flows	Non-cash changes: Acquisition of contracts	Translation effect	Amortization of discount	Conversion	December 31, 2019
Long-term loans	$ 847,112	209,869	-	44,563	-	-	1,101,544
Short-term loans	1,287,170	(463,278)	-	75,326	-	-	899,218
Lease liabilities	417,659	(207,115)	10,500	23,316	-	-	244,360
Corporate bonds payable	654,595	-	-	-	3,738	(640,536)	17,797
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 3,206,536	(460,524)	10,500	143,205	3,738	(640,536)	2,262,919

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Parent Company and ultimate controlling party

Apex International Co., Ltd. is the ultimate controlling party of the Group.

(b) Names and relationship with related parties

The followings are entities that have had transactions with related party during the periods covered in the consolidated financial statements.

Name of related party	Relationship with the Group
APS	The entity's chairman is the second immediate family of the chairman of the Company (note)
Wang Chin Shin	The second immediate family of the chairman of the Company
Wang Chang Tao	The second immediate family of the chairman of the Company
Wang Chong Hsien	The second immediate family of the chairman of the Company
Wang Shu Mu	Chairman of the Company

Note: The Group has acquired 99.99% shares of APS on January 1, 2020.

(c) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Acquisitions of share

In order to improve the diversification of production line of the Group, the Board of Directors has approved to acquire 99.99% shares of APS with total amount of $277,485 thousand (THB 274,983 thousand). 91% of the total acquired shares were purchased from related parties for $252,512 thousand (THB 250,235 thousand). The total amounts that the Group paid to related party are summarized as below:

	2020	2019.10.3~ 2019.12.31	Total
Wang Chin Shin	$ 57,843	28,455	86,298
Wang Chang Tao	28,255	13,895	42,150
Wang Chong Hsien	83,163	40,901	124,064
Total	**$ 169,261**	**83,251**	**252,512**

The Group has prepaid $83,251 thousand (THB 82,500 thousand) as of December 31, 2019 and it was recognized as prepayment of investment. The payment of residual amount $169,261 thousand (THB 167,735 thousand) and transfer of shares has been completed in January 2020.

(ii) Leases

The Group rent its office from the other related party for the year ended December 31, 2019. The Group applied IFRS 16, with the date of initial application on January 1, 2019. This lease transaction recognized the additional amounts of $987 thousand for both right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The Group no longer has the need to rent its office from a related party, therefore, the lease had been terminated in May 2019. As of December 31, 2019, all lease liabilities had been fully paid, resulting in the Group to recognize the amount of $19 thousand as interest expense.

The Group did not rent office from the other related party for the year ended December 31, 2020.

(iii) Guarantee

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, chairman of the Company provided credit guarantees to the Group for short-term and long-term loans.

(d) Management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	$ 46,570	41,860
Post-employment benefits	773	797
Other long-term benefits	7	1
	$ 47,350	**42,658**

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(8) Pledged assets:

Pledged assets	Object	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Other financial assets－non-current:			
Restricted bank deposits	Long-term loans	$ 4,311	6,202
Property, plant, and equipment:			
Land	Long-term and short-term loans	416	240,591
Buildings	Long-term and short-term loans	47,541	1,267,882
Machinery and equipment	Long-term short-term loans and electricity guarantee	900,820	1,433,903
Office equipment	Long-term and short-term loans	-	28,363
Total		$ **953,088**	**2,976,941**

(9) Commitments and contingencies:

(a) The Group did not recognize the following contract agreements in the financial statements:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Acquiring property, plant and equipment	$ 1,615,496	120,283
Long-term commitments	82,078	53,228
Acquiring shares of investee	-	195,406
Total	$ **1,697,574**	**368,917**

(b) The Group had outstanding letters of credit as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Letters of credit	$ **110,431**	**35,074**

(c) Guarantees provided by banks were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Electricity guarantee	$ **84,154**	**84,079**

(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters: None.

