CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Parent Company Only Financial Report
with Independent Auditors' Report
2020 and 2021
(Stock Code: 3062)

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

Independent Auditors' Report

Financial Review No.21004870(2022)

To CyberTAN Technology Inc.:

Audit opinion

We have audited the standalone balance sheet of CyberTAN Technology Inc. (hereinafter referred to as the "CyberTAN") as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the parent company only statement of comprehensive income, parent company only statement of changes in equity, and parent company only cash flow statement for the periods January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the accompanying footnotes (including summary of major accounting policies).

In our opinion, based on our audit results and other independent auditors' report (please refer to the other matter section), all material disclosures of the parent company only financial statements mentioned above were prepared in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and presented a fair view of the parent company only financial position of CyberTAN as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and business performance and cash flow for the periods January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statement by Certified Public Accountants and Generally Accepted Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements section of our report. The personnel of the CPA Firm subject to the independence requirement have acted independently from the business operations of CyberTAN in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants of the Republic of China and with other responsibilities of the Code of Ethics performed. According to our audits and other independent auditors' report, we believe to have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence in order to be used as the basis for the opinion.

Key audit matters

The "key audit matters" means that the independent auditor has used their professional judgment as the basis to audit the most important matters on the 2021 parent company only financial statements of CyberTAN. These matters were addressed in the content of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on those matters.

The key audit matters of the 2021 parent company only financial statements of CyberTAN are described as follows:

Evaluation of allowance for inventory valuation loss

Item Description

Regarding the accounting policies for the inventory valuation, please refer to Note

4(12) to the parent company only financial report; for the uncertainty to accounting estimates and assumptions, please refer to Note 5(2) to the parent company only financial report; for description of inventory accounting titles, please refer to Note 6(5) to the parent company only financial report. The balances of valuation loss regarding the inventory and allowance for inventory on December 31, 2021 were NTD 106,118 thousand and NTD 898 thousand, respectively.

CyberTAN mainly involves in the sale of communication products manufactured by the subsidiaries. The risk caused by loss on inventory devaluation or the obsolescence of inventory may be higher due to the short life cycle and severe market competition. Inventory is evaluated by CyberTAN and its subsidiaries on the basis of the cost and net realizable value, whichever is lower. The aforementioned loss of allowance for inventory valuation was mainly due to the inventory measured at the cost and net realizable value, whichever is lower, and identification of obsolescent or damaged inventory items. Because the large inventory amount and enormous items of CyberTAN and its subsidiaries as well as the objective judgments of the management concerned during the identification of obsolescent or damaged inventory belong to the field to be determined during the audit, we listed the evaluation for the loss of allowance for inventory valuation of CyberTAN and its subsidiaries as one of the important matters in the audit.

Responsive Audit Procedures

The responsive procedures executed by us for specific aspects specified in the preceding key audit matters are as follows:

1. Adopted the acquired allowance policy for inventory devaluation of CyberTAN and its subsidiaries during the comparative period of financial statements and evaluated the reasonableness of the allowance policy.
2. Acquired the net realizable value statement of inventory cost, randomly checked related supporting documents and recalculated its accuracy, validated the appropriateness regarding the logic of inventory aging report system used for evaluation, conducted spot check for individual inventory number to confirm the degree of inventory closeout and information and evaluated the basis of net realizable value estimated by the management and its reasonableness.
3. Checked related information acquired during inventory taking process and inquired the management and personnel related to inventory to confirm conditions of obsolescent, remaining, older, out-of-fashion or damaged inventory neglected in the inventory details.

Evaluation for the loss of accounts receivable

Item Description

Regarding the accounting policies for the loss evaluation of accounts receivable, please refer to Note 4(9) to the parent company only financial report; for the uncertainty to accounting estimates and assumptions regarding the loss evaluation of accounts receivable, please refer to Note 5(2) to the parent company only financial report; for description of accounts receivable accounting titles, please refer to Note 6(4) to the parent company only financial report. The balances of accounts receivable (including the related party) and its allowance loss on December 31, 2021 were NTD 1,046,654 thousand and NTD 7,356 thousand, respectively.

CyberTAN regularly assess if there is objective evidence implicating the impairment of individual accounts receivable and the assessment method includes the consideration of overdue ages of accounts receivable, customer's financial status, historical trading record and subsequent collections. The Group also calculates loss ratio based on past aging data statement and considers expected credit losses of industrial forward-looking evaluation to estimate the amount of loss allowance to be recognized. Because the estimation process involves the objective judgment of the management toward the preceding impairment evidence, the factor impacting the recognized amount of loss allowance tends to have high uncertainty, causing significant impact on the recoverable amount of accounts receivable. Therefore, we consider CyberTAN's evaluation for the impairment loss of accounts receivable as one of the important matters in the audit.

<u>Responsive Audit Procedures</u>

The responsive procedures executed by us for specific aspects specified in the preceding key audit matters are as follows:

1. Understand and evaluate the reasonableness of the allowance policy and procedure regarding the allowance loss of accounts receivables.
2. Acquire the aging data statement the management used to evaluate the expected credit loss ratio of accounts receivable, confirm its data source logic is consistently adopted and test relevant forms to confirm the correctness of its aging data.
3. Evaluate the reasonableness of the estimation used by the management to evaluate the expected credit loss ratio of accounts receivable and acquire related supporting documents, including forward-looking adjustment, disputable accounts, status of lasting aging, subsequent collection status, financial status impacting the customer and signs suggesting the customer is unable to pay as scheduled.

Other matters – Audit related to other CPAs

For the companies invested under equity method in the aforementioned parent company only financial statements of CyberTAN, we have not audited the financial statements which was prepared based on different financial report structure, instead other CPAs did. Therefore, our opinions expressed on the amount listed in said parent company only financial statements of such companies and related information disclosed in Note 13 were based on the other independent auditor' s report. The balances of the invested company under the equity method as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were NTD 232,149 thousand and NTD 225,691 thousand, respectively. The comprehensive income recognized under the equity method for the said companies were NTD 11,890 thousand and NTD (14,900) thousand on January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Responsibilities of Management and the Governance Unit with Governance of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

The management is responsible for preparing the appropriate parent company only financial statements in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Report by Securities Issuers. Additionally, it is responsible for maintaining the internal control mechanism that is related to and necessary for the preparation of the parent company only financial statements. As a result, it can ensure material misstatement due to fraud or error is not pertained in the parent company only financial statements.

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, the management is also responsible for assessing the ability of CyberTAN to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to ongoing concerns and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the CyberTAN or to cease operations, or there is a lack of any option except for liquidation or suspension.

The governance unit (including the audit committee) of CyberTAN is responsible for supervising the financial reporting process.

Independent Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements due to fraud or error, design and adopt appropriate countermeasures for the risks assessed, and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence in order to be used as the basis for the 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. We acquire necessary understanding of the internal control mechanism that is related to the audit to design appropriate audit process for the situation at the time. The purpose of the knowledge is not expressing opinions to the effectiveness of the internal control mechanism of CyberTAN.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management level.
4. Based on the acquired audit evidence, we decide whether the going concern accounting basis adopted by the management is suitable, whether events that might affect the going concern capacity of CyberTAN exist, and whether there is major uncertainty. A conclusion will be made afterwards. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inappropriate, to

modify our opinion. Our conclusion is based on the audit evidence acquired as of the date of the audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the CyberTAN to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements (including relevant notes), and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on the financial information of individual companies within the CyberTAN in order to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. The independent auditor is responsible for guiding, supervising, and implementing the individual audit of CyberTAN, and also for forming an audit opinion for the parent company only financial statements.

We communicate with the governance units 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 in charge of governance with a statement that we have complied with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants of the Republic of China 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, (including related safeguards).

The independent auditor has used the communications with the governing unit as the basis to determine the key audit matters to be performed on the 2021 parent company only financial statements of CyberTAN. We clearly state all above matters in the audit report, unless the law prohibits us to publicly disclose certain matters, or under rare circumstances we decide not to include certain matters in the audit report since we can reasonably expect the resulting negative impact is greater than the public interest they bring.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan
FENG-MIN CHUAN
CPA
HSU-YUNG CHIEN

Former Securities and Futures Commission, Ministry of Finance
Approval Reference No.: (84)Taiwan-Finance-Securities(6) No. 13377
Former Securities and Futures Bureau, Financial Supervisory Commission of Executive Yuan
Approval Reference No.: Jin-Guan-Zheng-Liu-Zi No. 0960038033

March 21, 2022

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheet
December 31, 2020 and 2021

Unit: NTD thousand

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2021 Amount	%	December 31, 2020 Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and Cash Equivalents	6(1)	$ 1,500,773	21	$ 1,262,921	17
1136	Financial assets measured at amortized cost – current	6(3)	1,190,200	17	1,342,200	18
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	721,213	10	683,703	9
1180	Accounts receivable – the related party, net	6(4) and 7	318,085	5	646,110	9
1210	Other receivables- the related party	7	204,955	3	44,118	1
1220	Income tax assets in the current period		11,591	-	-	-
130X	Inventory	6(5)	105,220	2	28,108	-
1479	Other current assets – others		9,503	-	5,307	-
11XX	**Total current assets**		4,061,540	58	4,012,467	54
	Non-current assets					
1517	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	6(2)	-	-	1,667	-
1535	Financial assets measured at amortized cost -non-current	6(3) and 8	20,636	-	20,636	-
1550	Investment at equity method	6(6)	1,858,169	26	2,216,952	30
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7) and 7	611,160	9	631,018	9
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8) and 7	243,558	4	260,214	3
1780	Intangible assets		-	-	126	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(24)	27,159	-	38,125	1
1990	Other non-current assets – others	6(11)	203,255	3	202,782	3
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		2,963,937	42	3,371,520	46
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 7,025,477	100	$ 7,383,987	100

(To be continued)

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheet
December 31, 2020 and 2021

Unit: NTD thousand

	Liabilities and equity	Notes	December 31, 2021 Amount	%	December 31, 2020 Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term loans	6(10)	$ 570,450	8	$ 688,413	10
2130	Contract liabilities – current	6(17)	33,384	1	53,483	1
2170	Accounts payable		481,135	7	612,340	8
2180	Accounts payable – the related party	7	74,007	1	83,715	1
2200	Other payables		85,888	1	69,014	1
2220	Other payables – the related party	7	5,078	-	11,095	-
2230	Income tax liabilities in the current period		8,301	-	24,695	1
2250	Liability reserve – current	6(12)	5,101	-	19,978	-
2280	Lease liabilities – current		16,989	-	16,579	-
2365	Refund liabilities – current		2,151	-	1,861	-
2399	Other current liabilities -others		31,053	-	92,941	1
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		1,313,537	18	1,674,114	23
	Non-current liabilities					
2550	Liability reserve – non-current	6(12)	9,367	-	17,153	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(24)	15,770	-	47,125	1
2580	Lease liabilities – non-current		233,534	4	248,610	3
2600	Other non-current liabilities		6,990	-	3,223	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		265,661	4	316,111	4
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		1,579,198	22	1,990,225	27
	Equity					
	Capital stock	6(13)				
3110	Common stock		3,286,054	47	3,286,054	45
	Capital reserves	6(14)				
3200	Capital reserves		572,050	8	578,131	8
	Retained earnings	6(15)				
3310	Legal reserve		821,042	12	816,159	11
3320	Special reserve		187,892	3	126,502	2
3350	Undistributed earnings		701,395	10	774,807	10
	Other equity	6(16)				
3400	Other equity		(122,154)	(2)	(187,891)	(3)
3XXX	**Total equity**		5,446,279	78	5,393,762	73
	Major Contingent Liabilities and Commitments Made Under Unrecognized Contracts	9				
	Significant Subsequent Events	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 7,025,477	100	$ 7,383,987	100

Please refer to the notes of the parent company only financial statements, which constitute a part of the parent company only financial report.

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Parent Company Only Statement of Comprehensive Income
January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2021

Unit: NTD thousand
(Except the unit of earnings per share is NTD)

	Item	Notes	2021 Amount	2021 %	2020 Amount	2020 %
4000	Operating revenue	6(17) and 7	$ 3,927,997	100	$ 4,820,615	100
5000	Operating cost	6(5)(22) (23) and 7	(3,714,988)	(95)	(4,351,680)	(90)
5900	Operating gross profit		213,009	5	468,935	10
	Operating expense	6(22) (23) and 7				
6100	Selling expenses		(11,707)	-	(18,733)	(1)
6200	Administrative expenses		(58,394)	(2)	(57,311)	(1)
6300	R&D expenses		(249,469)	(6)	(253,203)	(5)
6450	Expected credit impairment losses	12(2)	1,526	-	(849)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(318,044)	(8)	(330,096)	(7)
6900	Operating profits		(105,035)	(3)	138,839	3
	Non-operating revenue and expenses					
7100	Interest revenue	6(18)	9,198	-	12,278	-
7010	Other revenue	6(19) and 7	75,481	2	90,324	2
7020	Other gains and losses	6(20)	302,501	8	(36,920)	(1)
7050	Financial Costs	6(21)	(7,861)	-	(9,718)	-
7070	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, affiliated companies and joint ventures recognized under the equity method	6(6)	(272,956)	(7)	(180,435)	(3)
7000	Total non-operating income and expense		106,363	3	(124,471)	(2)
7900	**Net profit before tax**		1,328	-	14,368	1
7950	Income tax benefits (expenses)	6(24)	23,065	1	9,207	-
8200	**Current net profit**		$ 24,393	1	$ 23,575	1
	Other comprehensive income					
	Items not reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	6(11)	$ 499	-	$ 4,367	-
8316	Unrealized valuation gains and loss from equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(2)(16)	(407)	-	(9,964)	-
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, affiliated companies and joint ventures recognized under the equity method – items not reclassified to profit or loss	6(6)	77,193	2	(20,592)	(1)
8349	Income tax related to items not reclassified	6(24)	(100)	-	(873)	-
8310	Total of items not reclassified to profit or loss		77,185	2	(27,062)	(1)
	Items may be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently					
8361	Exchange difference in the financial statement translation of the foreign operation	6(16)	8,251	-	(9,318)	-
8380	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, affiliated companies and joint ventures recognized under the equity method – items may be reclassified to profit or loss	6(16)	(290)	-	(1,617)	-
8399	Income tax related to items may be reclassified	6(16) (24)	(1,650)	-	1,864	-
8360	Total of items may be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently		6,311	-	(9,071)	-
8300	**After-tax income of other comprehensive losses for the year**		$ 83,496	2	($ 36,133)	(1)
8500	**Total comprehensive income (losses) for the year**		$ 107,889	3	($ 12,558)	-
	Basic earnings per share					
9750	Total basic earnings per share	6(25)	$ 0.07		$ 0.07	
	Diluted earnings per share					
9850	Total diluted earnings per share	6(25)	$ 0.07		$ 0.07	

Please refer to the notes of the parent company only financial statements, which constitute a part of the parent company only financial report.

