CoAsia Electronics Corp. and Its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Stock Code: 8096)

Company Address: 13 F., No. 3-2, Park St., Nangang Dist., Taipei City

Tel: (02)2655-7699

CoAsia Electronics Corp. and Its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Table of Contents

CoAsia Electronics Corp.

Declaration of Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliates

In 2021 (from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021), the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates under the standards Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are all the same as companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies as provided in the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 10, and relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies. The Corporation hereby produces this declaration to the effect that no preparation for the separate consolidated financial statements of affiliates is required.

Sincerely,

Name of Company: CoAsia Electronics Corp.

Chairman: Lee Hee Jun

March 8, 2022

Independent Auditors' Report

(111) C.S.B.Z. No. 21004311

To: CoAsia Electronics Corp.,

Opinions

The Consolidated Balance Sheets of CoAsia Electronics Corp. and its subsidiaries (hereinafter "CoAsia Group") as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, in addition to the Consolidated Composite Income Sheets, Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (including a summary of significant accounting policies) from January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020, have been audited by the CPAs.

In the opinion of the CPAs, the above consolidated financial statements have been prepared in all material respects in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards for Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretation and Interpretation Notices as endorsed and promulgated by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and are sufficient to give a fair representation of the consolidated financial position of CoAsia Group as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flow from January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS) of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of CoAsia Group in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters refer to those which, in accordance with the professional judgment of the CPA, are most important for the audit of the consolidated financial statements of CoAsia Group for the year 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters of the consolidated financial statements of CoAsia Group for the year 2021 are listed as follows:

Inventory Evaluation

Description

Please refer to Note IV(XII) of the consolidated financial report for the accounting policy of inventory evaluation; please refer to Note V(II) of the consolidated financial report for the uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions of inventory evaluation; and refer to Note VI(IV) to the consolidated financial report for the description of allowance for inventory impairment loss. The inventory balance of CoAsia Group on December 31, 2021 was NT$2,265,406 thousand (including NT$48,627 thousand after deducting allowance for inventory impairment loss).

CoAsia Group operates the wholesale sales of electronic components and materials. Due to the short life cycle of its related products and the fierce market competition, there is a high risk of inventory impairment loss or obsolescence. CoAsia Group's inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value; for inventories that are outdated and obsolete beyond a certain period of time, the net realizable value is calculated based on historical information on the extent of inventory depletion and discount rate.

Due to the rapid technological changes in the industry in which CoAsia Group operates, and because the net realizable value used in evaluating outdated and obsolete inventories often involves subjective judgments and therefore has a high degree of estimation uncertainty, considering that the inventory of CoAsia Group and its allowance for inventory impairment loss have a significant impact on the financial statements, the CPAs believe that the assessment of the inventory of CoAsia Group and its allowance for inventory impairment loss is one of the most important matters in this year's audit.

Response audit procedures

The CPAs' response procedures for the above-mentioned aspects are summarized as follows:

1. In accordance with the requirements of accounting principles and the understanding of CoAsia Group's operation and industry nature, assess the rationality of the policies and procedures adopted in assessing the provision for impairment losses on inventories,

including the classification of inventories based on the net realizable value, and the degree of expiry of inventories Sources of historical information and discount margins and the rationality of judging obsolete and obsolete inventory items.

2. Identify the warehouse management process of CoAsia Group, review its annual inventory plan and participate in the annual inventory checking to evaluate the effectiveness of management in distinguishing and controlling obsolete inventory.
3. Verify the properness of the inventory age report used by CoAsia Group for evaluation, and estimate the net realizable value of the inventory that exceeds a certain period of time, estimate its net reliable value based on the historical information on the extent of inventory depletion and discount rate, so as to evaluate the rationality of the allowance for inventory impairment loss determined by CoAsia Group.
4. Execute the verification of the calculation logic of the net realizable value of inventories, and then evaluate the rationality of the allowance for impairment loss determined by CoAsia Group.

Evaluation on the Allowance for Losses of Accounts Receivable

Description

Please refer to Note IV(X) of the consolidated financial report for the evaluation on the allowance for losses of accounts receivable; please refer to Note V(II) of the consolidated financial report for the uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions of the allowance for losses of accounts receivable; and refer to Note VI(II) to the consolidated financial report for the description of the allowance for losses of accounts receivable. The balance of accounts receivable of CoAsia Group as at December 31, 2021 was NT$3,859,371 thousand (including the deducted allowance for loss of NT$30,911 thousand).

The accounts receivable of CoAsia Group are based on historical experience, forward-looking information and other known reasons or existing objective evidence to estimate the expected credit impairment losses that may occur, and are listed as deduction from accounts receivable in the current period when the accounts receivable may not be recovered, and CoAsia Group regularly reviews the rationality of its loss estimates. Because the evaluation of allowance losses often involves the subjective judgment of the management, various industrial prosperity indicators or the possibility of account recovery after the period, and the amount to be set aside is estimated accordingly, considering that the accounts receivable of CoAsia Group and its allowance for loss have a significant impact on the financial statements, the CPAs believe that the assessment of the allowance for loss of accounts receivable of CoAsia Group is one of the most important matters in this year's audit.

Response audit procedures

The CPAs' response procedures for the above-mentioned aspects are summarized as follows:

1. In accordance with the requirements of accounting principles and the understanding of the operation of CoAsia Group and the credit quality of customer credit standards, assess the rationality of the policies and procedures for the provision of allowance losses of accounts receivable, including the rationality of group classification and aging analysis to determine the credit quality of customer credit standards.
2. Obtain the overdue aging data sheet used by the management to evaluate the expected credit loss rate of accounts receivable, confirm that the logic of the data source is consistent, and test the relevant forms to confirm the correctness of the aging data.
3. Evaluate the rationality of the estimates used by management to estimate the expected credit losses of accounts receivable and obtain relevant supporting documents, including: Long overdue accounts, collections after the period, and signs that customers are unable to repay on time, etc.
4. Post-period collection test to support the adequacy of the provision of allowance losses.

Authenticity of Revenue Recognition

Description

Please refer to Note IV (XXVII) to the consolidated financial report for the accounting policy for revenue recognition.

CoAsia Group is mainly engaged in the wholesale sales of electronic components and is an agent of Samsung Electronics. The sales revenue in 2021 was NT$29,202,777 thousand. CoAsia Group's sales targets include consumer electronics manufacturers and distributors at home and abroad, and due to changes in the consumer electronics product end market and changes in Samsung Electronics' sales strategy, as well as the huge amount and volume of sales revenue, which have an impact on the financial statements. Therefore, the CPAs considers that the authenticity of CoAsia Group's revenue recognition is one of the most important matters in this year's audit.

Response audit procedures

The CPAs' response procedures for the above-mentioned aspects are summarized as follows:

1. In accordance with the requirements of accounting principles and the understanding of the internal control of CoAsia Group to obtain significant sales targets, including the relevant credit investigation procedures and accounting policies for revenue recognition.
2. Identify the rationality of the credit investigation and related approval procedures carried out by CoAsia Group for important transaction partners.
3. Perform spot checks on sales revenue transactions, including checking the date and amount of sales invoices and the delivery orders which have been properly approved and signed to confirm that the transactions have indeed occurred and belonged to the appropriate period.
4. For a certain period before and after the balance sheet date, identify the reasons for the significant return of sales and evaluate the rationality of the vesting period.

Other Matters - Financial Report

We have also audited the financial statements of CoAsia Electronics Corp. for 2021 and 2020, on which we have issued an unqualified opinion.

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

To ensure that the Consolidated Financial Statements do not contain material misstatements caused by fraud or errors, the management is responsible for preparing prudent

Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards for Securities Issuers, as well as the IFRS, IAS, law and regulation reviews and their announcements recognized by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for preparing and maintaining necessary internal control procedures pertaining to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

Those in charge with CoAsia Group's governance (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing its financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, 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 an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from error or fraud and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

1. Identify and evaluate the risk of material misstatements due to fraud or error in the Consolidated Financial Statements; design and carry out appropriate countermeasures for the evaluated risk; and obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence as the basis for their audit opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing

an opinion on the effectiveness of CoAsia Group's internal control.

3. Assess the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted by the management, as well as the reasonableness of their accounting estimates and relevant disclosures.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on CoAsia Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause CoAsia Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall expression, structure and contents of the Consolidated Financial Statements (including relevant Notes), and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements fairly present relevant transactions and items.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the audit and for expressing an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group.

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

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

From the communication with the management unit, the accountant decided on the key audit matters for the consolidated financial statements of CoAsia Group for 2021. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

PwC Taiwan

Hsu, Yung-Chien

CPA

Wu, Han-Chi

Former Securities Regulatory Commission of the Ministry of Finance
Approval File No.: (84) T.C.Z. (L) No. 13377
Former Securities and Futures Commission of the Ministry of Finance
Approval File No.: (90) T.C.Z. (L.) Z. No. 157088

March 8, 2022

CoAsia Electronics Corp. and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Assets	Note	December 31, 2021 Amount	%	December 31, 2020 Amount	%
	Current Assets					
1100	Cash and Cash Equivalents	VI(I)	$ 519,580	6	$ 692,100	11
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	VI(V)	4,734	-	4,880	-
1136	Financial assets at amortized cost - current	VI(VI) and VIII	474,334	6	435,446	7
1170	Accounts receivable, net	VI(II)(III) and VIII	3,859,371	47	2,904,959	46
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties, net	VII	217,523	3	52,539	1
1200	Other receivables	VI(III)	34,754	-	16,579	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	VII	348	-	54,722	1
130X	Inventories	VI(IV)	2,265,406	27	1,441,484	23
1410	Prepayments	VII	173,418	2	433,702	7
1470	Other Current Assets	VI(VII)	460,796	6	1,809	-
11XX	**Total current assets**		8,010,264	97	6,038,220	96
	Non-current assets					
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	VI(V)	21,685	-	25,481	-
1600	Property, Plant, and Equipment	VI(VIII) and VIII	152,035	2	130,745	2
1755	Right-of-use assets	VI(IX)	20,264	-	16,543	-
1780	Intangible Assets	VI(X)	30,977	-	33,537	1
1840	Deferred income tax assets	VI(XXIII)	36,862	1	64,133	1
1900	Other non-current assets		11,055	-	10,691	-
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		272,878	3	281,130	4
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 8,283,142	100	$ 6,319,350	100

(Continued on the next page)

CoAsia Electronics Corp. and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT$ thousand

Code	Liabilities and Equity	Note	December 31, 2021 Amount	%	December 31, 2020 Amount	%
	Current Liabilities					
2100	Short-term Loans	VI(XIII) and VIII	$ 4,207,737	51	$ 3,380,857	53
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable		100,000	1	-	-
2130	Contract liabilities - current	VI(XIX)	555,772	7	49,518	1
2170	Accounts Payable		155,246	2	96,130	2
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	VII	43,559	-	53,763	1
2200	Other payables	VI(XIV)	637,921	8	258,114	4
2220	Others payables - related parties	VII	1,573	-	578	-
2230	Current income tax liabilities	VI(XXIII)	20,623	-	45,669	1
2280	Lease liabilities - current		12,839	-	7,191	-
2300	Other current liabilities	VII	52,311	1	3,334	-
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		5,787,581	70	3,895,154	62
	Non-current liabilities					
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	VI(XXIII)	497	-	1,421	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		7,835	-	9,124	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities		8,113	-	14,660	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		16,445	-	25,205	-
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		5,804,026	70	3,920,359	62
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company					
	Capital Stock	VI(XVI)				
3110	Capital stock - common shares		1,452,648	18	1,424,165	22
	Capital Surplus	VI(XVII)				
3200	Capital Surplus		837,054	10	836,817	13
	Retained Earnings	VI(XVIII)				
3310	Legal reserve		66,161	1	56,053	1
3320	Special reserve		84,408	1	52,594	1
3350	Unappropriated earnings		183,946	2	118,517	2
	Other equity					
3400	Other equity		(140,416)	(2)	(84,408)	(1)
31XX	**Total equity attributable to owners of parent company**		2,483,801	30	2,403,738	38
36XX	**Non-controlling Interests**		(4,685)	-	(4,747)	-
3XXX	**Total equity**		2,479,116	30	2,398,991	38
	Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments	IX				
	Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date	XI				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 8,283,142	100	$ 6,319,350	100

Please also refer to the attached Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Chairman: Lee Hee Jun Managerial officer: Shin Dong Soo Accounting Manager: Wang, Peng-Cheng

CoAsia Electronics Corp. and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