(11) Subsequent Events:

On March 3, 2021, the board's meeting resolved and executed a capital expenditure budget amounting to THB $905,000 thousand on machinery and equipment to enhance the efficiency of production line, resulting in the commitment of acquiring machinery and equipment made with suppliers amounting to THB $882,312 thousand.

(12) Other:

(a) A summary of personnel costs, depreciation, depletion and amortization is as follows:

Function	2020			2019		
Account	Operating cost	Operating expenses	Total	Operating cost	Operating expenses	Total
Personnel costs						
Salaries	1,576,552	313,890	1,890,442	1,386,547	246,836	1,633,383
Health insurance	-	1,555	1,555	-	1,427	1,427
Pension	694	5,203	5,897	5,883	3,038	8,921
Renumeration to directors	-	720	720	-	720	720
Other personnel expense	146,863	55,007	201,870	145,107	53,308	198,415
Depreciation	656,426	90,088	746,514	661,865	74,447	736,312
Amortization	6,015	8,989	15,004	5,901	5,688	11,589

Note: For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, amortized deferred revenue amounting to $0 thousand and $32 thousand, respectively, were excluded from the depreciation.

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(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The following were the information on significant transactions required by the " Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Group for the year ended December 31, 2020:

(i) Loans to other parties: None.

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

No.	Name of guarantor	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement		Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise	Highest balance for guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date	Actual usage amount during the period	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements	Parent company endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiary	Subsidiary endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of parent company	Endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of companies in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship with the Company (note 1)										
1	The Company	Apex Circuit (Thailand)	2	22,873,896 (Note 2)	7,336,699	7,336,699	2,218,406	-	96.22 %	22,873,896 (Note 3)	Y	N	N
2	The Company	APS	2	22,873,896 (Note 2)	144,075	142,785	66,633	-	1.87 %	22,873,896 (Note 3)	Y	N	N
3	Apex Circuit (Thailand)	The Company	3	4,324,471 (Note 4)	1,091,880	1,026,339	655,684	-	13.46 %	4,324,471 (Note 5)	N	Y	N
4	Apex Circuit (Thailand)	APS	2	4,324,471 (Note 4)	337,925	337,925	247,220	-	4.43 %	4,324,471 (Note 5)	N	N	N

Note 1: Relationships with Guarantors and Obligees

1. Companies with business relations.
2. Companies in which more than 50% of shares with voting rights are directly or indirectly owned by the Company.
3. Companies directly or indirectly owning more than 50% of shares with voting rights of the Company.
4. Companies inwhich 90% of shares with voting rights are directly or indirectly owned the Company.
5. Companies under reciprocal inter-insurance for constructional contractual purpose.
6. Companies guaranteed by all contributed shareholders due to co-investing relationships.
7. Companies established to practice escrow and joint, as well as several guarantees for presale homes under the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 2: If it was approved by Board of Directors, the guarantee limit shall not be applied when the Company directly or indirectly owns more than 90% of the investee's equity. However, the guarantee amount is still limited to 300% of the Company's latest financial statements.

Note 3: The overall guarantee amount provided to others shall not exceed 300% of the net worth of the Company's latest financial statements.

Note 4: The guarantee limit for the guarantee provided to any individual company shall not exceed 50% of Apex Circuit (Thailand)'s net worth.

Note 5: Total amount of the guarantee provided by Apex Circuit (Thailand) is limited to 50% of its net worth.

(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2020 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None.

(iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NTD300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

(v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NTD300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Name of property	Transaction date	Transaction amount	Status of payment	Counter-party	Relationship with the Company	If the counter-party is a related party, disclose the previous transfer information				References for determining price	Purpose of acquisition and current condition	Others
							Owner	Relationship with the Company	Date of transfer	Amount			
Apex Circuit (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Plant construction	2020.8.11	684,264	451,671	Fah Chun Development. Co., Ltd.	None				-	External contractors were hired to perform construction on owner's land	Expansion of business	None

(vi) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NTD300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

(vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NTD100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Company name	Counterparty	Nature of relationship (note 2)	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/Accounts receivable (payable)		Remarks
			Purchase /Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales) (%)	Credit terms (days)	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance of notes and accounts receivable (payable)	Percentage of total notes and accounts receivable (payable) (%)	
Approach Excellence Trading Co., Ltd.	Apex Circuit (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	112,838	92.51 %	Note 1	-	-	34,888	91.18 %	Note 3

(Continued)

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Note 1: There were no significant differences between the terms of transactions with related parties and those carried out with other normal clients.

Note 2: 1. Parent company to subsidiary company.
2. Subsidiary company to parent company.
3. Subsidiary company to subsidiary.

Note 3: Related-party transactions have been eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

(viii) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NTD100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

(ix) Information regarding trading in derivative financial instruments: None. 6(b) and (l)

(x) Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions: None.

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the years ended December 31, 2020:

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount December 31, 2020	Original investment amount December 31, 2019	Balance as of December 31, 2020 Shares (thousands)	Balance as of December 31, 2020 Percentage of ownership	Balance as of December 31, 2020 Carrying value (Notes 1 and 2)	Net income (losses) of investee (Note 1)	Share of profits/losses of investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Note
The Company	Apex Circuit (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	PCB (printed circuit board) manufacturing and sales	3,311,762	3,311,762	143,194	99.58 %	8,612,603	1,225,586	1,220,439	
The Company	AET	British Virgin Islands	Supply chain integration	10,000	10,000	1,000	100.00 %	6,218	(2,862)	(2,851)	
Apex Circuit (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	APS	Thailand	PCB (printed circuit board) manufacturing and sales	277,485	-	32	99.99 %	127,439	(15,146)	(15,144) (Note 3)	
APS	APSS	Singapore	PCB sales development	8,195	-	402	100.00 %	5,178	(2,442)	(2,627)	

Note 1: Long-term investment and investment gains and losses have been recognized by the equity method based on the financial statements of the investee companies audited by the Group's auditors.

Note 2: The long-term investment and investment gains or losses have been eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Note 3: The amount of amortization of premium on investment recognized in this period has been included in share of profits/ losses of investee.

(c) Information on investment in China:

(i) The names of investees in China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

Unit: in thousands of dollars

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment (Note 1)	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2020 (Note 4)	Investment flows Outflow (Note 4)	Investment flows Inflow (Note 4)	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2020 (Note 4)	Net income (losses) of the investee (Note 2)	Percentage of ownership	Investment income (losses) (Notes 2 and 3)	Book value (Notes 2 and 3)	Accumulated remittance of earnings in current period
APC	Supply Chain integration	8,488 (RMB2,000)	2	-	-	-	-	(5,338) (RMB(1,245))	99.58 %	(6,277) (RMB(1,464))	2,359 (RMB528)	-

Note 1: Investment methods are divided into the following three kinds
(1) Direct investment in China.
(2) Direct investment in Thailand (Apex Circuit Co., Ltd.) prior to investing in China.
(3) Other methods.

Note 2: Long-term investment and investment gains and losses have been recognized by using the equity method based on the financial statements of the investee companies audited by auditors.

Note 3: Long-term investment and investment gains or losses have been eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Note 4: The Company is not a Taiwan local company, so no investment amount is shown.

Note 5: The book value at end of year are calculated by using the exchange rate on December 31, 2020 (BS exchange rate RMB:TWD=1:4.4670).The net income (loss) of the investee company and investment gains (losses) recognized by the parent company are calculated by the average exchange rate (IS exchange rate RMB:TWD=1:4.2879.)

(ii) Limitation on investment in China: None.

(iii) Significant transactions in China: None.