CyberTAN Technology Inc.

Parent Company Only Statement of Changes in Equity

January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2021

Unit: NTD thousand

	Notes	Common stock	Capital reserves	Retained earnings: Legal reserve	Retained earnings: Special reserve	Retained earnings: Undistributed earnings	Other equity: Exchange difference in the financial statement translation of the foreign operation	Other equity: Unrealized profit or loss of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
2020									
Balance at January 1, 2020		$ 3,286,054	$ 578,131	$ 809,235	$ 68,007	$ 840,686	($ 116,208)	($ 10,294)	$ 5,455,611
Current net profit		-	-	-	-	23,575	-	-	23,575
Other comprehensive income for the year	6(16)	-	-	-	-	(3,008)	(9,071)	(24,054)	(36,133)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	20,567	(9,071)	(24,054)	(12,558)
Appropriation and allocation of earnings in 2019:	6(15)								
Allocated legal reserve		-	-	6,924	-	(6,924)	-	-	-
Allocated special reserve		-	-	-	58,495	(58,495)	-	-	-
Allocation of cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(49,291)	-	-	(49,291)
Recognized changes in the subsidiary	6(16)	-	-	-	-	27,948	-	(27,948)	-
Changes of affiliated companies and joint ventures under equity method	6(16)	-	-	-	-	316	-	(316)	-
Balance at December 31, 2020		$ 3,286,054	$ 578,131	$ 816,159	$ 126,502	$ 774,807	($ 125,279)	($ 62,612)	$ 5,393,762
2021									
Balance at January 1, 2021		$ 3,286,054	$ 578,131	$ 816,159	$ 126,502	$ 774,807	($ 125,279)	($ 62,612)	$ 5,393,762
Current net profit		-	-	-	-	24,393	-	-	24,393
Other comprehensive income for the year	6(16)	-	-	-	-	2,475	6,311	74,710	83,496
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	26,868	6,311	74,710	107,889
Appropriation and allocation of earnings in 2019:	6(15)								
Allocated legal reserve		-	-	4,883	-	(4,883)	-	-	-
Allocated special reserve		-	-	-	61,390	(61,390)	-	-	-
Allocation of cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(49,291)	-	-	(49,291)
Disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(16)	-	-	-	-	24,746	-	(24,746)	-
Disposal of investments at equity method	6(14)(16)	-	(6,081)	-	-	(9,462)	-	9,462	(6,081)
Balance at December 31, 2021		$ 3,286,054	$ 572,050	$ 821,042	$ 187,892	$ 701,395	($ 118,968)	($ 3,186)	$ 5,446,279

Please refer to the notes of the parent company only financial statements, which constitute a part of the parent company only financial report.

CyberTAN Technology Inc.

Parent Company Only Statement of Cash Flow

January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2021

Unit: NTD thousand

	Notes	January 1 to December 31, 2021	January 1 to December 31, 2020
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net profit before tax in the current period		$ 1,328	$ 14,368
Adjustment items			
Income/expenses items without impact on cash flow			
Depreciation expenses	6(7)(8)(22)	43,534	46,001
Miscellaneous expenses – depreciation expenses	6(7)(8)(20)	21,075	17,977
Interest expenses	6(21)	7,861	9,718
Miscellaneous expenses – interest expenses	6(20)	2,473	2,555
Interest revenue	6(18)	(9,198)	(12,278)
Amortization expenses	6(22)	126	1226
Expected credit impairment losses	12(2)	(1,526)	849
Dividend revenue	6(2)(19)	(408)	(9,814)
Share of losses of from subsidiaries, affiliated companies and joint ventures recognized under the equity method	6(6)	272,956	180,435
Gains on disposal of investments at equity method	6(20)	(330,596)	-
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(20)	-	(625)
Changes of assets/liabilities related to operating activities			
Net changes of assets/liabilities related to operating activities			
Accounts receivable		(35,983)	593,441
Accounts receivable – the related party		328,025	(448,019)
Other receivables- the related party		(160,837)	113,792
Inventory		(77,112)	67,089
Other current assets – others		(4,361)	8,872
Other non-current assets		26	(67)
Net changes of liabilities related to operating activities			
Contract liabilities – current		(20,099)	15,002
Accounts payable		(131,205)	138,329
Accounts payable – the related party		(9,708)	(272,975)
Other payables		17,058	(27,507)
Other payables – the related party		(6,017)	(8,211)
Refund liabilities – current		290	(7,639)
Liability reserve		(22,663)	(5,717)
Other current liabilities -others		(61,888)	(87,845)
Cash inflow from operations		(176,849)	328,957
Returned (paid) income tax		(27,059)	36,794
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities		(203,908)	365,751
Cash flow from investing activities			
Refunds from liquidation of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		1,260	-
Disposal of investment under equity method	6(6)	490,062	-
Refunds from decapitalization of the invested company under the equity method	6(6)	5,000	6,000-
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	6(7)	(25,392)	(14,482)
Disposal of property, plant, and equipment proceeds		-	886
Dividends received		408	9,814
Collection of cash dividend distributed by affiliated companies recognized under the equity method	6(6)	434	-
Disposal (Acquisition) of financial assets measured at amortized cost		152,000	(133,700)
Interest received		9,362	11,496
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities		632,594	(119,986)
Cash flow from financing activities			

Please refer to the notes of the parent company only financial statements, which constitute a part of the parent company only financial report.

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Parent Company Only Statement of Cash Flow
January 1 to December 31, 2020 and 2021

Unit: NTD thousand

	Notes	January 1 to December 31, 2021	January 1 to December 31, 2020
Increase in short-term loans		-	295,835
Decrease in short-term loans		(117,963)	-
Decrease in guarantee deposits		3,767	(929)
Repayment of lease principal		(16,829)	(16,494)
Allocation of cash dividends	6(15)	(49,291)	(49,291)
Interest paid		(10,518)	(11,738)
Net cash inflow (outflow)from financing activities		(190,834)	217,383
Increase in cash and cash equivalents in the current period		237,852	463,148
Balance of cash and cash equivalents, beginning		1,262,921	799,773
Balance of cash and cash equivalents, ending		$ 1,500,773	$ 1,262,921

Please refer to the notes of the parent company only financial statements, which constitute a part of the parent company only financial report.

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements
2021 and 2020

Unit: NTD thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

I. Company History and Business Scope

CyberTAN Technology Inc. (hereinafter referred to as the "the Company") was established in the Republic of China. We mainly engaged in wired communication mechanical equipment manufacturing, electronic components manufacturing, and the R&D, development and sales of broadband Internet routers, gateways, virtual private networks, firewalls, Layer 3 and Layer 4 switches, wired broadband network security router and wireless broadband network security router.

II. Approval Date and Procedures of the Financial Statements

The parent company only financial report was released after being approved by the board of directors on March 21, 2022.

III. New Standards, Amendments, and Interpretations Adopted

(I) Effect of adopting the new promulgated or amended IFRS endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "FSC")

The following are applicable new promulgated, amended and revised standards and interpretations of IFRSs endorsed by the FSC in 2021:

New, Amended, or Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date per IASB
Amendments to IFRS 4 "Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9"	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform- Phase 2"	January 1, 2021
Amendment to IFRS 16, 'Covid-19-related rent concessions beyond 30 June 2021'	April 1, 2021 (Note)

Note: Earlier application from January 1, 2021 is allowed by the FSC.

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

(II) Effect of not adopting the new promulgated or revised IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and SIC endorsed by the FSC

The following are applicable new promulgated, amended and revised standards and interpretations of IFRSs endorsed by the FSC in 2022:

New, Amended, or Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date per IASB
Amendments to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use"	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"	January 1, 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 – 2020 Cycle	January 1, 2022

The Company evaluated that the above standards and interpretations applicable have no significant impact on the financial status and business results of the Company.

(III) Impacts of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet approved by FSC

The following are the IFRSs issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") but not yet endorsed by the FSC:

New, Amended, or Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date per IASB
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be decided by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 –Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction"	January 1, 2023

The Company evaluated that the above standards and interpretations applicable have no significant impact on the financial status and business results of the Company.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The major accounting policies applied to prepare the parent company only financial statements are as follows. Unless otherwise provided, the policies have been applied during all the presentation period.

(I) Compliance Statement

The present company only financial report has been duly worked out in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Report by Securities Issuers.

(II) Basis of preparation

1. Except the following important items, the parent company only financial report has been duly prepared on the basis of historical costs:
   (1) Financial instruments and liabilities (including derivatives) measured at fair value through profit or loss based on fair value.
   (2) Measurement at fair value through other comprehensive income based on fair value.
   (3) Defined benefit liability stated based on the net after pension fund assets less the present value of defined benefit obligations.
2. The preparation of financial report that complies with the IFRS, IAS, IFRIC and SIC (hereinafter referred to as the "IFRSs") endorsed by FSC requires some important accounting estimates. The application of the Group's accounting policy also requires the management to use their judgment during the process. For items involving high judgment or complexity or items involving important estimates and assumptions of the consolidated financial report, please refer to the description in Note 5.

(III) Translation of foreign currency

Each item listed in the parent company only financial statements of the Company is measured by the currency of the primary economic environment in which the business department situated (i.e. functional currency). The parent company only financial report was prepared in the Company's functional currency, "NTD."

1. Foreign currency transaction and balance

(1) Foreign currency transaction converts the conversion difference generated by the transaction to functional currency adopting the spot exchange rate on the date of transactions or measurement date and recognizes the difference as current profit or loss.

(2) The monetary assets and balance of liabilities in foreign currency are adjusted based on the spot exchange rate evaluation on the balance sheet date and the conversion difference generated by adjustment is recognized as current profit or loss.

(3) For non-monetary assets and balance of liabilities in foreign currency, those measured at fair value through profit or loss are adjusted based on the spot exchange rate evaluation on the balance sheet date and the conversion difference generated by adjustment is recognized as current profit or loss; those measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are adjusted based on the spot exchange rate evaluation on the balance sheet date and the conversion difference generated by adjustment is recognized as other comprehensive income item; those not measured at fair value are measured at historical exchange rate on initial transaction date.

(4) All exchange gain or loss is listed in "Other Profit and Loss" of profit and loss statement.

2. Translation of the foreign operation

(1) For all Company's entities, affiliated companies and joint agreements with differences in functional currency and presentation currency, the business result and financial status is converted to presentation currency by the following method:

A. The assets and liabilities presented in each balance sheet were translated based on the exchange rates closed on every balance sheet date;

B. The profits and losses presented in each statement of comprehensive income were translated in accordance with the average exchange rates in current period; and

C. All resulted exchange differences were recognized under other comprehensive income.

(2) When the foreign operation for partial disposal or selling is a subsidiary, the accumulated exchange differences recognized under other comprehensive income are reattributed proportionally as non-controlling equity of the subsidiaries. However, when the Company maintains partial rights of the former subsidiary but losses the control over the subsidiary included in the foreign operation institutions, it is conducted based on the disposal of all equity in the foreign operation institutions.

(IV) Classification of assets and liabilities as current and non-current

1. Assets that match any of the following conditions shall be classified as current assets:

(1) Assets expected to be realized, intent to be sold or consumed over the normal

operating cycles.

(2) Primarily for trading purposes.

(3) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

(4) Assets in cash or cash equivalents, except for those that are used for an exchange or to settle a liability, or otherwise remain restricted in more than 12 months after the balance sheet date.

The Company listed all assets that did not comply with the following conditions as non-current assets.

2. Assets that match any of the following conditions shall be classified as current liabilities:

(1) Liabilities expected to be settled in normal business cycle.

(2) Primarily for trading purposes.

(3) Liabilities expected to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

(4) Liabilities with settlement period which cannot be unconditionally deferred for at least 12 months after the date of the balance sheet. Liabilities under the terms that give counterparties the option repay in the form of equity instruments and without the effect on their classification due to such terms

The Company listed all assets that did not comply with the following conditions as non-current liabilities.

(V) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalent includes short-term and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of changes in value. The time deposits that fall into the above definition and are intended to satisfy the short-term cash commitment shall be classified cash equivalents.

(VI) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

1. This refers to irrevocable choice at initial recognition to recognize the later fair value change of the equity instrument investment held not for transaction in other comprehensive profit or loss; or at the same time the debt instrument investment meets the following conditions:

(1) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell.

(2) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. 。

2. The Company adopts adopts the trade date accounting for financial assets in accordance with the general trade practice measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

3. It is initially recognized at fair value plus the transaction cost by the Group and the subsequent valuation is measured at fair value:

(1) The changes in fair value belonging to equity instrument investment is recognized as other comprehensive income. During derecognition, accumulated profit or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently

reclassified as profit or loss but classified as retained earnings. When the Company is entitled to collect dividends, the economic effect related to the dividend may inflow and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably Therefore, the related dividend revenue shall be recognized as profit or loss.

(2) The changes in fair value belonging to equity instrument investment is recognized as other comprehensive income. The impairment loss, interest income and exchange gain or loss in foreign currency before derecognition is recognized as profit or loss. During derecognition, the accumulated profit or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income will be reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

(VII) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

1. This refers to those meeting the following conditions at the same time:

(1) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

(2) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

2. The Company adopts the trade date accounting for financial assets in accordance with the general trade practice measured at amortized cost.

3. The time deposit not complying with cash equivalents held by the Company is measured at investment amount since the impact of discounting was insignificant.

(VIII) Accounts receivable

1. This refers to accounts from the rights to receive consideration without any condition due to commodity transfer or labor service based on contract agreement.

2. This belongs to short-term accounts receivable with unpaid interest. The invoice payable was measured at the initial per value by the Company since the impact of discounting was insignificant.

(IX) Impairment of financial assets

For debt instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets measured at amortized cost and accounts receivable or rentals receivable that comprises material financial parts, after taking reasonable and supporting materials into consideration (including forward-looking ones) on each balance sheet date, the Company measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses for those without significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition; for those with significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured based on the amount of the expected credit losses throughout the duration; for accounts receivable excluding material financial parts or contract assets, the allowance loss is measured at the amount of the expected credit losses throughout the duration.

(X) Derecognition of the financial assets

The Company will derecognize financial assets only in the event where the interests on a contract for financial assets-based cash flow ceased to be effective.