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

	Item	Note	2021 Amount	2021 %	2020 Amount	2020 %
4000	Operating Revenue	VI(XIX) and VII	$ 29,203,713	100	$ 26,852,573	100
5000	Operating Costs	VI(IV) and VII	(28,244,408)	(97)	(26,012,280)	(97)
5900	Gross profit		959,305	3	840,293	3
	Operating expenses	VI(XXI) (XXII) and VII				
6100	Selling and Marketing Expenses		(400,144)	(1)	(353,878)	(1)
6200	General and Administrative Expenses		(258,197)	(1)	(188,803)	(1)
6300	Research and development expenses		(17,927)	-	(28,013)	-
6450	Expected credit impairment (loss)	XII(II)	(3,771)	-	1,697	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(680,039)	(2)	(568,997)	(2)
6900	Operating gains		279,266	1	271,296	1
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income		1,397	-	2,580	-
7010	Other income		33,195	-	25,565	-
7020	Other gains or losses	VI(XX)	(29,718)	-	(95,412)	(1)
7050	Finance costs		(69,070)	(1)	(75,313)	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		(64,196)	(1)	(142,580)	(1)
7900	**Net income before tax**		215,070	-	128,716	-
7950	Income tax expenses	VI(XXIII)	(50,691)	-	(32,596)	-
8200	**Net profit for the period**		$ 164,379	-	$ 96,120	-
	Other comprehensive income (net)					
	Components that may be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations		($ 56,008)	-	($ 34,040)	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income (net)**		($ 56,008)	-	($ 34,040)	-
8500	**Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period**		$ 108,371	-	$ 62,080	-
	Net income (loss) attributable to:					
8610	Owners of the parent company		$ 164,317	-	$ 101,085	-
8620	Non-controlling Interests		62	-	(4,965)	-
			$ 164,379	-	$ 96,120	-
	Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
8710	Owners of the parent company		$ 108,309	-	$ 67,045	-
8720	Non-controlling Interests		62	-	(4,965)	-
			$ 108,371	-	$ 62,080	-
	Basic earnings per share	VI(XXIV)				
9750	Net profit for the period		$ 1.13		$ 0.70	
	Diluted earnings per share	VI(XXIV)				
9850	Net profit for the period		$ 1.12		$ 0.69	

Please also refer to the attached Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Chairman: Lee Hee Jun　　Managerial officer: Shin Dong Soo　　Accounting Manager: Wang, Peng-Cheng

CoAsia Electronics Corp. and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT$ thousand

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent company											
			Capital Surplus				Retained Earnings			Other equity			
	Note	Capital stock - common shares	Capital surplus - share premium	Capital surplus - treasury share transactions	Capital surplus - recognized value of changes in equity of ownership of subsidiaries	Capital surplus - others	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
2020													
Balance as of January 1, 2020		$ 1,396,240	$ 744,222	$ 60,466	$ 32,129	$ -	$ 47,910	$ 52,594	$ 81,425	($ 50,368)	$ 2,364,618	$ 218	$ 2,364,836
Consolidated net profit in 2020		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,085	-	101,085	(4,965)	96,120
Other comprehensive income in 2020		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34,040)	(34,040)	-	(34,040)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,085	(34,040)	67,045	(4,965)	62,080
Distribution of earnings in 2019	VI(XVIII)												
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	-	8,143	-	(8,143)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27,925)	-	(27,925)	-	(27,925)
Stock dividends		27,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27,925)	-	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2020		$ 1,424,165	$ 744,222	$ 60,466	$ 32,129	$ -	$ 56,053	$ 52,594	$ 118,517	($ 84,408)	$ 2,403,738	($ 4,747)	$ 2,398,991
2021													
Balance as of January 1, 2021		$ 1,424,165	$ 744,222	$ 60,466	$ 32,129	$ -	$ 56,053	$ 52,594	$ 118,517	($ 84,408)	$ 2,403,738	($ 4,747)	$ 2,398,991
Consolidated net profit in 2021		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164,317	-	164,317	62	164,379
Other comprehensive income in 2021		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(56,008)	(56,008)	-	(56,008)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164,317	(56,008)	108,309	62	108,371
Distribution of earnings in 2020	VI(XVIII)												
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	-	10,108	-	(10,108)	-	-	-	-
Provision of special reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	31,814	(31,814)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,483)	-	(28,483)	-	(28,483)
Stock dividends		28,483	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,483)	-	-	-	-
Dividends not received by shareholders beyond the time limit converted to capital surplus		-	-	-	-	237	-	-	-	-	237	-	237
Balance as of December 31, 2021		$ 1,452,648	$ 744,222	$ 60,466	$ 32,129	$ 237	$ 66,161	$ 84,408	$ 183,946	($ 140,416)	$ 2,483,801	($ 4,685)	$ 2,479,116

Please also refer to the attached Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Chairman: Lee Hee Jun　　Managerial officer: Shin Dong Soo　　Accounting Manager: Wang, Peng-Cheng

CoAsia Electronics Corp. and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Note	From January 1 to December 31, 2021	From January 1 to December 31, 2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit before tax of the period		$ 215,070	$ 128,716
Adjustment item			
Incomes, expenses and losses that do not affect cash flow			
Depreciation expenses (including right-of-use assets)	VI(VIII)(IX)(XXI)	21,225	21,863
Amortization expenses	VI(X)(XXI)	6,065	14,605
Net loss (gain) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	VI(XX)	3,942	(17,951)
Expected credit impairment loss (income)	XII(II)	3,771	(1,697)
Interest expenses		69,070	75,313
Interest income		(1,397)	(2,580)
Impairment loss	VI(XI)(XX)	-	53,272
Income from disposal of non-current assets to be sold	VI(XII)(XX)	-	(5,359)
Losses (gains) on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	VI(XX)	410	(190)
Income from disposal of assets	VI(XX)	(1,032)	-
Gains on lease modifications	VI(XX)	-	(622)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Net change in assets related to operating activities			
Notes receivable		-	4,910
Accounts Receivable		(956,920)	(74,648)
Accounts receivable - related parties		(164,984)	24,265
Other receivables		(18,385)	19,826
Other receivables - related parties		7,415	4,080
Inventories		(823,922)	(197,905)
Prepayments		253,825	(99,810)
Other Current Assets		(458,987)	(716)
Other non-current assets		(2,124)	(898)
Net change in liabilities related to operating activities			
Contract liabilities - current		454,395	(1,324)
Accounts Payable		59,116	43,329
Accounts payable - related parties		(10,204)	23,912
Other payables		430,778	(12,105)
Other payables - related parties		995	(129)
Other current liabilities		48,977	(700)
Other non-current liabilities		(282)	943
Cash outflow generated from operations		(863,183)	(1,600)
Interest received		1,394	2,708
Interest paid		(68,412)	(78,781)
Income tax paid		(41,062)	(19,270)
Net cash flows use in operating activities		(971,263)	(96,943)

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CoAsia Electronics Corp. and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Note	From January 1 to December 31, 2021	From January 1 to December 31, 2020
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	VI(XXV)	($ 27,127)	($ 2,881)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, and equipment		386	598
Acquisition of intangible assets	VI(X)	(3,524)	(3,908)
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits		1,760	(505)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	(5,000)
Increase in financial assets at amortized cost		(38,888)	(61,954)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables - related parties		31,328	(31,328)
Price of asset disposal		15,631	47,294
Price of disposal of non-current assets to be sold		-	5,238
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(20,434)	(52,446)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in short-term loans	VI(XXVI)	899,478	197,070
Repayment of the principal portion of leases	VI(XXVI)	(15,540)	(17,642)
Increase in short-term notes and bills payable	VI(XXVI)	100,000	-
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received		(6,265)	3,263
Cash dividends paid	VI(XVIII)	(28,483)	(27,925)
Dividends not received by shareholders beyond the time limit converted to capital surplus		237	-
Net cash flows generated from financing activities		949,427	154,766
Effect of exchange rate changes		(130,250)	(87,967)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalent in the period		(172,520)	(82,590)
Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalents	VI(I)	692,100	774,690
Ending balance of cash and cash equivalents	VI(I)	$ 519,580	$ 692,100

Please also refer to the attached Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Chairman: Lee Hee Jun　　Managerial officer: Shin Dong Soo　　Accounting Manager: Wang, Peng-Cheng

Unit: NT$ thousand
(Unless Stated Otherwise)

I. Company History

CoAsia Electronics Corp. (hereinafter referred to as the "Corporation") was established in November 1997. The main business activities of the Corporation and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Group") are research, development and design of integrated circuits, international trade, electronic component manufacturing, product design, electronic material wholesale and intellectual property rights, etc. The Corporation's stock has been listed for trading on the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) since July 15, 2004. As of December 31, 2021, the Group has 157 employees.

II. Date of Authorization for Issuance of the Financial Statements and Procedures for Authorization

The consolidated financial statements were reported to and issued by the Corporation’s Board of Directors on March 8, 2022.

III. Application of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

(I) The impact of adopting new and revised IFRSs recognized by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”)

The following table summarizes the new, amended and revised standards and interpretations of the applicable IRFSs for 2021 recognized by the FSC:

New/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date of Issuance by the 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, Phase 2 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform"	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021"	April 1, 2021 (Note)
Note: FSC allows earlier application on January 1, 2021.	

Note: FSC allows earlier application on January 1, 2021.

The Group found through assessment that the above standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group's financial condition and financial performance.

(II) The impact of not adopting new and revised IFRSs recognized by the FSC

The following table summarizes the new, amended and revised standards and interpretations of the applicable IRFSs for 2022 recognized by the FSC:

New/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date of Issuance by the 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 IFRSs 2018-2020 Cycle	January 1, 2022

The Group found through assessment that the above standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group's financial condition and financial performance.

(III) Impact of IFRSs issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following table summarizes the new, amended and revised standards and interpretations that have been issued by the IASB but have not yet been incorporated into the FSC-approved IFRS standards and interpretations:

New/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date of Issuance by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2023
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 Group found through assessment that the above standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group's financial condition and financial performance.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial standards are described below. Unless otherwise stated, these policies apply consistently throughout all reporting periods.

(I) Compliance declaration

These consolidated financial statements has been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards for Issuers of Securities, the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations and Interpretations (hereinafter referred to as IFRSs) recognized by the FSC.

(II) Preparation basis

1. Except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared at historical cost.
2. The preparation of financial report in compliance with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and the use of management's judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. For items involving a high degree of judgment or complexity, or involving significant assumptions and estimates in the consolidated financial report, please refer to Note V for details.

(III) Basis of consolidation

1. Principles for the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements
   (1) The Group includes all subsidiaries as entities for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. Subsidiary means an entity (including structured entity) that is controlled by the Group when the Group is exposed to or entitled to variable remuneration arising from participation in such entity and is able to influence such remuneration through its power over such entity. Subsidiaries can be included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control, and the consolidation shall be terminated on the date of loss of control.
   (2) Intra-corporation transactions, balances and unrealized gains or losses have been eliminated. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been adjusted as necessary to be consistent with those adopted by the Group.
   (3) Gains or losses and each component of other composite gains or losses are attributed to the owners of the parent company and the non-controlling interests; the total composite gains or losses are also

attributed to the owners of the parent company and the non-controlling interests, even if they result in loss balance of the non-controlling interests.

(4) Changes in shareholdings in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control (transactions with non-controlling interests) are treated as equity transactions, that is, transactions with owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

(5) When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the remaining investment in the former subsidiary is re-measured at fair value and regarded as the fair value of the originally recognized financial asset or the cost of the originally recognized investment in an affiliate or joint venture. The difference between the fair value and the carrying amount is recognized as the gains or losses of the current period. All amounts previously recognized in other composite gains or losses relating to the subsidiary are accounted for on the same basis as if the Group had directly disposed of the relevant assets or liabilities. In other words, if a profit or loss previously recognized as other composite profit or loss will be reclassified as gain or loss in the disposal of related assets or liabilities, such profit or loss will be reclassified as gain or loss from equity in the event of loss of control over the subsidiary.

2. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Nature of Business	Percentage of equity held		Description
			December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	
The Company	CbAia International Gbrp. (CLAia)	Professional Investment Company	100	100	
The Company	CoAsia Technology Co., Ltd. (CoAsia Technology)	International Trade and Entrepot Trade	-	100	Note 1, Note 4
The Company	CoAsia Korea Co., Ltd. (CoAsia Korea)	Manufacture and Sales of Semiconductor Peripheral Products and Development of Hardware and Software Technology	100	100	
The Company	Studybank Co., Ltd. (Studybank)	Electronic devices, data processing business, online learning courses, etc.	89	89	
The Company	CoAsia Electronics Corp. (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (CoAsia Singapore)	International Trade and Entrepot Trade	100	100	
The Company	CoAsia Electronics Corp. (US) Corp. (CoAsia US)	International Trade and Entrepot Trade	100	-	Note 2

CoAsia	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited (CoAsia Hong Kong)	Wholesale, Design, and Manufacture of Electronic Components	100	100	
CoAsia Hong Kong	CoAsia Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (CoAsia Shanghai)	International Trade, Entrepot Trade, and Simple Commercial Processing in the Bonded Area	100	100	
CoAsia Hong Kong	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Shenzhen) Limited (CoAsia Shenzhen)	International Trade and Entrepot Trade	100	-	Note 2
CoAsia Technology	CoAsia Shenzhen	International Trade and Entrepot Trade	-	100	Note 1, Note 3
Studybank	Taiwan Interactive Education Co., Ltd. (Taiwan Interactive)	Teaching, Tutorials, Other Audio Recordings and Music Publishing	100	100	Note 1
CoAsia Singapore	CoAsia Electronics Corp. LLP (CoAsia India)	International Trade and Entrepot Trade	100	100	

Note 1: On May 31, 2021, the Corporation donated 100% equity of CoAsia Technology, a subsidiary directly held by the Corporation with 100% shares, to CoAsia Hong Kong, a subsidiary in which the Corporation indirectly held 100% of the shares, CoAsia Hong Kong and CoAsia Technology merged and took CoAsia Hong Kong as the surviving company. The merger base date was May 31, 2021, and the accounting treatment was carried out according to the reorganization. After the completion of the reorganization, CoAsia Shenzhen became a 100% direct subsidiary of CoAsia Hong Kong.

Note 2: CoAsia US was approved and established on June 16, 2021, and has been incorporated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements since its establishment.

Note 3: The former Shenzhen Weidele Trading Co., Ltd. was renamed CoAsia Electronics (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. in April 2020.

Note 4: The former CoAsia Electronics Co., Ltd. was renamed CoAsia Technology Co., Ltd. in May 2020.

3. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.
4. Adjustments and treatment methods for different accounting periods of subsidiaries: None.
5. Significant restrictions: None.
6. Subsidiaries with non-controlling interests in the Group: None.

(IV) Foreign currency conversion

Items included in the financial statements of each entity within the Group are measured in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (i.e., the functional currency). The Consolidated Financial

Statements are presented in the New Taiwan dollar, the Corporation's functional currency.

1. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(1) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rate on the transaction date or measurement date, and translation differences arising from the translation of these transactions are recognized as current gains or losses.

(2) The balance of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies shall be evaluated and adjusted according to the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date, and the translation difference arising from the adjustment shall be recognized as the current profit and loss.

(3) The balance of foreign currency non-monetary assets and liabilities, which are measured at fair value through gains or losses, is adjusted according to the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date, and the exchange difference arising from the adjustment is recognized as the current gains or losses; for those measured at fair value through other composite gains or losses, the adjustment is evaluated at the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date, and the exchange difference arising from the adjustment is recognized in other composite gains or losses; those not measured at fair value are measured at the historical exchange rate on the initial transaction date.

(4) All exchange gains or losses are reported under "Other gains or losses" of the consolidated statement of gains or losses.

2. Translation of foreign operating entities

(1) For all entities and affiliates of the Group whose functional currency is different from the expression currency, the operating results and financial position are converted into the expression currency in the following manner:

A. Assets and liabilities expressed on each balance sheet are translated at the closing exchange rate on that balance sheet date;

B. The gains or losses expressed in each consolidated statement of gains or losses are translated at the average exchange rate for the period; and

C. All exchange differences arising from translation are recognized in other composite gains or losses.

(2) When the foreign operating institution that is partially disposed of or sold is an affiliate, the exchange difference under other composite gains or losses will be reclassified as the current gains or losses proportionally

as part of the sale gain or loss. However, if the Group still retains part of the rights and interests in the former affiliate, but has lost its significant influence on the foreign operating organization that is an affiliate, it will be dealt with as a punishment for all the rights and interests of the foreign operating organization.

(3) When a partially disposed or sold foreign operating institution is a subsidiary, the accumulated exchange differences recognized as other composite gains or losses shall be re-attributed to the non-controlling interests of the foreign operating institution on a pro rata basis. However, if the Group still retains part of the rights and interests in the former subsidiary, but has lost its control over the foreign operating organization that is a subsidiary, it will be dealt with as a punishment for all the rights and interests of the foreign operating organization.

(V) Classification criteria for distinguishing current and non-current assets and liabilities

1. Assets that meet one of the following conditions are classified as current assets:

(1) Those expected to be realized in the normal operating cycle, or intended to be sold or consumed.

(2) Those held primarily for trading purposes;

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

(4) Cash or cash equivalents, unless exchanged at least twelve months after the balance sheet date or restricted from being used to settle liabilities.

The Group classifies all assets that do not meet the above criteria as non-current.

2. Liabilities that meet one of the following conditions are classified as current liabilities:

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

(2) Those held primarily for trading purposes;

(3) Those expected to be due and repaid within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

(4) Those with a repayment schedule that cannot be unconditionally deferred till at least 12 months after the publication of the balance sheet. The terms of liabilities, which may be settled by issuing equity instruments according to the counterparty's choice, do not affect their classification.

The Group classifies all liabilities that do not meet the above criteria as non-current.

(VI) Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that can be converted into fixed amounts of cash at any time with minimal risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments for operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(VII) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

1. Financial assets that are not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other composite gains or losses.
2. The Group uses trade-date accounting for financial assets at fair value through gains or losses in customary transactions.
3. The Group measures them at fair value at the time of initial recognition, with the relevant transaction costs recognized in gains or losses, and subsequently measured at fair value, with its profits or losses recognized in gains or losses.
4. The Group recognizes dividend income in gains or losses when the right to receive the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow in and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(VIII) Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

1. Refer to those which meet the following conditions at the same time:
   (1) The financial asset is held under an operating model whose purpose is to collect contractual cash flows.
   (2) The cash flow generated by the terms of the contract of the financial asset on a specified date is solely for the payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
2. The Group uses trade date accounting for financial assets measured at amortized cost in accordance with trading conventions.
3. The Group measure it at its fair value plus transaction costs at the time of original recognition, and subsequently uses the effective interest method to recognize interest income and impairment losses during the circulation period using the effective interest method and amortization procedure, and recognizes the profits or losses as gains or losses at de-recognition.

4. The Group holds time deposits that do not qualify as cash equivalents. Due to the short holding period, the impact of discounting is not significant and is measured by the investment amount.

(IX) Accounts Receivable

1. Refer to the account that has the right to unconditionally receive the consideration amount in exchange for the transfer of goods or services according to the contract.
2. Short-term accounts receivable with no interest paid are measured by the Group at the original invoice amount as the effect of discounting is insignificant.

(X) Impairment of Financial Assets

With respect to financial assets at fair value through gains or losses which have not significant increased in credit risk since original recognition, the Group measures the allowance loss according to the 12-month expected credit loss amount on each balance sheet date after considering all reasonable and corroborative information (including forward-looking ones); for those whose credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition, the Group measures the allowance loss according to the expected credit loss amount during the duration; for accounts receivable that do not include significant financial components, the allowance losses are measured according to the expected credit loss amount during the duration.

(XI) De-recognition of Financial Assets

The Group will de-recognize financial assets when one of the following conditions is met:

1. The contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset lapses.
2. The contractual right to receive cash flows from a financial asset has been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred.
3. The contractual right to receive cash flows from a financial asset has been transferred, but the control over the financial asset does not retain.

(XII) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, and cost carry-forward is calculated using the weighted average method. When comparing the lower of the cost and the net realizable value, the item-by-item comparison method is adopted. The net realizable value refers to the balance after deducting the estimated selling price in the normal course of business to the estimated cost to be invested in completion and related variable selling expenses.

(XIII) Non-current Assets for Sale

When the carrying amount of a non-current asset is mainly recovered through a sale transaction rather than continued use, and the sale is highly probable, they are classified as assets for sale and measured at the lower of the book value and the fair value less cost of selling.

(XIV) Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method - Affiliates

1. Affiliates refer to all entities over which the Group has significant influence and no control, generally by directly or indirectly holding more than 20% of their voting shares. The Group's investment in affiliates is dealt with by equity method and is recognized according to cost at the time of acquisition.
2. The Group recognizes the share of gains or losses of the affiliates as current gains or losses, and recognizes the share of other composite gains or losses as other composite gains or losses. If the Group's share of loss to any affiliate equals or exceeds its equity in that affiliate (including any other unsecured receivables), the Group does not recognize further losses unless the Group has a statutory obligation, a constructive obligation or has made payments on behalf of the affiliate.
3. When there is a change in the equity of an affiliate that is not gains or losses or other composite gains or losses, which does not affect the shareholding ratio of the affiliate, the Group recognizes the change in equity attributable to the Group’s share of the affiliate as “capital surplus” according to the shareholding ratio.
4. Unrealized gains or losses arising from transactions between the Group and its affiliates are eliminated in proportion to its equity in the affiliates; unrealized losses are also eliminated unless evidence shows that the assets transferred by the transaction have been impaired. The accounting policies of affiliates have been adjusted as necessary to be consistent with those adopted by the Group.

(XV) Property, Plant, and Equipment

1. Property, plant and equipment are recorded on the basis of acquisition cost, and the relevant interest during the period of acquisition and construction is capitalized.
2. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized

as a separate asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the part being reset should be de-recognized. All other maintenance costs are recognized as gains or losses for the period when incurred.

3. Subsequent measurement of property, plant and equipment adopts the cost model, except for land, other depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The depreciation of each component of property, plant and equipment is provided separately if it is significant.

4. The Group reviews the residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset at the end of each financial year. If the expected value of residual value and useful life is different from previous estimates, or if there is a material change in the expected consumption pattern of future economic benefits contained in the asset, the change in accounting estimates will be treated as per the provisions of IAS No. 8 "Changes in Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors" from the date of change. The useful life of each major asset are as follows:

Housing and Construction	50 years
Computer and Communication Equipment	3-9 years
Office Equipment	2-12 years
Testing Equipment	3-10 years
Other Equipment	2-5 years

(XVI) Lessee's Lease Transaction - Right-of-Use Asset/Lease Liability

1. Lease assets are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities when they become available for use by the Group. When the lease contract is for a short-term lease or a lease of a low-value underlying asset, lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2. On the commencement date of the lease, the outstanding lease payments shall be recognized as the present value after discounting at the interest rate of the Group's increased loan. The lease payments include fixed payments minus any lease inducements that may be collected.

   Subsequently, the interest method is adopted to measure by the amortized cost method, and the interest expenses is provided during the lease period. The lease liabilities will be reassessed and the right-of-use asset will be remeasured when there is a change in the lease term or lease payments due to non-contractual modification.

3. Right-of-use assets are recognized at costs on the lease commencement date. Costs include:

   (1) The original measure of the lease liability.

   (2) Any lease payments paid on or before the commencement date.

   Subsequently, cost model is adopted to measure. The depreciation of right-of-use assets is provided on a straight-line basis from lease commencement date to the end of the useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is reassessed, the right-of-use asset will adjust any remeasurement of the lease liability.

4. For lease modifications that reduce the scope of lease, the lessee will reduce the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease and will recognize the difference between it and the remeasured amount of the lease liability in gains or losses.

(XVII) Intangible Assets

1. Computer software

   Computer software is recognized at cost of acquisition and amortized on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of 3 to 8 years.

2. Other intangible assets

   (1) The other intangible assets of Studybank belong to the online teaching courses of broadcast programs, which are recorded on the basis of the original acquisition cost, and are transferred to the cost with an amortization over 4-8 years based on the contracted broadcast years on the basis of individual courses.

   (2) Other intangible assets of CoAsia Hong Kong are mainly product sales royalties, which are amortized on a straight-line basis with an amortization period of 10 years.

   (3) Taiwan Interactive's other intangible assets are authorized by the electronic file of course handouts, accounted for on the basis of the original acquisition cost, amortized on a straight-line basis, and amortized on an individual course basis according to the contract for a period of 10 years.

3. Goodwill

   Goodwill arises from business mergers and acquisitions.