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(d) Major shareholders:

Unit: share

Shareholding / Shareholder's Name	Shares	Percentage
Lu Yan Xian	18,800,000	9.89 %
Jin Da He Co., Ltd.	15,700,000	8.26 %
Yi Zhan Xin Co., Ltd.	10,500,000	5.52 %

Note: (1) The main shareholder information of this table is calculated by Depositor & Clearing Corporation (TDCC) using information that shareholder acquired more than 5% of common share and preferred share have been completed non-physical delivered. There might be a difference between share capital on the financial report and the actual share that have completed non-physical delivered due to different basis of accounting.

(2) Percentage of ownership is chopped to the second decimal place.

(14) Segment information:

(a) General information

The Group has a reportable segment, Thailand, which manufactures and sells PCBs. The Group's reportable segment is a regional business unit. Because each regional business unit requires different technology and marketing strategies, they need to be managed separately. The Group did not allocate income tax expense to reportable segments. Each reportable segment's profit or loss included depreciation expenses, amortization expenses, and all other material non-cash items. The amount reported should be consistent with the report used by the chief operating decision maker. The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as described in Note (4) significant accounting policies. The Group's operating segments' profits and losses are measured based on the income before income tax, and used as the basis for assessing the segments' performance. Reconciliation and elimination are mainly about elimination between operating segments.

"Others" operating segments of the Group include one company engaging in sales of materials for PCBs and one holding company, both of which have not exceeded the quantitative thresholds to disclose for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

	December 31, 2020			
	Thailand	**Others**	**Adjustments and eliminations**	**Consolidated**
Revenue:				
Revenue from external customers	$ 11,832,488	-	25	11,832,513
Revenue from transactions with other operating segments	5,075	148,684	(153,759)	-
Total revenue	$ **11,837,563**	**148,684**	**(153,734)**	**11,832,513**
Interest expense	$ **26,911**	**11,771**	**-**	**38,682**
Depreciation and amortization	$ **757,065**	**4,453**	**-**	**761,518**
Segment's profit or loss	$ **1,284,375**	**(30,321)**	**(15,377)**	**1,238,677**
Segment's assets	$ **14,967,811**	**125,158**	**175,393**	**15,268,362**

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		December 31, 2019		
	Thailand	Others	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue:				
Revenue from external customers	$ 10,387,249	-	-	10,387,249
Revenue from transactions with other operating segments	-	104,928	(104,928)	-
Total revenue	$ 10,387,249	104,928	(104,928)	10,387,249
Interest expense	$ 59,940	10,359	-	70,299
Depreciation and amortization	$ 744,988	2,913	-	747,901
Segment's profit or loss	$ 872,774	(27,026)	157	845,905
Segment's assets	$ 11,760,579	74,384	(26,071)	11,808,892

(b) Product and service information

The Group operates in a single industry: manufacturing and selling printed circuit boards. Hence, the disclosure of business segment information is not required.

(c) Geographic financial information

Export sales revenue by country is based on the billing location of the customer, and non-current assets by location are based on where the assets are located. The information is as follows:

Export sales

Region	2020	2019
Thailand	$ 2,248,559	1,898,165
Singapore	2,159,955	1,739,182
Korea	1,424,150	952,942
Vietnam	1,176,024	551,338
Others	4,823,825	5,245,622
Total	$ 11,832,513	10,387,249

Non-current assets:

Region	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Taiwan	$ 3,569	6,470
China	2,294	-
Singapore	895	-
Thailand	8,298,375	6,619,437
Total	$ 8,305,133	6,625,907

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Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets, and prepayment for equipment, not including financial instruments, deferred tax assets, pension fund assets, and rights arising from an insurance contract (non-current).

(d) Information on major customers

Revenue on major customers for more than 10% of the Group's total revenue are as follows:

	2020	2019
A customer from Thailand segment	$ 2,442,213	2,145,230
B customer from Thailand segment	$ 1,161,106	1,030,995
C customer from Thailand segment	$ 1,106,254	1,070,478
D customer from Thailand segment	$ 1,033,074	1,726,889