(XI) Operating lease (lessor)

The lease income from operating lease deducting any given incentives of the lessee is amortized and recognized as current profit or loss under straight-line method over the lease period.

(XII) Inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value while the cost is determined by weighted average method. The cost of finished product and goods in process includes material, direct manpower, other direct costs and manufacturing expenses related to production (amortized based on normal productivity) without loan cost. The item-by-item comparison method is adopted when comparing the cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in ordinary course of business less the estimated cost needed to complete the work and relevant variable selling expense.

(XIII) Investment/subsidiaries and affiliated companies under the equity method

1. Subsidiaries mean the entities controlled by the Company (including structured entities). When the Company is exposed to the changes of remuneration participated by the entities or is entitled to changes of remuneration, and is able to influence the remuneration by virtue of its power over the entities, the Company is held controlling the entities.
2. Unrealized gains and losses on transactions between the Company and subsidiaries were written off. Accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.
3. The shares of profit or loss acquired from subsidiaries by the Company were recognized as current profit or loss and shares of other comprehensive income were recognized as other comprehensive income. In the event that the shares of loss in the subsidiaries recognized by the Company equal to or exceed its equity in the subsidiaries, the Company continues the recognition of the losses based on the shareholding ratio.
4. The affiliated companies refer to the entity in which the Company has significant impact upon and often holds more than 20% of voting shares directly or indirectly. The investment of the Company in the affiliated companies adopts the equity method for disposal and is recognized based on cost upon acquisition.
5. The shares in profit or loss acquired from affiliated companies by the Company were recognized as current profit or loss and shares of other comprehensive income was recognized as other comprehensive income. In the event that the Company's shares of loss in the affiliated companies is equal to or exceed its equity in the affiliated companies (including other unsecured receivables), the Company does not recognize further losses, unless in the event of occurrence of legal obligations, presumed obligations or within the scope that the Company made payment on behalf of the affiliated companies.
6. When changes to equity irrespective of profit and loss or comprehensive income occur to affiliated companies with no impact on the shareholding ratio of the Company, all of changes in equity will be recognized as "capital reserves" based on the shareholding ratio by the Company.
7. The unrealized profit or loss deriving from the transactions between the Company and the affiliated companies were written off based on the equity ratio of the affiliated companies; the unrealized loss was written off unless the evidence displayed the impairment of transferred assets in such transaction. Accounting policies of the affiliated companies have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

8. When the Company forfeits its material influence over the affiliated companies, if the Group disposes the affiliated companies, the accounting treatment for the values related to the affiliated companies as stated into other comprehensive income previously is identical with the basis for the Company's direct disposition of related assets or liabilities, namely, if the gain or loss stated into other comprehensive income previously would be reclassified into income when the related assets or liabilities are disposed thereof, the gain or loss shall be reclassified into income from equity, when the Company has no significant impact on the affiliated companies. Provided that where it still has material influence over the affiliated companies, the amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred according to the method stated above based on the proportion.
9. According to regulations of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the current income and other comprehensive income as presented in the parent company only financial statements shall be identical with the current income and other comprehensive income attributable to the proportion allocated to the parent shareholder as presented in the financial statement prepared on the basis of consolidation. The shareholders' equity as presented in the parent company only financial statements shall be identical with the parent shareholders' equity as presented in the financial statement prepared on the basis of consolidation.

(XIV) Property, plant and equipment

1. Property, plant and equipment is accounted at acquisition cost at initiation and the relevant interest is capitalized during the purchase and construction period.
2. The subsequent cost is included in the book value of assets or recognized as single asset only when future economic benefits related to such item will probable inflow to the Company and the cost of such item can be measured reliably. The book value of the replaced part shall be derecognized. All other repair expenses are recognized as profit or loss upon occurring.
3. The subsequent measurement of property, plant, and equipment adopts the cost model and the depreciation is calculated over the estimated useful lives in accordance with the straight-line method. The property, plant and equipment are depreciated and for each and every major part individually.
4. The Company at least reviews the residual value, estimated useful years and depreciation method of each asset at the end of each fiscal year. If the expected values of the residual value and useful years are different from the previous estimate or the expected consumption pattern used in future economic benefits of such asset has significant changes, it is conducted based on the accounting estimate of IFRS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" since the date of change. The useful life of each asset are as follows:

House and buildings (The useful life of interior construction is 3–10 years)	3 years to 41 years
Machinery and equipment	3 years to 10 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Office equipment	2 years to 10 years
Other equipment	2 years to 5 years

(XV) Lease transactions of lessee – right-of-use assets/lease liabilities

1. The lease asset is recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities upon the date available for use by the Company. When the lease contract is short-term lease or low-valued underlying asset lease, the lease payment is recognized as expenses on a straight-line method within the lease period.
2. The unpaid lease payment is recognized as lease liability based on present value discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate of interest on the start date of lease. The lease payment includes:

   Subsequently, it is measured at the amortized cost under the interest method, and the interest expense are recognized during the lease period. When changes in lease term or lease payment is not caused by contract modification, lease liabilities will be reevaluated and the remeasurement will be used to adjust right-of-use assets.
3. The right-of-use assets are recognized based on the cost on the starting date of the lease, the cost includes:

   (1) The original measured amount of lease liability;

   (2) Any lease payment paid before or on the starting date;

   (3) Initial direct costs incurred; and

   The subsequence is measured by cost model and the right-of-use assets provide depreciation from the starting date of lease, up to the durable life expires or the lease period expires, the earlier prevails. When the lease liabilities are reassessed, the right-of-use assets will adjust any remeasurement of the lease liabilities.

(XVI) Intangible assets

1. Computer software

   The computer software is recognized by acquisition cost and is amortized under straight-line method based on 2 years of useful life.
2. Goodwill

   The goodwill is generated due to acquisition method adopted for business merger.

(XVII) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

2. The recoverable amount of goodwill shall be estimated periodically. Impairment loss would be recognized if the recoverable amount falls below the face value. The impairment loss on goodwill shall not be reversed in following years.
3. Goodwill shall be amortized to cash generation unit for the purpose of testing impairment. The amortization is identified by operations to amortize goodwill into cash generation unit or cash generation unit group expected to benefit from the merger of businesses generating the goodwill.

(XVIII) Loans

This refers to the long-term and short-term amounts borrowed from the bank. Loans of the Company is measured based on the fair value less trading cost at the time of initial recognition. The subsequent measurement of any difference between the price lessing trading cost and redemption value, its interest expenses shall be recognized in profit or loss based on amortized procedure under effective interest method within the outstanding period.

(XIX) Accounts payable

1. This means debt generated from the purchase of materials, commodities or labor services on credit.
2. This belongs to short-term accounts payable with unpaid interest. The invoice payable was measured at the initial per value by the Company since the impact of discounting was insignificant.

(XX) Derecognition of the financial liabilities

The Company will have the financial liabilities derecognized when the contractual obligation is performed, discharged, or expired.

(XXI) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

The financial assets and liabilities may be offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts of the financial assets and liabilities and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(XXII) Liability reserve

The reserve for warranty liabilities shall be recognized when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The reserve for liabilities is measured by best estimated present value paid to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date. The discount rate adopts the pre-tax discount rate that reflects the specific risk assessment of current market toward the time value of money and the liabilities and the discounted amortization is then recognized as interest expenses. The future operating loss shall not be recognized in the reserve for liabilities.

(XXIII) Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

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

2. Pension

   (1) Defined appropriation plan

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

   (2) Defined benefit plan

   A. The net obligation under the defined benefit pension plan is converted to the present value based on the future benefit earned from the services provided by the employees under various benefit plans in the current period or in the past, and the present value of defined benefit obligations on the balance sheet date less the fair value of the planned assets. An actuary uses the Projected Unit Credit Method estimates defined benefit obligations each year. The discount rate is based on the market yield rate of government bonds (on the balance sheet date) that have the same currency exposure and maturity date as the obligations on the balance sheet date.

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

3. Remuneration to employees and directors

   The remuneration to employees and directors/supervisors shall be recognized as expenses and liabilities only when legal or constructive obligation and the value thereof may be estimated reasonably. Subsequently, if the actual distributed amount resolved is different from the estimate, the difference shall be treated as a change in accounting estimate. If the remuneration to employees is paid with stock shares, the basis for calculating the number of shares shall be the closing price on the day preceding to the day of resolution made by the shareholders' meeting.

(XXIV) Income Tax

1. The income tax expenses consist of current income tax and deferred income tax. The income tax is recognized in the profit or loss except the income taxes relevant to the items which are recognized under other comprehensive income or directly counted into the items of equity, is recognized under other comprehensive income or directly counted into equity respectively.
2. The Company calculates the income tax related to the current period based on the statutory tax rate or tax rate substantially enacted in the countries where the Company is operating and generating taxable income on the balance sheet date. The management shall evaluate the status of income tax return within the statutory period defined by the related income tax laws, and shall be responsible for the income tax expected to be paid to the tax collection authority. Undistributed earnings, if any, shall be levied income tax. The income tax expenses for undistributed earnings will be stated in the year next to the year when the earnings are generated, upon approval of the motion for allocation of earnings at a shareholders' meeting.
3. Deferred tax is stated based on the temporary differences between taxation basis for assets and liabilities and the face value thereof on the parent company only balance sheet using the balance sheet method. The deferred income tax liabilities resulting from the initial

recognition of goodwill shall not be recognized. The deferred income tax resulting from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (exclusive of business merger) shall not be recognized, insofar as the accounting profit or taxable income (taxable loss) is not affected by the transaction. All taxable provisional differences generated from investment in subsidiaries and affiliated companies, of which the time of reverse is controllable by the Company and which is not likely to be reversed in the foreseeable future, shall not be recognized. The deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate in the current period of which the assets are expected to be realized or liabilities to be repaid. The tax rate shall be based on the tax rate and tax laws already legislated or substantially legislated at the end of the reporting period.

4. Deferred income tax assets shall be recognized, insofar as temporary difference is very likely to credit against future taxable income, and deferred income tax assets which are recognized and unrecognized shall be reevaluated on each balance sheet date.
5. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
6. Unused tax credits derived from purchase of equipment or technology, R&D expenditure and equity investment can be added to deductible temporary differences and recognized as deferred tax assets, to the extent that the Company is likely to earn taxable income to offset against.

(XXV) Capital stock

Common share is classified as equity. The net amount directly attributable to new shares issuing or additional cost of stock option is recognized as deduction of proceeds in the equity after deducting income tax.

(XXVI) Allocation of dividends

The dividends allocated to the Company's shareholders are recognized in the financial report upon allocation of dividends resolved by the shareholders' meeting of the Company. The distributed cash dividend is recognized as liabilities and the distributed stock dividend is recognized as stock dividend to be distributed and reclassified as common shares on the date of new share issuance.

(XXVII) Recognition of revenue

1. Sale of goods
   (1) The Company researches and develops, manufactures and sells products related to wire communication and wireless broadband network. The sales revenue is recognized upon the transfer of product control to the customer, i.e. the timing when the product is delivered to the buyer, the buyer has the discretionary power regarding the selling channels and prices of product and the Company has no unfulfilled contract obligations that may affect the reception of such product by the buyer. When the product is delivered to the specified location, the risk of obsolescence and loss is

transferred to the buyer and the buyer accepts the product based on the sales contract or there is objective evidence indicating all acceptance standards has been met, the commodity delivery is thus completed.

(2) The sales revenue of communication products is recognized by net amount of contract price deducting estimated sales discount. Generally, the sales discount for the customer is calculated based on accumulated sale volume of 12 months. The Company adopts expected value method to estimate sales discount based on historical experience. The revenue amount is recognized only within the scope of height may not result in significant reversal and the estimate is updated on each balance sheet date. As of the balance sheet date, the estimated sales discount payable to the customer related to the sales is recognized as refund liabilities. The collection conditions of trading are agreed based on general business trading mode.

(3) The Company provides standard warranty for products sold and has responsibility to provide refund for products with defect, which is recognized in reserve for liabilities upon sales.

(4) The accounts receivable is recognized upon the delivery of product to the customer because the Company has unconditional rights to contract proceeds since that timing and can collect consideration from the customer after that time.

2. Cost of acquiring customer contract

The Company expected to recover the additional cost generated from the acquisition of customer contract. However, the related contract term is less than one year so such cost shall be recognized in expenses when incurred.

(XXVIII) Government grants

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

V. Major sources of Uncertainty to Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

When preparing the parent company only financial report of the Company, the management decided the adopted accounting policy by their judgment and made accounting estimates and assumptions based on the reasonable expectation toward future events subject to current circumstances on the balance sheet date. The actual results might be different from the major accounting estimates and assumptions, so the historical experience and other factors will be considered for constant evaluation and adjustment. The Company has taken into account the economic impact of COVID-19 in its critical accounting estimates and will continue to evaluate the impact of COVID-19 on its financial position and performance.The following are the description of uncertainty to significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions:

(I) Significant judgments on choice of accounting policy

None.

(II) Accounting estimates and assumptions

1. Valuation of inventory

Inventory shall be evaluated on the basis of the lower the cost and net realizable value. As a result, the Company must make judgment and estimate to determine the net realizable value of the inventory on the balance sheet date. Due to the repaid transformation of technology, the Company assesses the amount of normal wearing out and phasing out of inventory or inventory with no market price and writes off the cost of inventory from net realizable value on the balance sheet date. The valuation of inventory is mainly estimated according to the product demand within a certain period in the future, therefore significant changes may occur.

As of December 31, 2021, the book value of the Company's inventory was NTD 105,220.

2. Evaluation for the loss of accounts receivable

During the evaluation process for the impairment of accounts receivable, the Company uses the overdue ages of accounts receivable, customer's financial status, historical trading record and subsequent collections as the basis. The Company also calculates loss ratio based on past aging data statement and considers the industrial forward-looking evaluation to estimate credit loss rate. This requires subjective judgment and the reserve matrix as the basis to estimate the possible credit loss.

As of December 31, 2021, the book value of accounts receivable (including the related party) after recognizing the credit loss by the Company was NTD 1,039,298.

VI. Explanation of Important Accounting Titles

(I) Cash and Cash Equivalents

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash on hand and working fund	$ 277	$ 277
Checking deposit and current deposits	97,819	35,133
Time deposit	789,000	931,000
Cash equivalents – repurchase bonds	613,677	296,511
Total	$ 1,500,773	$ 1,262,921

1. The financial institutions trading with the Company are reputable banks and the Company trades with various financial institutions to spread the credit risk. Thus, the possibility of expected default is low.
2. The Company has reclassified time deposit with the initial maturity date over three months and limitation to item of "Financial assets measured at amortized cost." Please refer to the description in Note 6, (3).