(XVIII) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

1. The Group estimates the recoverable amount of assets with signs of impairment on the balance sheet date, and recognizes impairment losses when the recoverable amount is lower than its book value. The recoverable amount is the fair value of an asset less the cost of disposal or its use value, whichever is higher. Except for goodwill, when there is no or decrease in recognized asset impairment in previous years, the impairment loss shall be reversed, but the increase in the carrying amount of the asset due to reversal of impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount of such asset after deduction of depreciation or amortization if the impairment loss is not recognized.
2. For goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, their recoverable amounts are regularly estimated. When the recoverable amount is lower than its book value, impairment loss is recognized. Impairment loss for impairment of goodwill shall not be reversed in subsequent years.
3. Goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating unit for the purpose of impairment testing. This allocation is based on the allocation of goodwill to cash generating units or groups of cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the merger of the business generating goodwill, as identified by the operating unit.

(XIX) Loans

Short-term loans from banks. They are measured by the Group at their fair value less transaction costs at the time of initial recognition, and with respect to any difference between the price after deducting transaction costs and the redemption value, the interest expenses are subsequently recognized as gains or Losses during the circulation period using the effective interest method and amortization procedures.

(XX) Accounts Payable

1. The debts incurred for purchasing raw materials, commodities or services on credit.
2. Short-term accounts payable with no interest paid are measured by the Group at the original invoice amount as the effect of discounting is insignificant.

(XXI) De-recognition of Financial Liabilities

The Group de-recognizes financial liabilities when its contractual obligations are fulfilled, canceled or expired.

(XXII) Offset of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities may be offset against each other and expressed as net in the balance sheet only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amount of financial assets and liabilities and there is an intention to settle the assets on a net basis or to realize both assets and liabilities simultaneously.

(XXIII) Employee Benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid and are recognized as an expense when the related services are rendered.

2. Pensions

Defined contribution plans

The Corporation, Studybank, Taiwan Interactive, CoAsia Singapore and CoAsia Korea recognize the amount of the retirement fund to be contributed as the current pension cost on an accrual basis for determining the contribution plan. Advance contribution is recognized as asset to the extent of refundable cash or reduced future payments.

In accordance with the Mandatory Provident Fund Ordinance, CoAsia Hong Kong implements a defined contribution mandatory provident fund retirement benefit Scheme (MPF Scheme) for eligible employees of CoAsia Hong Kong. The assets of the MPF Scheme are separate from those of the Group and are independently managed by the trustee.

The representative offices and branches of CoAsia Hong Kong in mainland China, CoAsia Shanghai, CoAsia Technology and CoAsia Shenzhen adopt a defined pension contribution system, that is, according to the regulations of the local government, the pension benefits are contributed on a monthly basis and accounted for in the fees of the period.

CoAsia India provides pension costs according to the insurance system stipulated by the local government.

3. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are benefits provided when the employment of an employee is terminated before the normal retirement date or when the employee decides to accept the Corporation's offer of benefits in exchange for termination of employment. The Group recognizes expenses when the offer of termination benefits can no longer be withdrawn or when the associated restructuring costs are recognized, whichever is earlier. Benefits that are not expected to be fully settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date should be discounted.

4. Remunerations of employees and directors

   Remunerations of employees and directors are recognized as expenses and liabilities when there is a legal or constructive obligation and the amount can be reasonably estimated. If there is a discrepancy between the actual distribution amount and the estimated amount in subsequent resolutions, it shall be treated as a change in accounting estimate.

(XXIV) Income Tax

1. Income tax expense includes current and deferred income taxes. Income tax is recognized as gains or losses, except for income tax relating to items included in other composite gains or losses or directly included in equity, respectively.
2. The Group calculates current income tax based on the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted on the balance sheet date in the countries in which it operates and generates its chargeable income. Management periodically evaluates the status of income tax returns in respect of applicable income tax regulations and, where applicable, estimates income tax liabilities based on the taxes expected to be paid to tax authorities. The income tax imposed on undistributed earnings under the Income Tax Act shall not be recognized for the distribution of undistributed earnings until the year next to the year in which the surplus is generated after the shareholders' meeting has approved the distribution of surplus.
3. Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet method on temporary differences arising from the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the combined balance sheet. Deferred income tax is not recognized if it arises from the original recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction (other than a business combination) that does not affect accounting profit or taxable income (taxable loss) at the time of transaction. Temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries where the Group can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences are not recognized if it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is subject to the tax rates (and

tax laws) that are enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

4. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that temporary differences are likely to be used to offset future taxable income, and unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed on each balance sheet date.

5. The current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities can be offset only when there is a legal enforcement right to offset the recognized amount of current income tax assets and liabilities, and there is an intention to realize the assets and pay off the liabilities on a net basis; Only when the current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities can be offset against each other by a statutory enforcement right, and the deferred income tax assets and liabilities are generated by the same taxpayer subject to taxation by the same tax authority, or by different taxpayers but each entity intends to pay off the liabilities on a net basis or simultaneously realize the assets and pay off the liabilities, can the deferred income tax assets and liabilities be offset against each other.

(XXV) Capital Stock

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options, net of income tax, are recognized as a deduction in equity.

(XXVI) Dividend Distribution

Dividends distributed to shareholders of the Corporation are recognized in the financial statements when the Corporation's shareholders' meeting resolves to distribute dividends, when cash dividends are recognized as liabilities, and stock dividends are recognized as undistributed stock dividends, and are converted to ordinary shares on the base date of issuance.

(XXVII) Revenue Recognition

1. The Group is mainly engaged in the wholesale of electronic components related to mobile communications. Its sales revenue is recognized when the control of product is transferred to customer, that is, when the product is delivered to the customer, the customer has the discretion on the product sales channel and the price, and the Group has no outstanding performance obligations that may affect the customer's

acceptance of the product. Product delivery occurs only when the product has been shipped to the designated location and the risk of obsolescence and loss has passed to the customer and the customer has accepted the products pursuant to the sales contract or there is objective evidence that all acceptance criteria have been met.

2. Revenue from the sale of electronic components is recognized at the contract price net of estimated sales tax, returns of sales, quantity discounts and allowances. Quantity discounts and sales discounts given to customers are estimated by the Group based on historical experience and relevant agreements with customers. The recognized amount of revenue is limited to the portion that is highly probable that there will not be a significant reversal in the future, and the estimate is updated on each balance sheet date. Estimated discounts payable to customers in relation to sales up to the balance sheet date are recognized as a liability for refunds (other payables listed in the statements).

3. Accounts receivable are recognized when the goods are delivered to the customer, as the Group has an unconditional right to the contract price from that point on, and it only takes time for the consideration to be received from the customer.

(XXVIII) Government subsidy

Government subsidies are recognized only when it is reasonably certain that the Corporation will comply with the conditions attached to the government subsidies and such subsidies will be received. If the nature of the government subsidy is to indemnify expenses incurred by the Group, the government subsidy will be recognized as current gains or losses on a systematic basis during the period in which the relevant expenses are incurred.

(XXIX) Operating Divisions

Information on the Group's operating divisions is reported in a manner consistent with the internal management reports provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is responsible for allocating resources to operating departments and evaluating their performance, and the identified chief operating decision maker of the Group is the Board of Directors.

V. Primary Sources of Uncertainties in Material Accounting Judgments, Estimates, and Assumptions

In preparing the consolidated financial statements of the Group, the management has used its judgment to determine the accounting policies to be adopted and has made accounting estimates and assumptions based on reasonable expectations of future events based on the conditions prevailing at the balance sheet date. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions made may differ from actual results and will be continuously evaluated and adjusted taking into account historical experience and other factors. Such estimates and assumptions carry risks that will result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year. Please refer to the following explanations on the uncertainty of significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions:

(I) Important Judgments on Accounting Policies

Recognition of gross or net incomes

Based on the transaction type and its economic substance, the Group determines that the nature of its commitment to customers is its own performance obligation to provide specific goods (that is, the Group as the principal), or it is a performance obligation to arrange for the supply of such goods for another party (i.e., the Group as the agent). When the Group controls specific goods before it transfers it to a customer, the Group is the principal and revenue is recognized for the total consideration to which it is expected to be entitled to transfer the specific goods. If the Group does not have control over the specific goods prior to their transfer to the customer, the Group is the agent, making arrangements for the other party to supply the specific goods to the customer, and any charges or commissions to which the arrangement is entitled are recognized as incomes.

The Group controls specific goods prior to its transfer to the customer based on the following criteria:

(1) Assume primary responsibility for fulfilling commitments to provide specific goods.

(2) Bear the inventory risk before the specific goods are transferred to the customer or after the transfer of control.

(3) Has the discretion to set prices for specific goods.

(II) Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

1. Inventory Evaluation

Since inventories are to be valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, the Group must use judgment and estimates to determine the net realizable value of inventories at the balance sheet date. Due to the rapid changes in technology, the Group assesses the amount of inventories at the balance sheet date due to normal wear and tear, obsolescence or no market value, and writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. Such inventory evaluation is made primarily based on product demand for specific periods in the future and is therefore subject to material change.

The carrying amount of the Group's inventory on December 31, 2021 was $2,265,406.

2. Impairment loss estimates of accounts receivable

The amount of impairment loss is the expected credit impairment loss evaluated after considering various indicators such as forward-looking information. If the indicators such as forward-looking information slow down or decline in the future, there may be significant impairment losses.

The carrying amount of the Group's accounts receivable on December 31, 2021 was $3,859,371.

VI. Details of Significant Accounts

(I) Cash and Cash Equivalents

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Cash on Hand and Petty Cash	$	1,140	$	1,552
Demand Deposits		942,138		1,073,902
Time Deposits		50,636		52,092
		993,914		1,127,546
Transfer to Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	(	474,334)	(	435,446)
	$	519,580	$	692,100

1. The financial institutions with which the Group is engaged with are of good credit standing, and the Group has contacts with a number of financial institutions to diversify credit risks, so the possibility of default is expected to be low.
2. As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the time deposits with maturities of more than three months, as well as part of time deposits (with annual interest rates of 0.05% to 0.10% and 0.05% to 0.15%, respectively) and demand deposits of the Group, which are provided as guarantee margin for short-term borrowing facilities, had been transferred to financial assets measured at costs after amortization according to their natures.
3. Please refer to Note VIII for the details of the cash and cash equivalents provided by the Group as pledged security.

(II) Accounts Receivable

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts Receivable	$ 3,890,282	$ 2,933,362
Less: Loss allowances	(30,911)	(28,403)
	$ 3,859,371	$ 2,904,959

1. Please refer to Note XII(II) for the aging analysis of the Group's accounts receivable and related credit risk information.
2. The balances of accounts receivable as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 all arose from customer contracts, and the balances of accounts receivable (including notes receivable) under customer contracts as at January 1, 2020 was $2,863,624.
3. Please refer to Note VIII for information on guarantees provided by accounts receivable.

(III) Transfer of Financial Assets

1. Transferred financial assets de-recognized as a whole

The Group has signed accounts receivable sales contracts with domestic financial institutions. According to the contracts, the Group does not have to bear the risk that the transferred accounts receivable cannot be recovered, but only needs to bear the losses caused by commercial disputes. In addition, the Group has not engaged in such transferred receivables in any way, so the Group de-recognizes such accounts receivable for sale and the relevant information about them not yet due is as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Factored accounts receivable (derecognized amount)	$ 142,498	$ 63,179
Advanced price	$ 113,998	$ 50,543
Unadvanced price ("Other receivables" listed in the statement)	$ 28,500	$ 12,636

(1) The financial institutions with which the Group is engaged with are of good credit standing, and the Group has contacts with a number of financial institutions to diversify credit risks, so the possibility of default is expected to be low.
(2) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the amounts of accounts receivable sales contracts signed by the Corporation and banks were $3,321,600 and $341,760, respectively.
(3) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Corporation had issued

promissory notes of $3,321,600 and $341,760 respectively in accordance with the agreements with banks as a guarantee for the inability to perform the contracts due to commercial disputes.

2. Transferred financial assets not de-recognized as a whole

(1) The Group has signed accounts receivable sales contracts with domestic financial institutions. According to the contracts, each bank still has recourse rights for these financial assets. Therefore, the Group does not de-recognize the accounts receivable for sale as a whole. The relevant advance payments are recognized under short-term borrowings.

(2) As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group continued to recognize the related information and fair value of the transferred factored accounts receivable as follows, and within the scope of the Group's continued participation, the total carrying amount of the transferred factored receivables and the carrying amount of the related liabilities before the transfer of the original assets (i.e., the carrying amount of the continuously recognized assets) are the same as the fair value of the factored receivables and the fair value of the advanced price.

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Book value of factored accounts receivable (fair value)	$ 529,508	$ 78,449
Book value of advanced price (fair value)	(476,528)	(70,573)
Net position	$ 52,980	$ 7,876

3. As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the accounts receivable of $257,633 and $182,437 the Group had entered into and is expected to execute in the future are financial assets measured at fair value through other composite gains or losses.

(IV) Inventories

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Work in process	$ -	$ 733
Inventory	2,314,033	1,499,900
Allowance for inventory impairment loss	(48,627)	(59,149)
	$ 2,265,406	$ 1,441,484

Cost of inventories recognized by the Group as expense or loss:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cost of inventories sold	$ 28,240,954	$ 25,913,392
Slow moving inventories and recovery benefit from write-down	(8,883)	(8,402)
Loss on retirement of inventories	4,163	532

Others	8,174	106,758
	$ 28,244,408	$ 26,012,280

Note: In 2021 and 2020, the net realizable value rebounded due to the inventory depletion, resulting in a recovery benefit.

(V) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Item	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss Trust fund beneficiary certificates	$ 5,000	$ 5,000
Assessment adjustment	(266)	(120)
	$ 4,734	$ 4,880
Non-current:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss Unlisted stocks	$ 40,052	$ 40,052
Assessment adjustment	18,367	14,571
	$ 21,685	$ 25,481

Please refer to Note VI (XX) for details of financial assets at fair value through gains or losses recognized in gains or losses.

(VI) Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

Item	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current: Restricted assets - bank deposits	$ 474,334	$ 409,046
Time deposits with maturities of more than three months	-	26,400
	$ 474,334	$ 435,446

1. The financial institutions with which the Group is engaged with are of good credit standing, and the Group has contacts with a number of financial institutions to diversify credit risks, so the possibility of default is expected to be low.
2. Please refer to Note VIII for details of the situation in which the Group will provide financial assets measured at amortized cost as pledged security.

(VII) Other Current Assets

Item	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Asset not attributable to the principal	$ 460,711	$ -
Others	85	1,809
	$ 460,796	$ 1,809

Note: In the purchase transaction model between the Group and some suppliers, it is determined to be an agent, mainly because the Group only holds these assets for a short time before the transfer of specific goods to customers, and does not bear the inventory risk of these goods, and is not entitled to such goods. Therefore, the Group has no control over these goods, which are therefore accounted for under other current assets until the goods are transferred to customers.

(VIII) Property, Plant, and Equipment

	2021						
	Land	Housing and Construction	Computer and Communication Equipment	Office Equipment	Testing Equipment	Other Equipment	Total
January 1							
Cost	$ 52,744	$ 99,026	$ 7,639	$ 7,675	$ 2,384	$ 14,070	$ 183,538
Accumulated depreciation	-	(25,080)	(7,180)	(6,146)	(2,359)	(12,028)	(52,793)
	$ 52,744	$ 73,946	$ 459	$ 1,529	$ 25	$ 2,042	$ 130,745
January 1	52,744	$ 73,946	$ 459	$ 1,529	$ 25	$ 2,042	$ 130,745
Addition	-	-	228	4,340	-	22,789	27,357
Net disposal	-	-	-	(538)	-	258	796
Depreciation expenses	-	(1,941)	(146)	(697)	(17)	(2,250)	(5,051)
Net exchange differences	-	-	-	85		135	220
December 31	$ 52,744	$ 72,005	$ 541	$ 4,549	$ 8	$ 22,188	$ 152,035
December 31	$ 52,744	$ 99,026	$ 4,656	$ 6,903	$ 2,349	$ 28,724	$ 194,402
Cost	-	(27,021)	(4,115)	(2,354)	(2,341)	(6,536)	(42,367)
Accumulated depreciation	$ 52,744	$ 72,005	$ 541	$ 4,549	$ 8	$ 22,188	$ 152,035

	2020						
	Land	Housing and Construction	Computer and Communication Equipment	Office Equipment	Testing Equipment	Other Equipment	Total
January 1							
Cost	$ 52,744	$ 99,026	$ 7,952	$ 7,650	$ 11,511	$ 13,314	$ 192,197
Accumulated depreciation	-	(23,139)	(7,800)	(6,448)	(11,462)	(11,238)	(60,087)
	$ 52,744	$ 75,887	$ 152	$ 1,202	$ 49	$ 2,076	$ 132,110
January 1	52,744	$ 75,887	$ 152	$ 1,202	$ 49	$ 2,076	$ 132,110
Addition	-	-	447	1,019	-	1,415	2,881
Net disposal	-	-	(21)	(-)	-	387	(408)
Depreciation expenses	-	(1,941)	(119)	(688)	(24)	(1,008)	(3,780)
Net exchange differences	-	-	-	4	-	54	58
December 31	$ 52,744	$ 73,946	$ 459	$ 1,529	$ 25	$ 2,042	$ 130,745
December 31	$ 52,744	$ 99,026	$ 7,639	$ 7,675	$ 2,384	$ 14,070	$ 183,538
Cost	-	(25,080)	(7,180)	(6,146)	(2,359)	(12,028)	(52,793)
Accumulated depreciation	$ 52,744	$ 73,946	$ 459	$ 1,529	$ 25	$ 2,042	$ 130,745

1. The significant components of the property, plant and equipment of the Group and their useful lives are as follows:

Item	Significant components	Useful life
Housing and Construction	Office	50 years
Computer and Communication Equipment	Computer Equipment	3-9 years
Office Equipment	Equipment for Conference, Office and Access Control Systems	2-12 years
Testing Equipment	Oscilloscopes and test fixtures	3-10 years
Other Equipment	Leasehold improvements	2-5 years

2. Please refer to Note VIII for information on guarantees provided with property, plant and equipment.

(IX) Lease Transactions - Lessee

1. The underlying assets leased by the Group include buildings and official vehicles, etc. The terms of the lease contracts usually range from 1 to 5 years. The lease contracts are negotiated individually and contain different terms and conditions, and no other restrictions are imposed except that the leased assets shall not be used as loan guarantees.

2. The lease terms of some offices, dormitories, warehouses and official vehicles leased by the Group do not exceed 12 months.

3. The information on the book value of the right-of-use assets and the recognized depreciation expense is as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Buildings	$ 12,518	$ 12,830
Transportation Equipment (Official Vehicle)	7,329	2,789
Production Equipment (Photocopier)	417	924
	$ 20,264	$ 16,543

	2021	2020
	Depreciation expenses	Depreciation expenses
Buildings	$ 11,934	$ 13,789
Transportation Equipment (Official Vehicle)	4,074	4,017
Production Equipment (Photocopier)	166	277
	$ 16,174	$ 18,083

4. The increases in the Group's right-of-use assets in 2021 and 2020 were $20,149 and $18,009, respectively.

5. Information on the items of gains or losses related to the lease contracts is as follows:

	2021	2020
Items affecting profit or loss for the period		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 383	$ 557
Expense relating to short-term leases	3,335	5,177
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	736	-
Expense relating to variable lease payment	13,844	9,615
Gains on lease modifications	-	622

6. The Group's total lease cash outflows in 2021 and 2020 were $33,838 and $32,991, respectively.

7. Impacts of variable lease payments on lease liabilities

The subject matters of the Group's lease contracts with variable lease payment terms are linked to the usage of housings and buildings. This type of lease object is based on the variably priced payment terms, and is mainly related to the land use for housings and buildings. The variable lease payments related to changes in land use for housings and buildings are recognized as an expense in the period in which these related payment terms are triggered.

8. Option to extend lease

(1) The Group's lease agreements for premises and construction and transport equipment, including an option for the Group to exercise for extension, which are entered into in the lease agreements to enhance the flexible management of the Group's operations.

(2) In determining the lease term, the Group takes into account all facts and circumstances that would give rise to economic incentives to exercise the extension option or not exercise the termination option. The lease term is re-estimated when a significant event occurs that assesses the exercise of the extension option or the non-exercise of the termination option.

(X) Intangible Assets

	2021				
January 1	Computer Software	Royalties	Goodwill	Others	Total
Cost	$ 40,753	$ 91,239	$ 46,288	$ 64,321	$ 242,601
Accumulated amortization	(12,016))	(76,383)	(-)	(46,466)	(134,865)
Accumulated impairment	-	(14,856)	-	(13,055)	(74,199)
	$ 28,737	$ -	$ 46,288	$ 4,800	$ 33,537
January 1	$ 28,737	$ -	$ -	$ 4,800	$ 33,537

	Computer Software	Royalties	Goodwill	Others	Total
Addition - Separate acquisition	3,234	-	-	290	3,524
Amortization expenses	(5,979)	-	-	(86)	(6,065)
Net exchange differences	10	-	-	(9)	(19)
December 31	$ 25,982	$ -	$ -	$ 4,995	$ 30,977
December 31					
Cost	$ 48,237	$ -	$ -	$ 5,081	$ 53,318
Accumulated amortization	(22,255)	-	-	(86)	(22,341)
Accumulated impairment	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 25,982	$ -	$ -	$ 4,995	$ 30,977

2020

January 1	Computer Software	Royalties	Goodwill	Others	Total
Costs	$ 36,638	$ 91,400	$ 46,288	$ 57,695	$ 232,021
Accumulated amortization	(6,732)	(69,634)	-	(43,622)	(119,988
Accumulated impairment	-	-	(20,927)	(-)	(20,927)
	$ 29,906	$ 21,766	$ 25,361	$ 14,073	$ 91,106
January 1	$ 29,906	$ 21,766	$ 25,361	$ 14,073	$ 91,106
Addition- Separate acquisition	3,568	-	-	340	3,908
Reclassifications (Note)	-	-	-	6,286	6,286
Amortization expenses	(5,012)	(6,749)	-	(2,844)	(14,605)
Impairment loss	-	(14,856)	(25,361)	(13,055)	(53,272)
Net exchange differences	275	(161)	-	-	114
December 31	$ 28,737	$ -	$ -	$ 4, 800	$ 33,537
December 31					
Cost	$ 40,753	$ 91,239	$ 46,288	$ 64,321	$ 242,601
Accumulated amortization	(12,016)	(76,383)	-	(46,466)	(134,865)
Accumulated impairment	-	(14, 856)	(46,288)	(13,055)	(74,199)
	$ 28,737	$ -	$ -	$ 4,800	$ 33,537

Note: Reclassification is mainly that of prepayments for equipment (recognized as other non-current assets) to computer software.

1. The details of amortization of intangible assets are as follows:

	2021	2020
Operating Costs	$ -	$ 3,264
Selling and Marketing Expenses	3,198	8,711
General and Administrative Expenses	2,867	2,630
	$ 6,065	$ 14,605

2. Intangible assets - royalties

CoAsia Hong Kong signed a customer acceptance and service contract with the agent Heluyuan Electronics (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd. (Heluyuan) in May 2012, which provided that CoAsia Hong Kong should inherit the product sales right of some customers from Heluyuan for a royalty of US$3,000 thousand, and the amortization period of the relevant royalty is 10 years.

3. Intangible assets - others

(1) The online teaching courses acquired by Studybank from Midas Dreams Co., Ltd. are amortized over 8 years over the contracted broadcasting period on an individual course basis with cost re-recognized.

(2) Taiwan Interactive's other intangible assets are authorized by the electronic file of course handouts, accounted for on the basis of the original acquisition cost, amortized on a straight-line basis, and amortized on an individual course basis according to the contract for a period of 10 years.

(XI) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Group's recognized impairment loss for 2020 was $53,272, the details of which were as follows:

	2020	
	Recognized in profit or loss for the period	Recognized in other comprehensive income
Impairment loss - goodwill	$ 25,361	$ -
Impairment loss - royalties	14,856	-
Impairment loss - others	13,055	-
	$ 53,272	$ -

The Group's goodwill is derived from the shares of Taiwan Interactive purchased by other departments in previous years. Since the subsequent actual operating benefits were not as expected and continued to lose money, for the purpose of operation management and risk control, the Group expects to sell its related operation and business. It was assessed that the recoverable amount of the Group was less than the carrying amount, so in the year of 2020, the recognized goodwill impairment loss amounted to $25,361.

In addition, the Group assessed that the royalties and some other intangible assets could no longer provide future economic benefits and thus suffered impairment, and planned to adjust their book value according to the recoverable amount, and recognized an impairment loss of $27,911 in 2020.

(XII) Non-current Assets/Liabilities for Sale

The Group planned to adjust the functions of its investee companies on December 13, 2019, to make the positioning of each business unit more clear and consider the overall resources as a whole. The Board of Directors approved the sale of the original R&D unit of the Group to CoAsia SEMI Ltd. In the future, the Group will be specialized in the wholesale, manufacture and trading of various electronic components. The transaction was implemented in two stages. As of December 31, 2019, some non-current assets had been sold, and the remaining assets and liabilities had been disposed of in 2020. The relevant instructions are as follows:

Non-current assets sold:

The Group had disposed of part of its assets in accordance with the business transfer agreement in December 2019 to CoAsia SEMI Ltd. The main objects of its transfer were customer relationship, operation rights, wafer product design technology and employees of various units. The difference between the appraisal amount and the book value of the operating value of the R&D unit as a whole was $62,958 (recognized as other profits or losses in 2019).