(II) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Item	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
TWSE/TPEx unlisted stocks	$ -	$ 1,260
Valuation adjustment	-	407
Total	$ -	$ 1,667

1. The Company classified the equity instrument investment belonged to strategic investment as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2. The details of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in profit or loss and comprehensive income are as follows:

	2021	2020
Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Fair value changes recognized in other comprehensive income	($ 407)	($ 9,964)
Dividend income held at the end of current period recognized in profit or loss	$ 408	$ 9,814

3. For information related to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, please refer to Note 12, (3).

(III) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Item	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current items:		
Time deposit expired over three months	$ 1,190,200	$ 1,342,200
Non-current items:		
Pledged time deposit	$ 20,636	$ 20,636

1. Without taking into account the collaterals or credit enhancement held by the Company, for the financial assets measured at amortized cost that best represents the Company, the maximum amounts of credit risk exposure as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were the book balance, respectively.
2. The counterparty invested by the Company has good credit risk.
3. For pledged financial assets measured at amortized cost by the Company, please refer to Note 8.

(IV) Notes and Accounts Receivable

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts receivable	728,569	692,585
Accounts receivable – the related party	318,085	646,110
Less: Allowance loss	(7,356)	(8,882)
	$ 1,039,298	$ 1,329,813

1. For aging analysis of notes and accounts receivable (including the related party), please refer to Note 12, (2).
2. The balances of notes and accounts receivable as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were generated by the customer’s contract. Also, the balance of accounts receivable from the customer’s contract was NTD 1,484,117 as of January 1, 2020.
3. The notes and accounts receivable (including the related party) of the Company does not include collaterals.
4. Without taking into account the collaterals or credit enhancement held by the Company, for the notes and accounts receivable that best represents the Company, the maximum credit risk exposure amounts as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were the book balance, respectively.
5. For the information related to credit risks, please refer to Note 12, (2).

(V) Inventory

	December 31, 2021					
	Costs		Allowance devaluation loss		Book amount	
Materials	$	6,693	($	1)	$	6,692
Semi-finished goods		60	(	20)		40
Finished products		23,223	(	877)		22,346
Inventory in transit		76,142		-		76,142
Total	$	106,118	($	898)	$	105,220

	December 31, 2020					
	Costs		Costs		Book amount	
Materials	$	109	($	9)	$	100
Semi-finished goods		4	(	4)		-
Finished products		18,931	(	1,951)		16,980
Inventory in transit		11,028		-		11,028
Total	$	30,072	($	1,964)	$	28,108

The inventory cost recognized in expenses in current period by the Company:

	2021		2020	
Cost of sold inventory	$	3,716,054	$	4,354,039
Revaluation gain	(	1,066)	(	2,359)
	$	3,714,988	$	4,351,680

In 2021, the Company benefited from inventory decline due to gain from price recovery of inventory.

(VI) Investment at equity method

	2021		2020	
January 1	$	2,216,952	$	2,434,914
Disposal of investment at equity method	(	165,547)		-
Refunds from decapitalization of investment under the equity method	(	5,000)	(	6,000)
Cash dividend distributed from investment under the equity method	(	434)		-
Share of profit or loss from investment under the equity method	(	272,956)	(	180,435)
Other comprehensive income under the equity method		77,193	(	20,592)
Exchange difference in the financial statement translation of the foreign operation		7,961	(	10,935)
December 31	$	1,858,169	$	2,216,952

For information of the Company's subsidiaries, please refer to Note 4(3) in the 2021 consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries.

1. The investment gains (losses) recognized under the equity method in 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021		2020	
Subsidiaries:				
CyberTAN Corp.(U.S.A)	$	3,437	$	2,713
CyberTAN(B.V.I) Investment Corp.	(	162,766)	(	149,389)
Ta Tang Investment Co., Ltd.	(	6,500)	(	9,383)
Affiliated companies:				
Microelectronics Technology, Inc. (Microelectronics Technology)	(	109,842)	(	24,627)
Mega Power Ventures Inc.		2,715		251
Total	($	272,956)	($	180,435)

2. The basic information about affiliated companies important to the Company is stated as follows:

Company name	Principal business place	Shareholding ratio December 31, 2021	Shareholding ratio December 31, 2020	Nature of relationship	Measurement method
Microelectronics Technology	Taiwan	22.96%	26.72%	Invested company under the equity method by the Company	Equity method

3. The summarized financial information of affiliated companies important to the Company is stated as follows:

	Microelectronics Technology			
	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Current assets	$	4,563,530	$	3,451,306
Non-current assets		1,988,820		1,948,477
Current liabilities	(	3,281,470)	(	1,916,050)
Non-current liabilities	(	1,308,514)	(	1,064,203)
Total net assets	$	1,962,366	$	2,419,530
Shares of the affiliates' net assets	$	450,540	$	646,450
Goodwill		492,444		573,063
Others	(	17,557)	(	21,303)
Book value of affiliated companies	$	925,427	$	1,198,210

	Microelectronics Technology			
	2021		2020	
Revenue	$	3,929,852	$	3,949,997
Net profit of continuing operations for the year	($	450,016)	($	95,415)
Other comprehensive income (after tax)	(	7,148)	(	140,510)
Total comprehensive income for the year	($	457,164)	($	235,925)

4. As the affiliated company important to the Company, Microelectronics Technology, Inc. has the open quotation. Its fair value as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were NTD 7,882,825 and NTD 2,031,835, respectively.

5. In 2021, the Group sold 8,751,000 shares of affiliate Microelectronics Technology Inc. for a total sale price of NTD409,062. This was recognized as an investment gain of NTD330,596 accounted for under the equity method, decreasing its shareholding from 26.72% to 22.96%.

6. The Company holds 22.96% of Microelectronics's shares, which is the single largest shareholder of such company. However, the shareholding does not exceed half of total shares and does not exceed the majority vote of the shareholders present at the meeting. Also, the Company has no control over the financial affair, operation and personnel guidelines of Microelectronics Technology without any actual guidance of relevant activities. Therefore, it is determined that the Company has no control over such company but only significant impact thereof.

(VII) Property, plant and equipment

	House and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Other equipment	Total
January 1, 2021				
Costs	$ 871,442	$ 78,163	$ 91,907	$ 1,041,512
Accumulated depreciation	(283,132)	(57,021)	(70,341)	(410,494)
	$ 588,310	$ 21,142	$ 21,566	$ 631,018
2021				
January 1	$ 588,310	$ 21,142	$ 21,566	$ 631,018
Increase	1,300	21,132	3,500	25,932
Disposal (cost)	-	(5,169)	-	(5,169)
Disposal (accumulated depreciation)	-	5,169	-	5,169
Depreciation expenses	(26,367)	(10,848)	(8,575)	(45,790)
December 31	$ 563,243	$ 31,426	$ 16,491	$ 611,160
December 31, 2021				
Costs	$ 872,742	$ 94,126	$ 95,407	$ 1,062,275
Accumulated depreciation	(309,499)	(62,700)	(78,916)	(451,115)
	$ 563,243	$ 31,426	$ 16,491	$ 611,160

	House and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Other equipment	Total
January 1, 2020				
Costs	$ 869,506	$ 72,216	$ 90,185	$ 1,031,907
Accumulated depreciation	(256,804)	(51,977)	(61,170)	(369,951)
	$ 612,702	$ 20,239	$ 29,015	$ 661,956
2020				
January 1	$ 612,702	$ 20,239	$ 29,015	$ 661,956
Increase	1,936	10,824	1,722	14,482
Disposal (cost)	-	(4,877)	-	(4,877)
Disposal (accumulated depreciation)	-	4,616	-	4,616
Depreciation expenses	(26,328)	(9,660)	(9,171)	(45,159)
December 31	$ 588,310	$ 21,142	$ 21,566	$ 631,018
December 31, 2020				
Costs	$ 871,442	$ 78,163	$ 91,907	$ 1,041,512
Accumulated depreciation	(283,132)	(57,021)	(70,341)	(410,494)
	$ 588,310	$ 21,142	$ 21,566	$ 631,018

The property, plant, and equipment of the Company were not provided as collateral or capitalized interest.

(VIII) Lease transactions – Lessee

1. The underlying assets rented by the Company include the land and the building. The term

of lease contract is usually 4 to 20 years. The lease contract adopts individual negotiation and includes various different terms and conditions. Besides the rented assets shall not be used as loan guarantee, there were no other restrictions.

2. The lease terms of drinking fountain, copy machine and parking space rented by the Company are less than 12 months.

3. The following information is the book value and recognized depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
	Book amount	Book amount
Land	$ 240,365	$ 257,706
House	3,192	2,508
	$ 243,557	$ 260,214

	2021	2020
	Depreciation expenses	Depreciation expenses
Land	$ 17,340	$ 17,340
House	1,479	1,479
	$ 18,819	$ 18,819

4. The Company's increasing of right-of-use assets in 2021 and 2020 were NTD 2,163 and NTD 0, respectively.

5. The following is information regarding the profit or loss items related to lease contracts:

	2021	2020
Item influencing current profit or loss		
Interest expenses of lease liabilities	$ 5,357	$ 5,690
Expenses for short-term lease contracts	164	160
Expenses for lease of low-price assets	213	207
	$ 5,734	$ 6,057

6. The Company's total cash outflow of lease in 2021 and 2020 were NTD 22,563 and NTD 22,551, respectively.

(IX) Lease transactions – Lessor

1. The underlying asset leased by the Company is the building and the term of lease contract is usually 1 to 5 years. The lease contract adopts individual negotiation and includes various different terms and conditions. To ensure the use condition of the leased assets, it is often required that the lessee shall not use the leased assets for loan guarantee.

2. The Company recognized NTD 72,112 and NTD 55,267 of rent revenue based on the operating lease contract in 2021 and 2020, respectively, and there were no variable lease payments.

3. The maturity analysis of lease payment based on operating lease of the Company is as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Not more than 1 year	$ 37,609	$ 67,602
More than 1 year but less than 5 years	-	34,472
Total	$ 37,609	$ 102,074

(X) Short-term loans

Nature of loan	December 31, 2021		Interest rate interval	Collateral
Bank loans – credit loans	$	570,450	0.70%~0.85%	None

Nature of loan	December 31, 2020		Interest rate interval	Collateral
Bank loans – credit loans	$	688,413	0.80%~0.90%	None

(XI) Pension

1. (1) The Company has established the regulation for retirement with welfare in accordance with the "Labor Standards Act," which is applicable to the years of service for full-time employees before the implementation of the "Labor Pension Act" on July 1, 2005, and the employees continued to adopt the "Labor Standards Act" after the "Labor Pension Act" has come into effect. Employees who meet the retirement requirements will be paid the pension based on their years of service and average salary or wage of the last six (6) months prior to retirement. Two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit is accrued for each additional year thereafter, up to a maximum of 45 units. The company contributes 2% of the total salary on a monthly basis to the pension fund and deposits at the special pension account under the title of the Pension Reserve Monitoring Committee Taiwan the Bank of Taiwan. Before the end of the fiscal year, the Company calculates the balance of the said labor pension fund account. If the pension account balance is insufficient to pay for the pension of employees expecting to meet the retirement conditions in the following year, the spread amount shall be deposited by the Company in a lump sum before the end of March in the following year.

(2) The amount recognized in the balance sheet is stated as follows:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Current values of the ascertained fringe benefit obligations	($	23,162)	($	22,598)
Fair values of the planned assets		62,623		61,524
Net defined benefit assets	$	39,461	$	38,926

(3) Changes in the net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	Current values of the ascertained fringe benefit obligations		Fair values of the planned assets		Net defined benefit assets	
2021						
Balance, January 1	($	22,598)	$	61,524	$	38,926
Service cost in the current period	(	100)		-	(	100)
Interest (expenses) revenue	(	79)		215		136
	(	22,777)		61,739		38,962
Remeasurement amount:						
Return on plan assets (excluding amount Included in interest income or expenses)		-		884		884
Effects of changes in		408		-		408

the demographic assumption			
Effects of changes in financial assumptions	(793)	-	(793)
Adjustment through experience	(385)	884	499
Pension fund paid	-	-	-
Balance, December 31	($ 23,162)	$ 62,623	$ 39,461

	Current values of the ascertained fringe benefit obligations	Fair values of the planned assets	Net defined benefit assets
2020			
Balance, January 1	($ 26,042)	$ 60,433	$ 34,391
Service cost in the current period	(99)	-	(99)
Interest (expenses) revenue	(195)	453	258
	(26,336)	60,886	34,550
Remeasurement amount:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in interest income or expenses)	-	2,000	2,000
Effects of changes in the demographic assumption	(995)	-	(995)
Effects of changes in financial assumptions	3,362	-	3,362
Adjustment through experience	2,236	-	2,236
	2,367	2,000	4,367
Pension fund paid	1,371	(1,362)	9
Balance, December 31	($ 22,598)	$ 61,524	$ 38,926

(4) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilization plan and Article 6 of the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund" (the scope of utilization for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization products, etc.) The utilization of the fund is supervised by Supervisory Committee for Labor Pension Reserve. With regard to the utilization of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Any deficits thereof shall be made up by the national treasury upon approval of the competent authority. As the Company was not entitled to participate in operation and management of the Fund, it was not impossible for the Company to disclose the classification of fair value of the planned assets in accordance with Paragraph 142 of No. 19 of IAS. For the fair

value of the total assets under the fund on December 31, 2020 and 2021, please refer to the labor pension fund utilization report published by the government each year.

(5) Actuarial hypotheses about pension are summarized as follows:

	2021	2020
Discount rate	0.70%	0.35%
Future raise rate	3.00%	3.00%

The hypotheses of future mortality rate are estimated based on the statistics published by each country and experience.

Due to the change in principal actuarial assumptions adopted, the affected present value of the defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	Discount rate		Future raise rate	
	Increase by 0.25%	Decrease by 0.25%	Increase by 0.25%	Decrease by 0.25%
December 31, 2021				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 609)	$ 631	$ 615	($ 597)
December 31, 2020				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 637)	$ 661	$ 642	($ 622)

Said analysis of sensitivity refers to the analysis of the effect produced by any change of single hypothesis under the circumstance that the other hypotheses remain unchanged. In practice, a lot of changes in hypotheses might be linked with each other. The analysis of sensitivity adopted the same method used for calculation of net pension liability on the balance sheet.

The methods and hypotheses used by the analysis of sensitivity prepared in the current period are identical with those used in the previous period.

(6) The Company schedules to contribute NTD 0 to the pension plan in 2022.