The assets and liabilities of the remaining disposal group for sold had been disposed of in 2020, and the transaction objects were CoAsia SEMI Ltd., CoAsia SEMI (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and CoAsia SEMI (Taiwan) Co., Ltd. The transaction amount was $11,032. The profits from disposition was $5,359 (recognized as other gains or losses). As of December 31, 2021, the amount not yet recovered by the Group was $250 (recognized as other receivables - related parties).

(XIII) Short-term Loans

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2021
Loans for material purchase (Note 1)	$ 3,174,409	$ 2,897,701
Secured loans (Note 2)	753,328	172,764
Credit loans	280,000	310,392
	$ 4,207,737	$ 3,380,857
Interest Rate	1.13%~2.17%	1.16%~2.16%

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the collaterals provided by the Group were referred to in Note VIII. In addition, the Corporation's endorsement and guarantee information for the subsidiaries as of December 31, 2021 can be found in the attached Table 2.

(XIV) Other Payables

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Sales discounts and allowances payable	$ 467,055	$ 160,484
Salaries payable	114,712	48,411
Remunerations of employees and directors	23,083	14,271
Interest payable	3,537	2,879
Borrowings from related parties (Note)	230	-
Others	29,304	32,069
	$ 637,921	$ 258,114

(XV) Pensions

1. Since July 1, 2005, the Corporation, Studybank and Taiwan Interactive have formulated a retirement method with certain contributions in accordance with the "Labor Pension Regulations", which is applicable to employees of their own nationalities. Where the Corporation, Studybank or Taiwan Interactive chooses to apply the labor pension system for their employees stipulated in the "Labor Pension Regulations", the labor pension shall be paid at 6% of the salary to the employee's personal account at the Labor Insurance Bureau.The employee's pension shall be paid on a monthly pension basis or on a lump sum basis according to the dedicated pension account and the amount of accumulated incomes.
2. According to the endowment insurance system stipulated by the government of the People's Republic of China, CoAsia Shanghai, CoAsia Technology and CoAsia Shenzhen contribute the pension insurance monthly according to a certain percentage of the total salary of the local employees at the rates of 16%, 15% and 15%, respectively. The pension of each employee is managed and arranged by the government as a whole. CoAsia Shanghai, CoAsia Technology and CoAsia Shenzhen have no further obligations other than monthly contribution.
3. According to the insurance system stipulated by the local government, CoAsia Korea contributes national annuity as a certain percentage of the total salary of the local employees every month at the contribution rate of 9%. The monthly pension of employees is managed and arranged by the government as a whole, and CoAsia Korea has no further obligations other than monthly contribution
4. CoAsia Hong Kong has a pension scheme with a defined contribution obligation, and pays the MPF monthly as a retirement welfare for eligible employees.
5. According to the insurance system stipulated by the local government, CoAsia Singapore

contribute the provident fund based on the total salary of the local employees every month at the rate of 7.5%~17%. The monthly pension of employees is managed and arranged by the government as a whole, and CoAsia Singapore has no further obligations other than monthly contribution

6. CoAsia and CoAsia US are not required to set aside pension costs as they have no employees.
7. According to the insurance system stipulated by the local government, CoAsia India does not need to set aside pension cost as it employs less than 10 employees.
8. In 2021 and 2020, the Group's pension costs recognized by the above-mentioned pension methods were $17,709 and $13,571, respectively.

(XVI) Capital Stock

On June 19, 2020, the shareholders' meeting passed the resolution to convert the surplus into capital to issue 2,792,000 new shares. The base date for capital increase was August 31, 2020. On July 27, 2021, the shareholders' meeting approved the conversion of surplus to capital to issue 2,848,000 new shares. The capital increase base date was September 28, 2021.

As of December 31, 2021, the nominal and paid-in share capitals under the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation were $2,000,000 and $1,452,648, respectively, with a par value of NT$10 per share, divided into 145,265,000 shares, and all the issued shares of the Corporation have been paid up.

(XVII) Capital Surplus

In accordance with the provisions of the Company Act, in addition to being used to make up for losses, the surplus from the issuance of shares in excess of the par value and the capital reserves received from them can be issued with new shares or cash in proportion to the shareholders' existing shares when the Corporation has no accumulated losses. In addition, in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Securities Exchange Act, when the above-mentioned capital reserve is allocated to increase the capital, the total increased amount shall not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. The Corporation may not supplement its capital reserve unless surplus reserve is insufficient to cover its capital loss.

(XVIII) Retained Earnings

1. According to the Articles of Incorporation amended by the resolution of the shareholders' meeting on June 19, 2020, if there is any pre-tax net profit for the current period before deducting the remunerations of employees and directors, no less than 10%

shall be contributed as employee remuneration and no more than 5% as director remuneration; however, if the Corporation still has accumulated losses, it should reserve the amount in advance to make up for them.

Employee compensation can be paid in stock or in cash. The recipients include employees of controlled or affiliated companies meeting the conditions set by the Board of Directors. Director remuneration can only be paid in cash.

2. If there is a surplus in the annual final accounts of the Corporation, after paying taxes in accordance with the law and making up for previous losses, 10% shall be contributed as statutory surplus reserve, except when the statutory surplus reserve has reached the total capital of the Corporation. The special surplus reserve is contributed or reversed in accordance with the regulations of the competent authority. If there is still surplus and accumulated undistributed surplus at the beginning of the same period, the Board of Directors shall formulate a distribution proposal; when it is done by issuing new shares, it shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for resolution and distribution; in the case of cash, it shall be subject to a resolution of the Board of Directors.
3. The Corporation's dividend policy is determined by the Board of Directors based on the Corporation's capital and financial structure, operating conditions, capital budget and changes in internal and external environments. The Corporation is currently in the stage of operating growth, and must use the surplus to meet the needs of operating growth and investment funds. At this stage, a residual dividend policy is adopted. The principles of surplus distribution are as follows: Allocate no less than 20% of the distributable surplus of the year, determine the ratios of stock dividend and cash dividend according to the Corporation's capital needs, provided that the ratio of cash dividend shall not be less than 50%.
4. The legal reserve shall be exclusively used to cover accumulated deficit, to issue new stocks or distribute cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash dividends to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted provided that the balance of such reserve exceeds 25% of the Corporation’s paid-in capital.
5. In accordance with the regulations, the Group shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

6.

(1) On June 19, 2020, the Corporation passed the resolution of the shareholders' meeting to approve the surplus distribution plan. The surplus distribution plan for the year 2019 was as follows:

	2019	
	Amount	Dividends Per Share (NT$)
Legal reserve	$ 8,143	
Stock dividends	27,925	$ 0.20
Cash dividends	27,925	0.20
	$ 63,993	

(2) On July 27, 2021, the Corporation passed the resolution of the shareholders' meeting to approve the surplus distribution plan. The surplus distribution plan for the year 2020 was as follows:

	2020	
	Amount	Dividends Per Share (NT$)
Legal reserve	$ 10,108	
Special reserve	31,814	
Stock dividends	28,483	$ 0.20
Cash dividends	28,483	0.20
	$ 98,888	

(3) On March 8, 2022, the Corporation passed the resolution of the Board of Directors to approve the surplus distribution plan for the year 2021 as follows:

	2021	
	Amount	Dividends Per Share (NT$)
Legal reserve	$ 16,432	
Special reserve	56,008	
Stock dividends	36,316	0.25
Cash dividends	36,316	$ 0.25
	$ 145,072	

As of March 8, 2022, the above-mentioned proposal for distribution of surplus in 2021 has not been resolved by the shareholders' meeting.

(XIX) Operating Revenue

	2021	2020
Net sales revenue	$ 29,202,777	$ 26,742,589
Other operating revenue	936	109,984
	$ 29,203,713	$ 26,852,573

1. The Group's revenue is derived from goods transferred at a certain point in time, and its main product lines are key components for mobile communication products, wafers and thin film liquid crystal displays.

	2021	2020
Key components for mobile communication products (Mobile)	$ 19,983,520	$ 21,876,348
Wafers (Foundry)	4,507,842	2,415,661
Thin film liquid crystal displays (SDC)	4,243,455	1,725,629
Others	468,896	834,935
	$ 29,203,713	$ 26,852,573

2. Contract Liabilities

   The contract liabilities in relation to revenue from contracts with customers recognized by the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	January 1, 2020
Contract Liabilities			
Contract Liabilities - Advance Payment	$ 555,772	$ 49,518	$ 50,842

3. The recognized income for the current period of the contract liabilities is as follows:

	2021	2020
Net sales revenue	$ 49,657	$ 48,933

(XX) Other gains or losses

	2021	2020
Net foreign exchange losses	($ 24,487)	($ 58,516)
Impairment loss	-	(53,272)
Income from disposal of assets	1,032	-
Income from disposal of non-current assets to be sold (Note)	-	5,359
Gains on lease modifications	-	622

Gains (losses) on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	(410)	190
Measured at fair value through profit or loss Gains (losses) on financial assets	(3,942)	17,951
Others	(1,911)	(7,746)
	($ 29,718)	(95,412)

Note: Please refer to Note VI (XII) for details of the disposal gains of non-current assets for sale.

(XXI) Additional Information on the Nature of Fees

	2021	2020
Employee Benefits Expenses	$ 434,420	$ 324,834
Depreciation Expenses for Right-of-use Assets	16,174	18,083
Amortization Expenses for Intangible Assets	6,065	14,605
Depreciation Expenses for Property, Plant, and Equipment	5,051	3,780
	$ 461,710	$ 361,302

(XXII) Employee Benefits Expenses

	2021	2020
Salary Expenses	$ 388,324	$ 291,170
Expenses for Labor and Health Insurance	17,709	13,571
Pension Expenses	10,413	7,075
Personnel Service Expenses	17,974	13,018
	$ 434,420	$ 324,834

1. According to the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation, the Corporation shall contribute no less than 10% as the remuneration of employees and no more than 5% as the remuneration of directors if there is any balance after deducting the accumulated gains or losses according to the profit status of the current year.
2. The estimated amounts of employee remuneration of the Corporation in 2021 and 2020 were $20,797 and $11,045, respectively. The estimated amounts of director remuneration were $2,286 and $1,104, respectively, and the aforementioned amounts were charged to the remuneration expenses.

The estimation in 2021 was done according to the profit status as of the year based on the percentage stipulated in the Articles of Incorporation. The remunerations of employees and directors for 2021 as resolved by the Board of Directors were $20,797 and $2,286 respectively, of which the employee remuneration will be paid in cash.

The Board of Directors of the Corporation decided on March 5, 2021 to pay the actual remunerations of employees and directors for 2020 in cash at $11,045 and $1,104, respectively, which were consistent with the amounts recognized in the 2020 Financial Statements.

3. Information on employee remuneration and director remuneration approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation can be found at the Market Observation Post System.