(7) Until December 31, 2021, the weighted average duration of the pension plan has been 10 years. The maturity analysis on pension contribution is as follows:

Less than 1 year	$ 366
1–2 years	346
2–5 years	2,048
Over 5 years	21,532
	$ 24,292

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

(2) The principal of the pension cost recognized by the Company according to the said pension regulations were NTD 8,226 and NTD 8,977 in 2021 and 2020,

respectively.

(XII) Liability reserve

	Warranty	
	2021	2020
Balance, January 1	$ 37,131	$ 42,848
Increase in liability reserve in current period	5,360	6,971
Used liability reserve in current period	(28,023)	(12,688)
Balance, December 31	$ 14,468	$ 37,131

The analysis of liability reserve is as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current	$ 5,101	$ 19,978
Non-current	$ 9,367	$ 17,153

The Company's reserve for warranty liabilities is estimated according to the historical warranty information of such product to estimate possible after-sale service in the future. The warranty liabilities of the Company estimated to be used in 2022 and 2023 are NTD 5,101 and NTD 9,367 respectively.

(XIII) Capital stock

As of December 31, 2021, the Company's authorized capital was NTD 3,630,000 which was divided into 363,000 thousand shares (including 14,000 thousand shares exercisable under employee stock options). The paid-in capital was NTD 3,286,054 at NTD 10 per share. All shares issued by the Company were paid in full.

(XIV) Capital reserves

According to the Company Act, for the capital reserves including shares issued at premium excessing the par value and the gains in the form of gifts, besides covering losses, the Company shall distribute the capital reserve by issuing new shares or in cash in proportion to the original shareholding ratio of the shareholders when the Company incurs no loss. In addition, according to relevant regulation of Securities and Exchange Act, the capital surplus mentioned above that can be capitalized annually shall not exceed 10% of the total paid-in capital. When the reserve is insufficient to cover the capital losses, the Company shall not use capital reserve for offset.

	2021				
	Stock premium	Changes in net worth of equity of affiliated companies and joint ventures recognized under equity method	New restricted employee shares	Others	Total
January 1	$ 484,632	$ 43,221	$ 41,310	$ 8,968	$ 578,131
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures recognized in proportion to its shareholding	-	(6,081)	-	-	(6,081)
December 31	$ 484,632	$ 37,140	$ 41,310	$ 8,968	$ 572,050

2020

	Stock premium	Changes in net worth of equity of affiliated companies and joint ventures recognized under equity method	New restricted employee shares	Others	Total
January 1 (December 31)	$ 484,632	$ 43,221	$ 41,310	$ 8,968	$ 578,131

(XV) Retained earnings

1. If the Company has profit at the year's final accounting, it shall first be used to pay the income tax and make up any cumulative losses in accordance with laws, and 10% of the balance shall be appropriated as legal reserve, unless the existing legal reserve reaches the amount of the Company's paid-in capital. The rest of the balance shall be used for provision/reversal of special reserves pursuant to laws. The residual balance, if any, shall be added to cumulative undistributed earnings. The Board of Directors shall draft a motion for allocation of the residual balance plus the undistributed earnings.
2. The dividend policy of the Company is as follows: The Company is now in the growth stage and will develop and expand in line with our business. The distribution of earnings shall consider the Company's capital expense budget and needs in the future and the board of directors shall propose a motion for the distribution and submit to the shareholders' meeting for approval before distribution. However, the dividends for the shareholders in the dividends distributed in current year shall not exceed two-thirds of the distributed dividends.
3. The legal reserve shall not be used unless for covering losses or issuing new shares or in cash in proportion to the original shareholding ratio of the shareholders. The new shares or cash allocated shall be no more than 25% of the paid-in capital.
4. Pursuant to laws, when allocating earnings, the Company shall provide the special reserve from the credit balance under other equities on the balance sheet date in current year and then may allocate the earnings. Where the credit balance under other equities is reversed, the reversed amount may be included into the allocable earnings.
5. The 2019 and 2020 earnings distribution proposals of the Company approved at the regular shareholders' meeting held separately on July 30, 2021 and June 24, 2020 are stated as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Amount	Dividends per share (NTD)	Amount	Dividends per share (NTD)
Allocated legal reserve	$ 4,883		$ 6,924	
Allocated special reserve	61,390		58,495	
Distributed cash dividends for shareholders	49,291	0.15	49,291	0.15
Total	$ 115,564		$ 114,710	

6. As of March 21, 2022, the board of directors had not approved the proposal of 2021 earnings distribution.

(XVI) Other items of interest

	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Translation of foreign currency	Total
January 1, 2021	($ 62,612)	($ 125,279)	($ 187,891)
Valuation adjustment	(407)	-	(407)
Retained earnings of Valuation adjustment	(24,746)	-	(24,746)
Valuation adjustment – Subsidiaries and affiliated companies	75,117	-	75,117
Valuation adjustment transferred to retained earnings – Subsidiaries and affiliated companies	9,462	-	9,462
Currency translation differences:			
- the Company and subsidiaries	-	8,251	8,251
- tax of the Company and subsidiaries	-	(1,650)	(1,650)
- Affiliated companies	-	(290)	(290)
December 31, 2021	($ 3,186)	($ 118,968)	($ 122,154)

	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Translation of foreign currency	Total
January 1, 2020	($ 10,294)	($ 116,208)	($ 126,502)
Valuation adjustment	(9,964)	-	(9,964)
Valuation adjustment – Subsidiaries and affiliated companies	(14,090)	-	(14,090)
Valuation adjustment transferred to retained earnings – Subsidiaries and affiliated companies	(28,264)	-	(28,264)
Currency translation differences:			
- the Company and subsidiaries	-	(9,318)	(9,318)
- tax of the Company and subsidiaries	-	1,864	1,864
-Affiliates	-	(1,617)	(1,617)
December 31, 2020	($ 62,612)	($ 125,279)	($ 187,891)

(XVII) Operating revenue

	2021	2020
Revenue from customer contracts	$ 3,927,997	$ 4,820,615

1. Details of revenue from customer contracts

   The revenue of the Company is mainly from providing products transferred in certain timing and the revenue can be classified by the following main product lines and geographical area:

2021	Europe Communication product	America Communication product	Asia Communication product	Australia Communication product	Other departments	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	NTD 554,708	NTD 2,667,533	NTD 294,044	NTD 51,327	NTD 360,385	NTD 3,927,997

2020	Europe Communicatio	America Communication	Asia Communication	Australia Communication	Other	Total

	n product	product	product	product	departments	
Revenue from external customer contracts	NTD 737,046	NTD3,498,131	NTD 320,638	NTD 61,821	NTD 202,979	NTD4,820,615

2. Contract liabilities

(1) The Company's balance of contract liabilities – advance sale receipts related to revenue from customer contract recognized on December 31, 2021, December 31, 2020 and January 1, 2020 were NTD 33,384, NTD 53,483 and NTD 38,481, respectively.

(2) Contract liabilities at the beginning recognized in the revenue in current period

	2021	2020
Balance of the contract liabilities at the beginning recognized in the revenue in current period	$ 23,825	$ 8,614

(XVIII) Interest revenue

	2021	2020
Interest revenue	$ 9,198	$ 12,278

(XIX) Other revenue

	2021	2020
Dividend revenue	$ 408	$ 9,814
Rental revenue	72,112	55,267
Revenue from government subsidy	291	15,689
Miscellaneous income	2,670	9,554
Total	$ 75,481	$ 90,324

Because the Company is applicable to the salary and operating fund subsidies of businesses in difficulty due to the impact of COVID-19 on manufacturing and technical services by the Ministry of Economic Affairs in 2020, the revenue from government subsidy recognized in 2020 was NTD 15,689.

(XX) Other gains and losses

	2021	2020
Foreign currency exchange gain, net	($ 1,702)	($ 13,874)
Gains on disposal of investments under equity method	330,596	-
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	625
Miscellaneous expenses – depreciation expenses	(21,075)	(17,977)
Miscellaneous expenses – interest expenses	(2,473)	(2,555)
Miscellaneous expenses	(2,845)	(3,139)
Total	$ 302,501)	($ 36,920)

(XXI) Financial Costs

	2021	2020
Interest expenses:		

Bank loans	$ 4,977	$ 6,583
Lease liabilities	2,884	3,135
Financial Costs	$ 7,861	$ 9,718

(XXII) Additional Information on the Nature of Expense

	2021	2020
Employee benefit expenses	$ 214,255	$ 220,311
Depreciation expenses of property, plant and equipment	33,294	34,508
Depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets	10,240	11,493
Amortization expense of intangible assets	126	1,226
	$ 257,915	$ 267,538

(XXIII) Employee benefit expenses

	2021	2020
Salary expenses	$ 185,017	$ 184,486
Expenses for labor and health insurance	12,181	16,173
Pension expenses	8,190	8,818
Other employment expenses	8,867	10,834
	$ 214,255	$ 220,311

1. According to the Articles of Incorporation, if there is profit after annual closing, the Company shall allocate 7%–9% thereof as the remuneration to employees. However, earnings must first be used to offset cumulative losses, if any, before being distributed to the employees and directors as their remuneration at the percentage.
2. The Company estimated the remuneration to employees was NTD 887 and NTD 1,249 in 2021 and 2020, respectively. Said values were stated into salary expenses.

   According to the earnings gained in 2021, the estimated remuneration to employees was 8.5% and the actual distributed amount resolved by the board of directors was NTD 887, which will be distributed in cash.

   The employee remuneration in 2020 approved by the board of directors and the employee remuneration of NTD 1,249 recognized in the 2020 financial report, which are consistent with the amount recognized in the financial statement in 2020.
3. Please refer to the "Market Observation Post System" for information related to the remuneration to employees, directors, and supervisors of the Company approved by the board of directors and resolved by a shareholders' meeting.

(XXIV) Income Tax

1. Income tax expenses

   (1) Income tax benefits consisting of:

	2021	2020
Income tax in the current period:		
Income tax generated from the current income	$ 2,695	$ 27,523
Underestimated (overestimated) income tax in previous year	(3,621)	(15,002)
Total income tax in the current period	(926)	12,521
Deferred income tax:		
Initial occurrence and reversal of	(22,139)	(21,728)

	2021	2020
temporary difference		
Total deferred income tax	(22,139)	(21,728)
Income tax (benefits) expenses	($ 23,065)	($ 9,207)

(2) Income tax benefits related to other comprehensive income:

	2021	2020
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	($ 100)	($ 873)
Exchange differences on the translation of the foreign operation	(1,650)	1,864
	($ 1,750)	$ 991

2. Relation between income tax and accounting profit:

	2021	2020
Income tax calculated based on net profit before tax at the statutory tax rate	$ 226	$ 2,874
Excluded expenses by the tax laws	23,269	6,756
Exemption by the tax laws	(66,744)	(4,365)
Realizable evaluation changes of deferred income tax assets	21,070	530
Underestimated (overestimated) income tax in previous year	(3,621)	(15,002)
Effects of income by alternative minimum tax	2,695	-
Income tax (benefits) expenses	($ 23,065)	($ 9,207)

3. The amount of deferred income tax assets and liabilities due to temporary difference are shown in the following:

	2021			
	January 1	Recognized into profit and/or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive net profit	December 31
Deferred income tax assets:				
- Temporary difference:				
Loss on inventory valuation	$ 393	($ 213)	$ -	$180
Warranty reserve	7,426	(4,533)	-	2,893
Bonus payable for unused vacation	1,186	156	-	1,342
Exchange differences on the translation of the foreign operation	23,964	-	(1,650)	22,314
Pension fund payable	634	(634)	-	-
Refund liabilities	372	58	-	430
Unrealized exchange loss	4,150	(4,150)	-	-
Subtotal	$ 38,125	($ 9,316)	($ 1,650)	$ 27,159
- Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Foreign investment at equity method	($ 42,178)	$ 31,866	$ -	($ 10,312)
Unrealized exchange profit	-	(1,038)	$ -	(1,038)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	(4,947)	627	(100)	(4,420)

Subtotal	($ 47,125)	$ 31,455	($ 100)	($ 15,770)
Total	($ 9,000)	$ 22,139	($ 1,750)	$ 11,389

	2020			
	January 1	Recognized into profit and/or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive net profit	December 31
Deferred income tax assets:				
- Temporary difference:				
Loss on inventory valuation	$ 864	($ 471)	$ -	$ 393
Warranty reserve	8,570	(1,144)	-	7,426
Bonus payable for unused vacation	1,186	-	-	1,186
Exchange differences on the translation of the foreign operation	22,100	-	1,864	23,964
Pension fund payable	666	(32)	-	634
Refund liabilities	1,900	(1,528)	-	372
Unrealized exchange loss	8,052	(3,902)	-	4,150
Net lease liabilities	530	(530)	-	-
Subtotal	$ 43,868	($ 7,607)	$ 1,864	$ 38,125
- Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Foreign investment at equity method	($ 71,513)	$ 29,335	$ -	($ 42,178)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	(4,074)	-	(873)	(4,947)
Subtotal	($ 75,587)	$ 29,335	($ 873)	($ 47,125)
Total	($ 31,719)	$ 21,728	$ 991	($ 9,000)

4. The validity period and unrecognized deferred income tax assets of Group’s unused income tax losses are as follows:

December 31,2021				
Year of occurrence	Declared/Approved	Amount not yet deducted	Amount of unrecognized deferred income tax assets	Final deduction year
2021	$ 105,350	$ 105,350	$ 105,350	120

5. The Company’s profit-seeking business income tax have been certified by the tax authority up until 2019

(XXV) Earnings per share

	2021		
	After-tax income	Weighted average outstanding shares (thousand shares)	Losses per share (NTD)
Basic earnings per share:			
Net profit attributable to the parent company's common stock shareholders	$ 24,393	328,605	$ 0.07
Diluted earnings per share			
Net profit attributable to the parent company's common stock shareholders	$ 24,393	328,605	
Impacts of dilutive potential common shares on employee remuneration	-	42	
Impacts of net profit attributable to the parent company's common stock shareholders plus potential common stocks	$ 24,393	328,647	$ 0.07

	2020		
	After-tax income	Weighted average outstanding shares (thousand shares)	Earnings per share (NTD)
Basic earnings per share			
Net profit attributable to the parent company's common stock shareholders	$ 23,575	328,605	$ 0.07
Diluted earnings per share			
Net profit attributable to the parent company's common stock shareholders	$ 23,575	328,605	
Impacts of dilutive potential common shares on employee remuneration	-	193	
Impacts of net profit attributable to the parent company's common stock shareholders plus potential common stocks	$ 23,575	328,798	$ 0.07

(XXVI) Changes in liability reserve from financing activities

	Warranty	
	2021	2020
January 1	$ 265,189	$ 281,683
Changes in cash flow from financing	(16,829)	(16,494)
Increase in current period	2,163	-
December 31	$ 250,523	$ 265,189

Besides Lease liabilities, the Group's changes in liabilities from financing activities in 2021 and 2020 were changes in cash flow from financing without any non-cash changes. Please refer to the consolidated statement of cash flow.

VII. Transactions of the Related Party

(I) Name of the related party and relationship

Name of the related party	Relationship with the Company
TSE-TSAN CHEN	Key management of the Company
CyberTAN Corp.(U.S.A)	Subsidiary of the Company
Ta Tang Investment Co., Ltd.	〃
CyberTAN (B.V.I) Investment Corp.	〃
CyberTAN Technology (HONG KONG) Limited	The Company is the ultimate parent company of such company
Fuhongkang Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	〃
Chongqing Hongdaofu Technology Co., Ltd.	〃
HON YAO FU Technology Company Limited (HON YAO FU)	〃
Microelectronics Technology, Inc. and its subsidiaries (Microelectronics Technology and its subsidiaries)	Affiliated companies
Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (Hon Hai and its subsidiaries)	Groups with significant impact on the Company
FOXCONN Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Other related parties
Fitipower Integrated Technology Inc.	〃
Innolux Corporation and its subsidiaries	〃
Garuda Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (Garuda Technology and its subsidiaries)	〃
Pan-International Industrial Corp.	〃

(II) Significant transactions with the related party

1. Operating revenue

	2021	2020
Sale of goods:		
Subsidiaries		
-CyberTAN Corp.(U.S.A)	$ 1,518	$ 89,478
- Others	-	-
Groups with significant impact on the Company		
-Belkin	971,199	1,566,318
-Cloud Network	530,862	684,652
- Others	62,733	105,159
	$ 1,566,312	$ 2,445,607

The Company's unit sales price of partial goods for the related party is equivalent to the general customer's price while partial goods are not sold to the customer. Thus, the sales prices are incomparable. The mode of collection adopts NET 20 days and the collection period is O/A 120 days. The mode of collection for general customer is O/A 60 days.

2. Purchase

	2021	2020

Purchase of commodities:		
Subsidiaries		
- Chongqing Hongdaofu Technology Co., Ltd.	$ 1,759,052	$ 1,827,012
-HON YAO FU	1,701,849	2,197,647
- Others	-	11,119
Groups with significant impact on the Company		
-Cloud Network	45,799	99,186
- Foxconn Interconnect Technology Limited	53,185	84,705
- Others	31,529	13,698
Affiliated companies		
- Microelectronics Technology and its subsidiaries	128,072	201,698
Other related parties		
- Garuda Technology and its subsidiaries	13,682	17,735
- Others	5,215	4,003
	$ 3,738,383	$ 4,456,803

The Company's unit selling price of partial goods for the related party is equivalent to the general vendor's price while partial unit purchase price has no other vendor's price for comparison. The mode of collection adopts NET30 days and the collection period is O/A 120 days. The mode of collection for general vendors is O/A 60 days.

3. Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts receivable – the related party		
Subsidiaries		
-CyberTAN Corp.(U.S.A)	$ -	$ 11,041
Groups with significant impact on the Company		
-Belkin	184,115	568,634
-Cloud Network	95,781	50,680
-Mega well	37,231	13,527
- Others	958	2,228
	$ 318,085	$ 646,110

4. Other accounts receivable

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Other receivables – the related party		
Subsidiaries		
-HON YAO FU	$ 201,051	$ 12,801
- Others	1,008	2,017
Groups with significant impact on the Company		
- Hon Hai and its subsidiaries	995	986
Affiliated companies		
- Microelectronics Technology and its subsidiaries	1,901	28,314
Other related parties	-	-
	$ 204,955	$ 44,118

Other receivables from the related party mainly are the purchase amount on behalf of the related party.

5. Accounts payable

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts payable – the related party		
Subsidiaries		
- Chongqing Hongdaofu Technology Co., Ltd.	$ 36,462	$ 42,049
Entities with significant impact on the Company		
- Foxconn Interconnect Technology Limited	5,884	9,710
- Others	1,825	2,969
Affiliated companies		
- Microelectronics Technology and its subsidiaries	24,018	23,410
Other related parties		
- Garuda Technology and its subsidiaries	4,896	4,340
- Others	922	1,237
	$ 74,007	$ 83,715

6. Other payables

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Other payables – the related party		
Subsidiaries		
- Others	$ 1,925	$ -
Entities with significant impact on the Company		
-Belkin	-	7,141
- Hon Hai Precision Ind. Co., Ltd.	2,504	1,479
-Carston	-	1,009
Affiliated companies	205	798
Other related parties	444	668
	$ 5,078	$ 11,095

Other payables to the related party mainly are payables of processing fee and labor service fee.

7. Lease transactions – Lessee

(1) The Company rented buildings from FOXCONN Technology Co., Ltd. The tern of lease contract is 10 years and the rent is paid at the end of each month.

(2) Lease liabilities

A. Ending balance:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Other related parties	$ 1,061	$ 2,101

B. Interest expenses

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Other related parties	$ 42	$ 63

8. Processing expenses

	2021	2020
Groups with significant impact on the Company	$ 11,719	$ 10,363

9. Labor service fee

	2021	2020
Groups with significant impact on the Company	$ 1,430	$ 2,281

The fee was the provided by the Company to the affiliated companies which provided industrial information consultation service in 2020 and 2021

10. Property transaction

(1) Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment

	2021	2020
Other related parties	$ 389	$ -

(2) Disposal of property, plant, and equipment:

	2021	
	Disposal proceeds	Disposal gain
HON YAO FU	$ -	$ -

	2020	
	Disposal proceeds	Disposal gain
HON YAO FU	$ 886	$ 625

11. Service and repair fee

	2021	2020
CyberTAN Corp.(U.S.A)	$ 9,367	$ 12,130

12. Rental revenue

	2021	2020
Affiliated companies		
- Microelectronics Technology and its subsidiaries	$ 60,964	$ 45,261
Groups with significant impact on the Company		
- Hon Hai and its subsidiaries	9,903	9,682
	$ 70,867	$ 54,943

The Company leased property, plant and equipment to the related party in 2020 and 2021. The rent price per square meter has no significant difference with those of the non-related party. The rent is collected every quarter.

13. Guarantee deposit received

	2021	2020
Affiliated companies		
- Microelectronics Technology and its subsidiaries	$ 5,765	$ 1,972

14. Other transactions

The related party Tse-Tsan Chen served as the joint guarantor of bank loans and joint writer of guaranteeing invoice by the Company in 2021 and 2020.

(III) Information on the remuneration to the key management:

	2021	2020
Salary and other short-term employee benefits	$ 9,530	$ 11,460
Benefits after severance/retirement	404	403
Total	$ 9,934	$ 11,863

VIII. Pledged Assets

The details of the Company’s assets provided as collateral are as follows:

	Book value		
Asset item	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Purpose of collateral
Time deposit (listed financial assets measured at amortized cost – non-current)	$ 20,636	$ 20,636	Guarantee deposits of superficies

IX. Major Contingent Liabilities and Commitments Made Under Unrecognized Contracts

(I) Contingency

None.

(II) Commitments

None.

X. Losses Due to Major Disasters

None.

XI. Significant Subsequent Events

None.

XII. Others

(I) Capital Management

The Company’s capital management objective is intended to protect the Company’s continued operation and maintain optimal capital structure to reduce capital cost and provide remuneration to the shareholder. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce liabilities.

(II) Financial instruments

1. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Financial assets		
Equity instrument investment specified by financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ -	$ 1,667
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	3,955,964	3,999,790
	$ 3,955,964	$ 4,001,457
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	$ 1,223,548	$ 1,467,800
Lease liabilities	250,523	265,189
	$ 1,474,071	$ 1,732,989

Note: The financial assets carried at amortized cost including cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost, notes and accounts receivables (including the related party), other receivables – the related party and guaranteed deposits paid; the financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include the short-term loans, accounts payable (including the related party), other payables (including the related party) and deposits received.

2. Risk management policy

(1) Various financial risks have impact on the daily operation of the Company, including the market risk (including the exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. To reduce adverse impact of uncertainty on the Company's financial performance, the Company used forward exchange contracts to hedge the risk of exchange rate. The derivative tool used by the Company is for hedging purpose instead of trading or speculation.

(2) The risk management work is executed by the Company's financial department based on the policy approved by the board of directors. The Company's financial department is responsible for identifying, evaluating and hedging financial risks by the close cooperation with each business unit in the Company. The board of directors has established written principles for the overall risk management while providing written policy for certain scope and matters, such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, utilization of the financial and non-financial instruments and the investment principles of remained current funds.

3. Nature and degree of important financial risk

(1) Market risk

Exchange rate risk

A. The Company is a multinational corporation. Therefore, the exchange rate risk resulted from transactions with functional currency relatively different from the Company mainly involve USD and RMB. Related exchange rate risks come from the future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities.

B. The management of the Company has established policy that regulates the management of the exchange rate risk which is relative to the functional currency of the companies in the Company. Each company shall adopt hedging policy against the overall exchange rate risk via the Company's financial department. The exchange rate risk is measured by the expected transactions with high possibility to generate USD and RMB expenses which adopt forward exchange contract to reduce impact of exchange rate fluctuation on the expected purchase inventory cost.

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

	December 31, 2021					
				Sensitivity analysis		
	Foreign currency (thousand dollars)	Exchange rate	Book amount (NTD)	Range of change	Profit or loss affected	Other comprehensive income affected
(Foreign currency: functional currency)						
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD : NTD	$ 39,371	27.680	$1,089,789	1%	$ 8,718	$ -
RMB : NTD	2,144	4.344	9,314	1%	75	-
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD : NTD	$ 1,157,458	27.680	$32,038,437	1%	$ 256,307	$ -

	December 31, 2020					
				Sensitivity analysis		
	Foreign currency (thousand dollars)	Exchange rate	Book amount (NTD)	Range of change	Profit or loss affected	Other comprehensive income affected
(Foreign currency: functional currency)						
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD : NTD	$ 47,352	28.480	$1,348,585	1%	$ 10,789	$ -
RMB : NTD	2,119	4.377	9,275	1%	74	-
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD : NTD	$ 60,980	28.480	$1,736,710	1%	$ 13,894	$ -

D. The Company's total amount of all exchange loss (including the realized and unrealized) from monetary items due to significant impact of exchange rate fluctuation were NTD (1,702) and NTD (13,874) in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Price risk

A. The Company's equity instruments exposed to price risk are the holding financial assets measured at the fair value through profit or loss and financial assets measured at the fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage the price risk of the equity instrument investment, the Company separated the investment portfolio and the separation method is based on the limited amount set by the Company.

B. The Company mainly invested in the equity instruments issued at home and abroad and the price of such equity instrument is affected by the uncertainty of the investment's future value. If the price of the equity instrument increase or decrease by 1% and all other factors remain unchanged, the other comprehensive income in 2021 and 2020 will increase or decrease by NTD0 and NTD17 as a result of the profit or loss in equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(2) Credit risk

A. The Group's credit risk is the risk of financial loss that would be incurred by the Group if its customers or financial instrument trading counterparty fail to perform the contracts. This is mainly due to the trading counterparty cannot pay the notes and accounts payable based on the payment conditions and financial assets classified to be measured at amortized cost.

B. The Company established the credit risk management in the Company's aspect. For trading banks and financial institutes, only those with good credit can be accepted as trading counterparties. According to the loan policy defined by the Company, each business unit within the Company shall conduct the management and credit risk analysis on each new customer before setting payment and proposing the delivery terms and conditions. The internal risk control evaluates customers' credit quality by taking into consideration the customers' financial position, and past experience and other factors. The individual risk limit is set by the board of directors according to the internal or external ratings. The management will also control the periodic draw down of credit limits.

C. The Company adopts IFRS 9 for presumption that when the contract payment past due for over 90 days based on the agreed payment terms, the Company takes it as a default of the contract.

D. The following presumption provided by the Company adopts IFRS 9 as the basis to determine whether the credit risk of financial instrument increases significantly after the initial recognition:

(A) When the contract payment past due for over 90 days based on the agreed payment terms, it is determined that the credit risk of financial instrument increased significantly after the initial recognition.
(B) For bond investment traded in Taipei Exchange, those financial assets with investment grading rated by any external credit rating agency on balance sheet date are considered with low credit risk.

E. The Company's indexes used to determine the debt instrument as credit impairment are as follows:

(A) Issuer has major financial difficulty or likely to wind up or proceed with other financial reorganizations;
(B) The active market of financial assets might extinguish due to financial difficulty of the issuer;
(C) Overdue or non-performance of interest or principal payment by the issuer;
(D) National or regional adverse economic changes related to the default of issuer.

F. The Company classified the customer's notes and accounts receivable based on customer rating and the characteristics of customer and used the reserve matrix as the basis with simplified approach to estimate the expected credit losses.

G. The Company offsets the amount of recoverable financial assets which cannot be reasonably expected after the recourse procedure. However, the Company will continue the legal recourse procedure to protect the creditor's right. As of December 31, 2020 and 2021, the Company does not have creditor's right which was written off with means of recourse.

H. The Company adopted the business indicators of National Development Council for the future forward-looking considerations to adjust the established loss ratio based on certain period of history and current information to estimate the allowance loss of the notes and accounts (including the related parties) receivable. The reserve matrix on December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	Undue	Overdue 1 – 90 days	Overdue 91 – 180 days	Overdue 181 – 365 days	Overdue more than 365 days	Total
December 31, 2021						
Expected loss ratio	0.64%	3.10%	10.60%	24.05%	100.00%	
Total book value	$1,041,487	$ 5,167	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,046,654
Allowance loss	7,194	162	-	-	-	7,356

	Undue	Overdue 1 – 90 days	Overdue 91 – 180 days	Overdue more than 181 days	Overdue more than 365 days	Total
December 31, 2020						
Expected loss ratio	0.36%	5.69%	8.20%	15.70%	100.00%	
Total book value	$1,338,451	$ 244	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,338,695
Allowance loss	8,868	14	-	-	-	8,882

I. The aging analysis of accounts receivable (including the related party) is as follows:

	December 31, 2021	
	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable
Undue	$ -	$ 1,041,487
Within 90 days	-	5,167
	$ -	$ 1,046,654

	December 31, 2020	
	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable
Undue	$ -	$ 1,338,451
Within 90 days	-	244
	$ -	$ 1,338,695

The aging analysis stated above was based on the number of overdue days.