(XXIII) Income Tax

1. Income tax expenses

Components of income tax expenses:

	2021	2020
Current income tax:		
Refundable Income Tax on Current Income	$ 17,688	$ 46,851
Surtax on Unappropriated Earnings	110	872
Prior Years' Income Tax Adjustments	12	552
Withholding Tax	6,539	1,248
Total Current Income Tax	24,349	49,523
Deferred Income Tax:		
Relating to Origination and Reversal of Temporary Differences	26,342	(16,927)
Income tax expenses	$ 50,691	$ 32,596

2. The relationship between income tax expense and accounting profit

	2021	2020
Income Tax Calculated at Statutory Rate	$ 55,747	47,978
Deferred Income Tax Assets Not Recognized for Taxable Losses	5,549	($ 17,824)
Impact of Items Not Recognized by Statutory Regulations	(25,053)	(27,956)
Change in Realizability Assessment of Deferred Income Tax Assets	31,540	6,674
Surtax on Unappropriated Earnings	110	872
Prior Years' Income Tax Adjustments	12	552
Income Tax Effect of Loss Carryforwards	(17,214)	-
Income tax expenses	$ 50,691	($ 32,596)

3. The amount of each deferred tax asset or liability arising from the temporary difference is as follows:

	2021			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Exchange Differences	December 31
Temporary differences:				
- Deferred income tax assets:				
Unrealized slow moving inventories and write-down	$ 4,664	($ 1,405)	$ -	$ 3,259
Future Depreciation Impact of Fixed Assets Lease-to-purchase				
Unrealized Losses on Exchange	2,690	(73)	-	2,617
Unrealized Losses on Financial Assets	8,703	3,625		12,328
Loss Carryforwards	43,202	(30,075)	(5)	13,122
Others	4,874	662	-	5,536
	64,133	27,266	(5)	36,862
- Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Unrealized Gains on Financial Assets	(1,421)	924	-	(497)
	$ 56,104	($ 26,342)	($ 5)	$ 36,365

	2020			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Exchange Differences	December 31
Temporary differences:				
- Deferred income tax assets:				
Unrealized slow moving inventories and write-down	$ 7,691	($ 3,027)	$ -	$ 4,664
Future Depreciation Impact of Fixed Assets Lease-to-purchase	2,763	(73)	-	2,690
Unrealized Losses on Exchange	3,409	5,294		8,703
Unrealized Losses on Financial Assets	2,265	(2,265)	-	-
Loss Carryforwards	27,671	15,720	(189)	43,202
Others	2,175	2,699	-	4,874
	45,974	18,348	(189)	64,133
- Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Unrealized Gains on Financial Assets	-	1,421	-	(1,421)
	$ 45,974	($ 16,927)	($ 189)	$ 62,712

4. The effective periods of the Group's unused tax losses and the relevant amounts of unrecognized deferred tax assets are as follows:

December 31, 2021

Year	Amount Filed/Assessed	Unused Amount	Unrecognized Deferred Tax Assets	Usable until Year
2012	Amount Assessed	$ 6,872	$ 6,872	2022
2013	Amount Assessed	41,176	41,176	2023
2014	Amount Assessed	87,654	87,654	2024
2015	Amount Assessed	81,312	81,312	2025
2016	Amount Assessed	79,617	79,617	2026
2017	Amount Assessed	201,637	201,636	2027
2018	Amount Assessed	355,757	288,535	2028
2019	Amount Assessed	13,274	13,274	2029
2020	Amount Filed	73,777	59,074	2030
		$ 941,076	$ 859,150	

December 31, 2020

Year	Amount Filed/Assessed	Unused Amount	Unrecognized Deferred Tax Assets	Usable until Year
2012	Amount Assessed	$ 6,872	$ 6,872	2022
2013	Amount Assessed	41,176	41,176	2023
2014	Amount Assessed	87,654	87,654	2024
2015	Amount Assessed	81,312	81,312	2025
2016	Amount Assessed	79,617	79,617	2026
2017	Amount Assessed	288,462	217,929	2027
2018	Amount Assessed	355,757	288,535	2028
2019	Amount Filed	13,274	13,274	2029
2020	Amount Estimated	94,766	32,488	2030
		$ 1,048,890	$ 848,857	

5. Deductible temporary differences not recognized as deferred tax assets:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Deductible Temporary Difference	$ 179,609	$ 222,131

6. The Corporation's profit-seeking business income tax settlement declaration was audited by the tax authority until 2019.

(XXIV) Earnings per Share

1. Basic and diluted earnings per share

	2021		
	After-tax Amount	Number of Outstanding Shares (in Thousands)	Earnings per Share (NT$)
Basic earnings per share			
Net Profit For the Period Attributable to Common Shareholders of the Parent	$ 164,317	145,265	$ 1.13
Diluted earnings per share			
Net Profit For the Period Attributable to Common Shareholders of the Parent	$ 164,317	145,265	
Effect of Potentially Dilutive Common Shares			
Employee compensation		1,486	
Profit Attributable to Common Shareholders of the Parent Plus Effect of All Potentially Dilutive Common Shares			
Net Profit Plus Effect of Potentially Dilutive Common Shares	$ 164,317	146,751	$ 1.12

	2020		
	After-tax Amount	Retroactive Adjustment of Number of Outstanding Shares (in Thousands)	Earnings per Share (NT$)
Basic earnings per share			
Net Profit For the Period Attributable to Common Shareholders of the Parent	$ 101,085	145,265	$ 0.70
Diluted earnings per share			

Net Profit For the Period Attributable to Common Shareholders of the Parent	$ 101,085	145,265	
Effect of Potentially Dilutive Common Shares			
Employee compensation		1,034	
Profit Attributable to Common Shareholders of the Parent Plus Effect of All Potentially Dilutive Common Shares			
Net Profit Plus Effect of Potentially Dilutive Common Shares	$ 101,085	146,299	$ 0.69

The above-mentioned retrospective adjustment of the number of outstanding shares in 2020 had been retrospectively adjusted in accordance with the ratio of surplus to capital increase in 2020.

(XXV) Supplementary Cash Flow Information

Investing activities with only partial cash payments:

	2021	2020
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	$ 27,357	$ 2,881
Add: Equipment payable at beginning of period	-	-
Less: Equipment payable at end of period	(230)	-
Cash paid for the period	$ 27,127	$ 2,881

(XXVI) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Fund-raising activities that affect cash flow

	2021			
	Short-term Loans	Short-term notes and bills payable	Lease liabilities	Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities
January 1	$ 3,380,857	$ -	$ 16,315	$ 3,397,172
Change in Cash Flows from Financing Activities	899,478	100,000	(15,540)	983,938
Other Non-cash Changes	-	-	20,149	20,149
Effect of exchange rate changes	72,598)	-	250	72,848
December 31	$ 4,207,737	$ 100,000	$ 20,674	$ 4,328,411

	2020			
	Short-term Loans	Short-term notes and bills payable	Lease liabilities	Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities
January 1	$ 3,235,663	$ -	$ 33,203	$ 3,268,866
Changes in financing cash flow	197,070	-	(17,642)	179,428
Other non-cash changes	-	-	1,393	1,393
Effect of exchange rate changes	51,876	-	2,147	49,729
December 31	$ 3,380,857	$ -	$ 16,315	$ 3,397,172

VII. Related Party Transactions

(I) Names and relations of related parties

Related Party	Relationship with the Group
Lee Hee Jun	Chairman of the Group
CoAsia Corporation	Individuals who Have a Significant
Samsung Electronics Taiwan Co., Ltd. (Samsung Taiwan)	Other related party
Samsung Semiconductor (Xi'an) Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Shanghai Samsung Semiconductor Co., Ltd. (Shanghai	Other related party
Samsung Display Co., Ltd. (Samung Display)	Other related party
Samsung Asia Pte. Ltd. and its subsidiary	Other related party
(Sanmsung Asia) (Note)	Other related party
Samsung Semiconductor Inc.	Other related party
Samsung Electronics Go., Ltd. (SEC)	Other related party
Samsung Electronics-Mechanics Vietnam Go., Ltd.	Other related party
HNT Electronics Corp.	Other related party
BSE Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Insignal Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Samsung India Electronics Pvt Ltd. (SIEL)	Other related party
CoAsia CM Co., Ltd.	Other related party
CoAsia SEMI Ltd. (CoAsia SEMI)	Other related party
CoAsia SEMI (Taiwan) Co., Ltd. (CoAsia SEMI Taiwan)	Other related party
CoAsia SEMI (Shanghai) Ltd. (CoAsia SEMI (Shanghai))	Other related party
CoAsia Nexell Co., Ltd.	Other related party
CoAsia Semi Vietnam Go., Ltd.	Other related party

Note: Including Samsung Electronics Singapore Pte. Ltd.

(II) Significant transactions with related party

1. Operating Revenue

	2021	2020
－Other related party	$ 1,082,893	$ 162,094
－Individuals who Have a Significant	-	935,278
Others	$ 1,082,893	$ 1,097,372

The Group's collection conditions for the above-mentioned related parties are by letter of credit at sight, OA 1 day to OA 30 days, monthly settlement 10 to 90 days, and advance payment. The sales price is not significantly different from that of ordinary customers.

2. Purchase of goods

	2021	2020
－Other related party		
Shanghai Samsung	$ 16,349,807	$ 9,078,152
Samsung Taiwan	5,634,487	2,171,942
SIEL	3,082,236	1,895,422
Samsung Asia	2,880,852	9,297,002
Others	303,109	2,473,920
	$ 28,250,491	$ 24,916,438

The purchase price is based on the regional agency price of other related parties, and the payment is made in 30~75 days per month, OA1~OA60 days and prepayment.

3. Receivables from related parties

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
－Other related party	$ 217,523	$ 31,230
－Individuals who Have a Significant	-	21,309
	$ 217,523	$ 52,539

Receivables from related parties are mainly from sales transactions, and their payments are mainly due 30 to 90 days after the monthly settlement. The accounts receivable are free of mortgage and interest.

4. Other receivables, net

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
－Other related party	$ 250	$ 19,553
CoAsia SEMI	98	3,841
Others	$ 348	$ 23,394

Part of the assets and liabilities of the group to be disposed of and for sale to be collected from other related parties (please refer to Note VI (XII) for details) and purchase discounts.

5. Financing provided to related parties

Make loans to related parties

Ending balance:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
－Other related party		
CoAsia SEMI	$ -	$ 31,328

The loan to CoAsia SEMI Taiwan was due to business transactions, and the condition of making the loan was to repay the loan within one year after the loan.

6. Research and development expenses

	2021	2020
Product development cost		
—Other related party		
CoAsia SEMI	$ 17,927	$ 28,013

The Corporation signed a product development contract with CoAsia SEMI in the third quarter of 2020. After the development was completed, the relevant patent rights belonged to the Corporation. The total contract price was US$1,580 thousand and paid in five installments. From the third quarter of 2020 to the end of the second quarter of 2021, the Corporation had paid US$1,580 thousand (approximately NT$45,940 thousand) in five installments.

CoAsia SEMI had completed related product development work at the end of the second quarter of 2021.

7. Prepayments

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
—Other related party		
Shanghai Samsung	$ 122,468	$ 335,639
Others	16,284	4,932
	$ 138,752	$ 340,571

Mainly the prepayments for goods.

8. Payables to related parties

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts Payable:		
—Other related party		
SEC	$ 23,540	$ 7,140
Samsung Taiwan	19,703	44,576
Others	316	2,047
	43,559	53,763
Others payables:		
—Other related party	1,184	68
—Individuals who have a significant influence	389	510
	1,573	578
Other current liabilities:		
—Other related party		
Samsung Display	49,759	-
	$ 94,891	$ 54,341

9. Asset transaction

In 2020, the property transactions with CoAsia SEMI, CoAsia SEMI (Shanghai) and CoAsia SEMI Taiwan, please refer to Note VI (XII) for details.

10. Guarantee

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Chairman of the Corporation provided joint guarantees for part of the Group's short-term loans. In addition, please refer to Table 2 for the details of the guarantees provided by the Corporation to its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2021.

(III) Information on Remuneration to the Management

	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	$ 127,888	$ 101,102
Retirement benefits	557	545
Termination benefits	-	4,791
	$ 128,445	$ 106,438

VIII. Pledged Assets

The details of the guarantee provided for the assets of the Group are as follows:

	Book value		
Assets	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Purpose of
Bank deposits (Recognized as financial assets at amortized cost)	$ 474,334	$ 409,046	Short-term loan facilities
Land and housing	124,749	126,690	Short-term loan
Assigned accounts	529,508	78,449	Short-term loan
	$ 1,128,591	$ 614,185	

IX. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group's major commitments and contingent liabilities are as follows:

1. The letters of guarantee issued by the Corporation to banks for the import of goods are all counted as $2,000.
2. Please refer to Note VII for the product development contracts entered into by the Corporation with related parties in 2020 and relevant commitments.

X. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

XI. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Please refer to Note VI (XVIII) 6.(3) for the details of the surplus distribution for 2021 proposed by the Board of Directors on March 8, 2022.

XII. Others

(I) Capital Management

The Group's capital management objectives are to ensure that the Group can continue to operate as a going concern, maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce capital costs, and provide remunerations to shareholders. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group monitors its capital using the debt-to-equity ratio, which is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' (excluding non-controlling interests) reported in the consolidated balance sheet plus net debt.

The Group's strategy in 2021 was the same as in 2020. As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group's debt-to-equity ratios were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Total loans	$ 4,307,73	$ 3,380,857
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	(519,580)	(692,100)
Net debt	$ 3,788,157	$ 2,688,757
Total equity	2,483,801	2,403,738
Total capital	$ 6,271,958	$ 5,092,495
Debt-to-equity ratio	60.40%	52.80%

(II) Financial Instruments

1. Category of financial instruments

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Financial assets		
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 26,419	$ 30,361
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 1)	257,633	182,4370
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 2)	4,856,310	3,983,701
	$ 5,140,362	$ 4,196,499

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (Note 2)	$ 5,146,036	$ 3,795,707
Lease liabilities	20,674	16,315
	$ 5,166,710	$ 3,812,022

Note 1: It is an account receivable that is expected to execute a fostering in the future.