J. The Company's statement of changes in the allowance loss for accounts receivable using the simplified approach is as follows:

	2021	2020
	Accounts receivable (including the related party)	Accounts receivable (including the related party)
January 1	$ 8,882	$ 8,033
Impairment loss recognized	(1,526)	849
December 31	$ 7,356	$ 8,882

(3) Liquidity risk

A. The cash flow forecast is executed by each business department in the Company and summarized by the Company's finance department. The finance department of the Company supervises the forecast of the Company's current fund demand to ensure there are sufficient fund to support the operating needs.

B. The following table refers to the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and grouped subject to the relevant expiry dates. The non-derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the residual period from the date of balance sheet until the expiry date. The contractual cash flow amount disclosed in the following statement is the undiscounted amount.

Non-derivative financial liabilities December 31, 2021	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Deposit received	$ 6,484	$ 50	$ -	$ 456
Lease liabilities	21,595	20,759	61,907	183,566
	$ 28,079	$ 20,809	$ 61,907	$ 184,022

Non-derivative financial liabilities December 31, 2020	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Deposit received	$ 76	$ 1,972	$ 719	$ 456
Lease liabilities	21,935	21,968	61,908	204,202
	$ 22,011	$ 23,940	$ 22,627	$ 204,658

Except for those specified above, the non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company will expire within the coming year.

(III) Fair value information

1. The levels of the valuation technique adopted to measure the fair value of the financial and non-financial instruments are defined as follows:

Level 1: The quotation of the same asset or liability in an active market on the measurement date acquired by the enterprise (before adjustment). The active market means the market in which there are frequent and large volumes of transactions to provide the information about pricing on an ongoing basis. The fair value of TPEx-listed share invested by the Company belongs to this level.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of derivatives invested by the Company belongs to this level.

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on.

2. The following is the analysis regarding the Company's classification of the financial instruments measured at fair value based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities as well as the levels of fair value:

December 31, 2021: None.

December 31, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Recurring fair value assets:				
Equity security of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ -	$ -	$ 1,667	$ 1,667

3. The methods and assumptions used by the Company to measure fair value is as follows:

(1) The Company's fair value inputs (i.e. Level 1) adopting the quoted market price are listed in the following based on the characteristics of the instruments:

	TWSE(TPEx) listed stocks
Quoted market price	Closing price

(2) Except for the financial instrument in the active market, the fair value of other financial instruments is based on the evaluation technology or the quotation of the counterparty. The fair value acquired through the evaluation technology can take reference from other substantial conditions and similar financial instruments' current fair value and discounted cash flow method or other evaluation technology, including the market information that can be acquired on the date of preparing the parent company only balance sheet. The information is then used on a calculation model (such as yield curve referred by Taipei Exchange and the average quotation of Reuters commercial paper rate).

(3) When evaluating unstandardized financial instruments with low complexity such as debt instrument without active market, interest rate swap contract, exchange swap contract and options, the Company adopts evaluation technology widely used in the market participants. The parameters used by the evaluation model of such financial instruments usually are information observable in the market.

(4) The Company includes the credit valuation adjustment in the consideration for the fair value calculation of financial and non-financial instruments to reflect the credit risk of the trading counterparty and the credit quality of the Company, respectively.

4. There was no transfer between level 1 and level 2.

5. The following statement is the changes in level 3 in 2020 and 2021:

	Equity instruments	
	2021	2019
January 1	$ 1,667	$ 11,631
Profit or loss recognized under other comprehensive income		
Recognized unrealized valuation gains and loss from equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(407)	(9,964)
Refunds from decapitalization of invested equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,260)	-
December 31	$ -	$ 1,667

6. There was no transfer-in and transfer-out from level 3 in 2020 and 2021.

7. For the Company's evaluation process for fair value classified as level 3, the finance department is responsible to conduct the independent fair value validation of the financial instrument. The department confirms the reasonableness of the evaluation result by making the evaluation result closer to the market status with information from independent sources, confirming the information source is independent, reliable and consistent with other resources and represents executable price, regularly calibrating evaluation model, conducting roll-back test, updating required input value and data as well as other necessary fair value adjustment for evaluation model.

8. For the evaluation model used by the measurement item of level 3 fair value, the quantitative information of unobservable major input and sensitivity analysis for the

changes in unobservable major input are as follows:

	Fair value on December 31, 2020	Evaluation technology	Unobservable major input	Relationship between input and fair value
Non-derivative equity instruments:				
Stocks of venture capital companies	NTD 1,667	Net asset value method	N/A	N/A

XIII. Noted Disclosures

(I) Information related to material transactions

1. Loans to others: None.
2. Endorsement/guarantee made for others: None.
3. Marketable securities held at year-end (excluding investments in subsidiaries, affiliated companies, and joint venture): Please refer to Attachment I.
4. Accumulated amount of the same marketable security purchased or sold reaching NTD 300 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: Please refer to Attachment II.
5. Amount on acquisition of property reaching NTD 300 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
6. Amount on disposal of property reaching NTD 300 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
7. Purchase/sale amount of transactions with the related party reaching NTD 100 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: Please refer to Attachment III.
8. Accounts receivable from the related party reaching NTD 100 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: Please refer to Attachment IV.
9. Transactions of derivatives: None.
10. Business relationship and major transactions between parent company and subsidiaries and among subsidiaries and amounts: Please refer to Attachment V.

(II) Information related to reinvested enterprises

Information related to the invested company, such as names and locations, etc. (excluding the invested company in China): Please refer to Attachment VI.

(III) Information about investment in Mainland China

1. Basic information: Please refer to Attachment VII.
2. Major transactions with the invested company in China either directly or indirectly with occurrence through third regions: Please refer to Attachment VIII.

(IV) Major shareholders' information

Major shareholders' information: None.

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Securities – Ending (Excluding Those Controlled by Invested Subsidiaries, Affiliated Companies and Joint Ventures)
December 31, 2021

Attachment I

Unit: NTD thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

Holding company	Type and name of securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the issuer of securities (Note 2)	Account title	Transaction: Number of shares	Transaction: Book amount (Note 3)	Transaction: Shareholding ratio	Transaction: Fair value	Remarks (Note 4)
CyberTAN Technology Inc.	Solutionsoft Systems, Inc.	-	Investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 2,500,000	-	5.25%	-	-
CyberTAN (B.V.I) InvestmentCorp.	Innovation Works Limited	-	〃	41,755	69,721	2.71%	69,721	-
Ta Tang Investment Co., Ltd.	A10 Networks. Inc.	-	〃	4,817	2,211	0.01%	2,211	-
〃	Protop Technology Co., Ltd.	-	〃	142,408	-	0.06%	-	

Note 1: The securities referred to in the table means the stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates within the "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" of IAS 39 and other securities deriving from these items.
Note 2: This column is not required if the issuer of the securities is not a related party.
Note 3: Where fair value measurement is used, please fill in the "book value" column with the book value after the valuation adjustment of the fair value and deduction of any accumulated loss; otherwise, please complete the column with the initial acquisition cost or the book value of the amortized cost net of the accumulated loss.
Note 4: For any securities in the table that are provided as a guarantee, pledged for loans, or restricted pursuant to any agreement, the number of stocks provided for guarantee or pledged for loans, the amount of the guarantee or pledge, or the restrictions shall be indicated in the Remarks.

CyberTAN Technology Inc.

Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost reaching NT $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Attachment II

Unit:NTD thousand
(unless otherwise noted)

					At beginning of period		Buy(Note 3)	
Investor	Marketable securities	General ledger account	Counterparty (Note 2)	Relation (Note 2)	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
CyberTAN Technology Inc.	Microelectronics Technology, Inc	Investments accounted for under equity method	Trading sold in open market	Affiliated companies	60,924,995	1,198,210	-	-

Sell(Note 3)				Period end	
Shares	Selling price	Book cost	Gain/loss on disposal	Shares	Amount
8,571,000	490,062	165,547	330,596	52,353,994	925,427

Note 1: The securities referred to in the table means the stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and marketable securities derived from the above items.

Note 2: For investments accounted for under the equity method for marketable securities, these 2 columns should be filled in and the rest can be left blank.

Note 3: The cumulative purchase and sale amounts should be calculated separately according to the market price of NTD300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital.

Note 4: The paid-in capital means that of the parent company. For the shares of any issuer without a par value or where the par value per share is not NTD10, a transaction amount of 20% of the paid-up capital shall be calculated as 10% of the equity attributable to the owner of the parent company shown in the balance sheet.

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Purchase/Sale Amount of Transactions with Related Parties Reaching NTD 100 Million or More Than 20% of Paid-in Capital
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Attachment III

Unit: NTD thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

			Transaction				Trading conditions different from those of regular transactions and reasons thereof		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship	Purchase (sale)	Amount	Percentage in total purchases (sales)	Loan period	Unit price	Loan period	Balance	Percentage in total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Remarks (Note 2)
CyberTAN Technology Inc.	Chongqing Hongdaofu Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Company	Purchase	$ 1,759,052	30.24%	Payment term: O/A 60 days	$ -	Payment term for regular customers: O/A 60 days	$ 36,462	5.63%	-
〃	HON YAO FU Technology Company Limited	〃	Purchase	1,701,849	29.25%	Payment term: O/A 60 days	-	Payment term for regular customers: O/A 60 days	-	0.00%	-
〃	Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	Affiliated companies of the Company	Purchase	128,072	2.20%	Payment term: O/A 60 days	-	Payment term for regular customers: O/A 60 days	24,018	3.71%	-
〃	Belkin International, Inc.	Hon Hai and its subsidiaries	Sale	971,199	(24.61%)	Collection term: Net 75 days	-	Payment term for regular customers: O/A 60 days	184,115	17.61%	-
〃	Cloud Network Technology Singapore Pte. Ltd.	〃	Sale	530,862	(13.45%)	Collection term: Net 75 days	-	Payment term for regular customers: O/A 60 days	95,781	9.16%	-

Note 1: If the conditions of trading with related parties are different from those of regular transactions, the difference and the reasons thereof shall be indicated in the “unit price” and “loan period” columns.

Note 2: In case of receipts in advance or prepayments, the reasons, agreed terms and conditions, amount, and the difference from regular transactions shall be indicated in the Remarks.

Note 3: The paid-in capital means that of the parent company. For the shares of any issuer without a par value or where the par value per share is not NTD 10, the transaction amount of 20% of the paid-up capital shall be calculated as 10% of the equity attributable to the owner of the parent company shown in the balance sheet.

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Accounts Receivable from Related Parties Reaching NTD 100 Million or More Than 20% of Paid-in Capital
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Attachment IV

Unit: NTD thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

Company stating in receivables	Counterparty	Relationship	Balance of accounts receivable from related parties (Note 1)	Turnover rate	Overdue accounts receivable from related parties		Subsequent recovered amount of accounts receivable from related parties	Appropriated allowance for bad debt
					Amount	Treatment		
CyberTAN Technology Inc.	Belkin International, Inc.	Hon Hai and its subsidiaries	$ 184,115	2.58%	$ -	-	$ 116,452	$ 1,178
〃	HON YAO FU Technology Company Limited	Subsidiary of the Company	$ 201,051 (Other receivables listed in the table)) (Note3)	0%	$ -	-	$ 177,555	$ 1,287

Note 1: Please list the amount of notes/accounts receivable, other receivables, etc., from related parties, respectively.

Note 2: The paid-in capital means that of the parent company. For the shares of any issuer without a par value or where the par value per share is not NTD 10, the transaction amount of 20% of the paid-up capital shall be calculated as 10% of the equity attributable to the owner of the parent company shown in the balance sheet.

Note 3: Refers to receivables from the purchase of raw materials

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Business Relationship and Major Transactions between the Parent Company and Its Subsidiaries and among Subsidiaries and Amounts
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Attachment V

Unit: NTD thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

No. (Note 1)	Trader	Counterparty	Relationship with trader (Note 2)	Transaction: Title	Transaction: Amount	Transaction: Trading conditions	Transaction: Percentage in total consolidated operating revenue or assets (Note 3)
0	CyberTAN Technology Inc.	Chongqing Hongdaofu Technology Co., Ltd.	1	Purchase	1,759,052	Payment term: O/A 90 days; payment term for regular customers: O/A 60 days.	44.57%
〃	〃	〃	1	Accounts payable	36,462	Payment term: O/A 90 days; payment term for regular customers: O/A 60 days	0.48%
〃	〃	HON YAO FU TechnologyCompany Limited	1	Purchase	1,701,849	Payment term: O/A 90 days; payment term for regular customers: O/A 60 days.	43.12%
〃	〃	〃	1	Other receivables	201,051	Collection term: O/A 60 days; collection term for general customers: O/A 60 days.	2.65%
1	Fuhongkang Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	CyberTAN Corp. (U.S.A)	3	Other receivables	25,640	Collection term: O/A 90 days; collection term for general customers: O/A 30–90 days.	0.34%

Note 1: The business transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries shall be indicated in the "No." column. This column shall be completed as follows:
(1) 0 is reserved for the parent company.
(2) Each subsidiary is numbered in sequential order starting from 1.

Note 2: The relationship with the related parties is classified into three categories as follows. It is only necessary to mark the type. (Repeated disclosure is not necessary for the same transaction between the parent company and its subsidiaries or between the subsidiaries. In case of the transaction in the form of parent company to a subsidiary, for example, if the parent company has disclosed the transaction, the subsidiary is not necessary to disclose the same repeatedly; in case of the transaction in the form of subsidiary to subsidiary, if a subsidiary has disclosed the transaction, the other subsidiary is not necessary to disclose the same.)

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

Note 3: To calculate the percentage of the transaction amount in total consolidated operating revenue or assets, the share of the balance at ending of the period in the total consolidated assets is used as the basis of the calculation under the item of assets/liabilities; the share of the interim accumulated amount in the total consolidated operating revenue is used as the basis for the calculation under the item of profit/loss.

Note 4: The disclosure criteria are for transaction amounts that reach NTD10 million or more.

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Name and Territory of Invested Companies and Other Relevant Information (Excluding Invested Companies in China)
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Attachment VI

Unit: NTD thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

Name of investor	Name of invested company	Territory	Main business operation	Original investment amount (Note): End of current period	Original investment amount (Note): End of last year	Shareholding at the end of the period: Number of shares	Shareholding at the end of the period: Ratio	Shareholding at the end of the period: Book amount	Current profit (loss) of invested company (Note 2 (2))	Profit (loss) from investments recognized in the current period (Note 2 (3))	Remarks
CyberTAN Technology Inc.	CyberTAN Corp. (U.S.A)	USA	Sales of wired and wireless communication equipment	$ 18,165	$ 18,165	600,000	100.00%	$ 44,499	$ 3,626	$ 3,437	-
〃	Ta Tang Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	General investment business	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	100.00%	196,782	(6,500)	(6,500)	-
〃	CyberTAN TechnologyCorp. (B.V.I)	British Virgin Islands	General investment business	704,190	704,190	22,043,717	100.00%	652,844	(161,651)	(162,766)	-
〃	Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	Taiwan	Design, manufacturing and sale of terrestrial microwave communication products	1,498,555	1,659,381	52,353,995	22.96%	925,427	(450,016)	(109,842)	-
〃	Mega Power Ventures Inc.	Taiwan	General investment business	14,000	19,000	1,400,000	25.00%	38,617	10,854	2,715	-
CyberTAN (B.V.I) Investment Corp.	CyberTAN Technology (HONGKONG) Limited	Hong Kong	General investment business	211,072	211,072	-	100.00%	403,335	(146,123)	(146,123)	-
〃	HON YAO FU TechnologyCompany Limited	Vietnam	Development, manufacturing and sale of high-end routers	277,119	277,119	-	100.00%	193,532	(25,983)	(25,983)	-

Note 1: When the listed company has set up any holding company overseas and used the consolidated financial statements as the main financial statements pursuant to local laws, the information on overseas invested companies may be disclosed only to the extent that the information is related to the holding company.

Note 2: Otherwise, the table shall be completed as follows:

(1) The “name of invested company,” “territory,” “main business operation,” “original investment amount” and “shareholding at the end of the period” columns should be completed sequentially based on the Company’s (listed company’s) investment and each of its reinvestments in directly or indirectly controlled-invested companies. The relationship (subsidiary or sub-subsidiary) of each invested company with the Company (listed company) should be indicated in the Remarks.

(2) The “current profit (loss) of invested company” column should be filled in with the amount of the current profit/loss of each invested company.

(3) The “profit (loss) from investments recognized in the current period” column should be filled in only with the amount, recognized by the Company (listed company), of the profit/loss from direct investments in each subsidiary and of the profit/loss of each invested company valued under the equity method, and it is not necessary to provide other profits/losses. When providing “the recognized amount of the current profit/loss from direct investments in each subsidiary,” it should ensure that the current profit/loss amount of each subsidiary includes any profit/loss from reinvestments that shall be recognized in accordance with regulations.

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Information on Investments in Mainland China – Basic Information
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Attachment VII

Unit: NTD thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

Name of Chinese invested company	Main business operation	Paid-in capital	Method of investment (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of investments from Taiwan at the beginning of current period	Amount of investments remitted or recovered in current period: Remittance	Amount of investments remitted or recovered in current period: Recovery	Accumulated amount of investments from Taiwan at the end of current period	Current profit (loss) of invested company	The Company's shareholding ratio of direct or indirect investment	Profit (loss) from investments recognized in current period (Note 2)	Investment book value – ending	Profit received from investments as of the end of current period	Remarks
Fuhongkang Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Development, manufacturing and sale of high-end routers	$ 168,188	(2)	$ 212,868	$ -	$ -	$ 212,868	($ 146,123)	100%	($ 146,123)	$ 403,335	$ -	-
Chongqing Hongdaofu Technology Co., Ltd.	Development, manufacturing and sale of high-end routers	257,298	(3)				-	(151,285)	100%	(152,398)	57,163	-	-

Name of company	Accumulated amount of investments from Taiwan to Mainland China at the end of current period	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Limit on the amount of investments in Mainland China specified by the Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 4)
Fuhongkang Technology (Shenzhen) Co.,	$212,868 (USD6,344)	$217,521 (USD6,500)	$ 3,267,767

Note 1: Investment is classified into following three categories. It is only necessary to mark the type:

(1) Engaged in direct investment in Mainland China.
(2) Reinvested in Mainland China through a company in a third area, CyberTAN Technology (HONG KONG) Limited.
(3) Others: Directly reinvested in Chinese companies through investment in the Chinese companies.

Note 2: In the “profit (loss) from investments recognized in the current period” column:
(1) An indication is needed if the investment is under preparation and there is no profit or loss.
(2) There are following three profit/loss recognition bases. The appropriate one must be indicated.
A. The financial statements audited and approved by an international accounting firm that has collaboration relationship with an accounting firm in the Republic of China
B. The financial statements audited by a CPA of the parent company in Taiwan
C. Others

Note 3: All amounts in the table should be stated in NTD.

Note 4: According to the letter Jing-Shen-Zi No. 09704604680 dated August 29, 2008 issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the amendments to the “Investment or Technical Cooperation in the Mainland Area and the Examination Guidelines,” the cumulative ceiling amount of an investment in the Mainland area shall be subject to 60% of the net value or the consolidated net value, whichever is higher.

CyberTAN Technology Inc.

Information on Investments in Mainland China – Major Transactions with Invested Companies in China, either Directly or Indirectly, through A Business in A Third Area

January 1 to December 31, 2021

Attachment VIII

Unit: NTD thousand

(Unless otherwise specified)

	Sale (purchase)		Property transaction		Accounts receivable (payable)		Endorsements/guarantees or pledges of collateral		Financing				
Name of Chinese invested company	Amount	%	Amount	%	Balance	%	Balance at ending of period	Purpose	Maximum balance	Balance at ending of period	Range of interest rates	Current interest	Oth
Chongqing Hongdaofu Technology Co., Ltd.	($ 1,759,052)	(30.24%)	$ -	-	$ 36,462	5.63%	$ -	-	$ -	$ -	-	$ -	
Fuhongkang Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ot paya $25

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Cash and Cash Equivalents
December 31, 2021

Statement 1 | Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Summary			Amount	
Cash on hand and working fund				$	277
Checking deposit and current deposits					
- Checks and current deposits in NTD					64,093
- Checks and current deposits in foreign currency	Current deposit in USD	808 thousand	Exchange rate 27.68		22,363
	Current deposit in RMB	2,144 thousand	Exchange rate 4.344		9,314
	Current deposit in other foreign currency				2,049
Time deposit – NTD					789,000
Cash equivalents – repurchase bonds					613,677
Total				$	1,500,773

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Accounts receivable, net
December 31, 2021

Statement 2 Unit: NTD thousand

Customer name	Amount	Remarks
Accounts receivable		
Customer A	$ 609,310	
Customer B	61,849	
Customer C	44,136	
Others	13,274	Balance of each customer not exceeding 5% of the account amount
Subtotal	728,569	
Less: Allowance loss	(7,356)	
Total	$ 721,213	
Accounts receivable – the related party		
Belkin	$ 184,115	
Cloud Network	95,781	
Others	38,189	Balance of each customer not exceeding 5% of the account amount
Subtotal	$ 318,085	

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Changes in long-term equity investment under the equity method
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Statement 3 | Unit: NTD thousand

Name of invested company	Balance, beginning: Number of shares	Balance, beginning: Amount	Increases in the current period (Note 1): Number of shares	Increases in the current period (Note 1): Amount	Decrease in the current period (Note 2): Number of shares	Decrease in the current period (Note 2): Amount	Balance, ending: Number of shares	Balance, ending: Shareholding ratio	Balance, ending: Amount	Total net worth of equity	Collateral and mortgage
CyberTAN Corp.(U.S.A)	600,000	$ 42,293	-	$ 3,437,	-	($ 1,231)	600,000	100.00	$ 44,499	$ 44,499	None
Ta Tang Investment Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	198,051	-	5,231	-	(6,500)	10,000,000	100.00	196,782	196,782	〃
CyberTAN (B.V.I) Investment Corp.	22,043,717	757,482	-	58,129	-	(162,767)	22,043,717	100.00	652,844	652,844	〃
Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	60,924,995	1,198,210	-	2,899	(8,571,000)	(275,682)	52,353,995	22.96	925,427	450,540	〃
Mega Power Ventures Inc.	1,900,000	20,916	-	23,135	(500,000)	(5,434)	1,400,000	25.00	38,617	38,617	〃
		$ 2,216,952	-	$ 92,831		($ 451,614)			$ 1,858,169		〃

Note 1: This refers to the gain on investment under the equity method and share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, affiliated companies and joint ventures recognized under the equity method in current period.
Note2: This refers to the loss on investment under the equity method, share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, disposal of investments under equity method, affiliated companies and joint ventures recognized under the equity method and refunds from decapitalization of investment under the equity method.

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Statement of short-term loans
December 31, 2021

Statement 4 | Unit: NTD thousand

Type of loans	Balance, ending	Loan duration	Interest rate interval	Financing quota	Collateral and mortgage	Remarks
Credit loans	$ 100,195	October 4, 2021 to January 4, 2022	0.75%	$ 500,000	None	-
Credit loans	203,416	November 4, 2021 to February 4, 2022	0.70%~0.75%	400,000	〃	-
Credit loans	266,839	July 30, 2021 to May 28, 2022	0.84%~0.85%	276,800	〃	The line of credit is USD 10 million or equivalent in other currencies.
	$ 570,450			$ 1,176,800		

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Accounts payable
December 31, 2021

Statement 5 Unit: NTD thousand

Customer name	Amount		Remarks
Accounts payable			
Supplier A	$	40,929	
Supplier B		25,117	
Others		415,089	Balance of each supplier not exceeding 5% of the account amount
	$	481,135	
Accounts payable – the related party			
Chongqing Hongdaofu Technology Co., Ltd.	$	36,462	
Microelectronics Technology and its subsidiaries		24,018	
Foxconn Interconnect Technology Limited		5,884	
Garuda Technology and its subsidiaries		4,896	
Others		2,747	Balance of each supplier not exceeding 5% of the account amount
	$	74,007	

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Operating revenue
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Statement 6 Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Quantity	Amount	Remarks
Operating revenue			
Communication product	10,584,683	$ 3,567,612	
Others		360,385	
		$ 3,927,997	

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Operating cost
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Statement 7 Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Amount
Raw materials, beginning	109
Less: Raw materials, ending	(6,693)
Reclassified as expenses	(341)
Materials consumed in current period	(6,925)
Manufacturing expenses	45,285
Current manufacturing costs	38,360
Semi-finished goods, beginning	4
Less: Reclassified as expenses	(711)
Semi-finished goods, ending	(60)
Current finished product cost	37,593
Plus: Finished products, beginning	29,959
Current purchase	3,750,420
Less: Finished products, ending	(99,365)
Reclassified as expenses	(2,553)
Production and marketing costs	3,716,054
Gains from the reversal of inventory loss in valuation	(1,066)
Operating cost	$ 3,714,988

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Manufacturing expenses
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Statement 8 | Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Amount	Remarks
Salary expenses	$ 9,196	
Outsourced processing expenses	25,379	
Miscellaneous expenses	3,112	
Others	7,598	Balance of each account not exceeding 5% of the account amount
	$ 45,285	

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Selling expenses
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Statement 9 | Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Amount	Remarks
Salary expense	$ 5,330	
Freight costs	1,370	
Commission expenses	1,421	
Sample fee	1,279	
Others	2,307	Balance of each account not exceeding 5% of the account amount
	$ 11,707	

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Administrative expenses
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Statement 10 | Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Amount	Remarks
Salary expense	$ 28,175	
Labor service fee	6,692	
Depreciation	5,629	
Insurance premium	3,389	
Others	14,509	Balance of each account not exceeding 5% of the account amount
	$ 58,394	

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
R&D expenses
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Statement 11 | Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Amount	Remarks
Salary expense	$ 142,316	
Depreciation	35,741	
Insurance premium	12,929	
Others	58,483	Balance of each account not exceeding 5% of the account amount
	$ 249,469	

CyberTAN Technology Inc.
Summary of employee benefits, depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses of the year by function
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Statement 12 Unit: NTD thousand

By function / By nature	2021			2020		
	As operating costs	As operating expenses	Total	As operating costs	As operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expenses						
Salary expenses	$ 9,196	$ 174,021	$ 183,217	$ 9,181	$ 173,505	$ 182,686
Expenses for labor and health insurance	786	11,395	12,181	719	15,454	16,173
Pension expenses	425	7,765	8,190	417	8,401	8,818
Remuneration to Directors	-	1,800	1,800	-	1,800	1,800
Other employee benefit expenses	577	8,290	8,867	259	10,575	10,834
Depreciation expenses	1,829	41,705	43,534	2,059	43,942	46,001
Amortization expenses	-	126	126	-	1,226	1,226

Note:
1. The amounts of the Company's employees in current and previous years were 169 and 188, respectively; among them, six directors did not concurrently serve as employees.
2. The company whose stock is listed for trading on the stock exchange or over-the-counter securities exchange shall additionally disclose the information as follow:
   (1) The average employee benefit expense in current year was NTD 1,303 ("total employee benefit expenses in current year - total remuneration to directors" / "number of employees in current year - number of directors not concurred as employees").
   The average employee benefit expense in previous year was NTD 1,201 ("total employee benefit expenses in previous year - total remuneration to directors" / "number of employees in previous year - number of directors not concurred as employees").
   (2) The average employee salary expense in current year was NTD 1,124 (total salary expenses in current year - "number of employees in current year - number of directors not concurred as employees").
   The average employee benefit expense in previous year was NTD 1,004 (total salary expenses in previous year - "number of employees in previous year - number of directors not concurred as employees").
   (3) The change in average employee salary expense was by 12% ("average employee salary expenses in current year - average employee salary expenses in previous year" / average employee salary expenses in previous year").
3. The Company has established an Audit Committee to replace the authority of the supervisors; therefore, there is no remuneration to supervisors.
4. Please refer to Note 6(23) for the Company's allowance policy of employee remuneration.
5. CyberTAN Technology pays attention to the treatment and benefit of employees and establish a reward system with internal reasonableness and external competitiveness.
   (1) Directors and managers: The Company fully considers business performance of the Company (including financial and non-financial aspects), individual performance and duties and connection and reasonableness between industrial development trends and future economic risks to establish a reasonable remuneration after referring to the external market level. The Company also submits the individual remuneration to directors and managers reviewed by the remuneration committee to the board of directors for resolution.

(2) Employees: By regular market survey and review, the Company provides remuneration level better than that provided under laws with external competitiveness; for the internal salary of employees, the Company plans the competitive remuneration based on position, educational background, professional seniority and work performance while taking the comparison result of external market salary survey into consideration, regardless of factors such as gender, age, marriage, race, nationality, religion and politics. In this case, the Company is devoted to form a quality work environment with complete welfare.