Note 2: Financial assets measured by amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured by amortized cost, accounts receivable (including related parties) that are not expected to be fostered in the future, other receivables (including related parties) and guarantee deposits paid; financial liabilities measured by amortized cost include short-term borrowings, short-term bills payable, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables (including related parties) and guarantee deposits received.

2. Risk management policies

(1) The risk control undertaken by the Group is influenced by the needs of the customer-oriented consumer electronics industry and the supply of products by suppliers. In order to meet the above requirements, the Group adopts a comprehensive risk management and control system to identify all risks of the Group (including market risk, credit risk and operational risk) and measure various risks, so that the Group's management can effectively control and measure market risk, credit risk and operational risk.

(2) Risk management is carried out by the Finance Department of the Corporation in accordance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Corporation's Finance Department is responsible for identifying, assessing and avoiding financial risks through close cooperation with the Corporation's operating units. The Board of Directors has written principles for overall risk management and written policies on specific areas and matters such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of surplus liquidity.

3. The natures and extents of material financial risks

(1) Market risk

Foreign Exchange Risk

A. The Group's main purchases and sales are denominated in U.S. dollars, and the fair value will vary with market exchange rate fluctuations. However, the Group's holdings of foreign currency assets and liabilities and the timing of receipt and payment can offset market risks. If there is a short-term position gap, option trading will be conducted to avoid possible risks, so it is not expected to generate significant market risks.

B. The Group's business involves certain non-functional currencies (the functional currency of the Corporation and some subsidiaries is New Taiwan dollar, and the functional currency of some subsidiaries is Hong Kong dollar and Singapore dollar). Information on foreign currency assets and liabilities affected by fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2021			
	Foreign currencies (NT$ thousand)	Exchange Rate	Carrying amount (NT$)	
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
US$: NT$	$ 131,236	27.68	$	3,632,612
US$: HK$	110,439	7.80		3,056,952
US$: SG$	37,656	1.35		1,042,318
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
US$: NT$	87,832	27.68		2,431.190
US$: HK$	118,292	7.80		3,274,323
US$: SG$	28,303	1.35		783,427

	December 31, 2020			
	Foreign currencies (NT$ thousand)	Exchange Rate	Carrying amount (NT$)	
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
US$: NT$	$ 95,942	27.68	$	2,732,428
US$: HK$	80,326	7.80		2,287,684
US$: SG$	36,075	1.35		1,027,416
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
US$: NT$	70,109	27.68		1,996,704
US$: HK$	101,801	7.80		2,899,292
US$: SG$	27,746	1.35		790,206

C. The total exchange losses (including realized and unrealized) of the Group's monetary items due to fluctuations in exchange rates were aggregated in 2021 and 2020 to $24,487 and $58,516, respectively.

D. The foreign currency market risk analysis of the Group due to significant exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	2021		
	Range of change	Effect on profit and loss	Effect on other comprehensive
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
US$: NT$	1%	$ 36,326	$ -
US$: HK$	1%	30,570	-
US$: SG$	1%	10,423	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
US$: NT$	1%	24,312	-
US$: HK$	1%	32,743	-
US$: SG$	1%	7,834	-

	2020		
	Range of change	Effect on profit and loss	Effect on other comprehensive
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
US$: NT$	1%	$ 27,324	$ -
US$: HK$	1%	22,877	-
US$: SG$	1%	10,274	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
US$: NT$	1%	19,967	-
US$: HK$	1%	28,993	-
US$: SG$	1%	7,902	-

Price Risk

Equity commodities invested by the Group are affected by changes in market prices, but the positions held by the Group are not significant, and a stop loss point has been set, so no significant market risk is expected.

Cash Flow and Fair Value Interest Rate Risk

In 2021 and 2020, some of the Group's short-term borrowings were debts with floating interest rates. Therefore, changes in market interest rates will cause the effective interest rates of short-term borrowings to fluctuate, which will cause fluctuations in future cash flows. When the market interest rate increases by 1%, it will increase the Group's cash outflows by $42,077 and $33,809, respectively.

(2) Credit risk

A. The Group's credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group due to the failure of the customer or counterparty to a financial instrument to perform its contractual obligations, mainly arising from the counterparty's inability to settle accounts receivable paid on terms of collection and the contractual cash flows reclassified as investment with debt instruments measured at amortized costs.

B. The Group establishes credit risk management from a Corporation perspective. For banks and financial institutions, only those with an independent credit rating of at least "A" can be accepted as transaction counterparties. According to the internal credit policy, each operating entity and each new customer within the Group must conduct management and credit risk analysis before setting the terms and conditions for payment and delivery. Internal risk control is to assess the credit quality of customers by taking into account their financial status, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set by the Board of Directors based on internal or external ratings, and the use of credit lines is regularly monitored.

C. The Group adopts the following premises as the bases for judging whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since original recognition:

When the contract payment is overdue for more than 30 days according to the agreed payment terms, it is deemed that the credit risk of the financial asset has increased significantly since the original recognition.

D. The Group is deemed to have breached the contract when the payment is overdue for more than 90 days according to the agreed payment terms.

E. The Group uses a simplified approach to estimate expected credit losses on the basis of an allowance matrix for accounts receivable from customers based on the characteristics of the type of customers.

F. The parent company and subsidiaries of the Group are included in the prosperity observation report of the Taiwan Economic Research Institute and the prosperity indicators of the National Development Commission, respectively. Consideration of future forward-looking adjustment of the loss rate established according to historical and current information in a specific period to estimate the allowance losses of accounts receivable (including related parties), and the preparation matrices as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	Not Past Due	Up to 30 days past due	Up to 60 days past due	Up to 90 days past due	More than 90 days	Total
December 31, 2021						
Expected loss rate	0.03%	0.03%~0.07%	0.77%~8.33%	5.73%~27.35%	100.00%	
Total book value	$ 4,063,020	$ 14,929	$ 42	$ -	$ 29,814	$ 41,107,805
Loss allowances	1,087	10	-	-	29,814	30,911

	Not Past Due	Up to 30 days past due	Up to 60 days past due	Up to 90 days past due	More than 90 days	Total
December 31, 2020						
Expected loss rate	0.01%~0.06%	0.07%~5.00%	0.77%~8.33%	8.33%~9.36%	100.00%	
Total book value	$ 2,930,870	$ 27,787	$ 37	$ 545	$ 26,662	$ 2,985,901
Loss allowances	1,652	38	-	51	26,662	28,403

G. The aging analysis of the Group's accounts receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2021 Accounts Receivable	December 31, 2020 Accounts Receivable
Not Past Due	$ 4,063,020	$ 2,930,870
Up to 30 days past due	14,929	27,787
31-60 days	42	37
60-90 days	-	545
More than 90 days	29,814	26,662
	$ 4,107,805	$ 2,985,901

The above aging schedule was based on the number of days past due from the end of the credit term.

H. The Table of Changes in Allowance Losses of Accounts Receivable (Including Related Parties) that the Group adopts a simplified practice is as follows:

	2021 Accounts Receivable
January 1	$ 28,403
Reversal of impairment loss	3,771
Effect of exchange rate changes	(1,263)
December 31	$ 30,911

	2020 Accounts Receivable
January 1	($ 31,462)
Reversal of impairment loss	1,697
Effect of exchange rate changes	1,362
December 31	$ 28,403

I. The Group's financial assets and other receivables (including related parties) measured at amortized cost are all financial assets with low credit risk. Therefore, the allowance loss for the period is measured at the 12-month expected credit loss amount. There are no circumstances where significant allowance losses are provided.

(3) Liquidity risk

A. Cash flow forecasting is performed by each operating entity of the Group and compiled by the Group’s Finance Department. The Group's Finance Department monitors rolling forecasts of the group’s liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs, so as to avoid the Group to violate the relevant borrowing limits or terms. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Group’s debt financing plans, covenant compliance, and compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets.

B. When the remaining cash held by the Group exceeds the need for the management of working capital, the Group's Finance Department will invest the remaining funds in interest-bearing demand deposits, time deposits, money market deposits and marketable securities, and the instruments of its choice have an appropriate maturity date or sufficient liquidity to meet the above forecast and provide sufficient dispatch levels.

C. The following table shows the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities, grouped by relevant maturity dates. Non-derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The contractual cash flow amounts disclosed in the table below are undiscounted amounts.

December 31, 2021	Within 1 year	1-2 year(s)	2-3 years	Over 3 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Lease liabilities	$ 12,944	$ 6,737	$ 1,202	$ 95

December 31, 2020	Within 1 year	1-2 year(s)	2-3 years	Over 3 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Lease liabilities	$ 7,920	$ 5,302	$ 3,607	$ 238

Except as stated above, the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities are due within one year.

The Group does not expect that the timing of the cash flows for the maturity analysis will occur significantly earlier, or that the actual amounts will be significantly different.

(III) Information on Fair Value

1. The levels of evaluation techniques used to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments are defined as follows:

   Level 1: Quotes (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities on the measurement date. An active market is one in which transactions of assets or liabilities occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

   Level 2: Direct or indirect observable inputs for assets or liabilities other than those included in level 1 quotes.

   Level 3: An unobservable input for an asset or liability.

2. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

   The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost, net accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties), short-term borrowings, short-term notes payable, accounts payable (including related parties) and other payables (including related parties) are reasonable approximations of fair value.

3. Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified by the Group on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and the level of fair value. The relevant information is as follows:

	December 31, 2021		
	Fair value		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	$ 4,734	$ -	$ 21,685
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income			
Accounts receivable from expected excecution	-	257,633	-
	$ 4,734	$ 257,633	$ 21,685

	December 31, 2020		
	Fair value		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	$ 4,880	$ -	$ 25,481
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income			
Accounts receivable from expected excecution	-	182,437	-
	$ 4,880	$ 182,437	$ 25,481

4. The methods and assumptions used by the Group to measure fair value are described below:

(1) The fair value of financial instruments is obtained by evaluation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotations. The fair value obtained through evaluation techniques may be calculated by referring to the current fair value of other financial instruments with substantially similar conditions and characteristics, discounted cash flow method or other evaluation techniques, including the use of models based on market information available on the consolidated balance sheet date.

(2) The Group incorporates credit risk assessment adjustments into the calculation of the fair value of financial instruments and non-financial instruments to reflect counterparty credit risk and the Group's credit quality, respectively.

5. In 2021 and 2020, there was no transfer between the first class and the second class.

6. Changes in level 3 in 2021 and 2020:

	2021
	Non-derivative financial instruments
January 1	$ 25,481
Losses recognized in profit or loss	
Non-operating expenses	(3,796)
December 31	$ 21,685

	2020
	Non-derivative financial instruments
January 1	$ 7,428
Losses recognized in profit or loss	
Non-operating expenses	18,071
Effect of exchange rate changes	($ 18)
December 31	$ 25,481

7. There was no transfer in or out from level 3 in 2021 and 2020.

8. The quantitative information about the significant unobservable input value of the evaluation model used in level 3 fair value measurement item and the sensitivity analysis of the change in the significant unobservable input value are explained as follows:

	Fair value on December 31, 2021	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input value	Relationship between input value and fair value
Non-derivative equity instruments: Shares from unlisted companies	$ 21,685	Comparable to the price-to-book multiplier and	the price-to-earning multiplier of listed companies	The higher the multiplier, the higher the fair value

	Fair value on December 31, 2020	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input value	Relationship between input value and fair value
Non-derivative equity instruments: Shares from unlisted companies	$ 25,481	Comparable to the price-to-book multiplier and	the price-to-earning multiplier of listed companies	The higher the multiplier, the higher the fair value

9. The Group selects the evaluation model and evaluation parameters after careful evaluation, but the use of different evaluation models or evaluation parameters may lead to different evaluation results. For financial assets and financial liabilities classified as Level 3, if the evaluation parameters change, the impacts on the current gains or losses or other composite gains or losses are as follows:

			December 31, 2021			
			Recognized in profit or loss		Recognized in other comprehensive income	
	Input value	Change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
Financial assets						
Equity instruments	the price-to-earning multiplier of listed companies	±1%				
			$ 217	($ 217)	$ -	$ -

			December 31, 2020			
			Recognized in profit or loss		Recognized in other comprehensive income	
	Input value	Change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
Financial assets						
Equity instruments	the price-to-earning multiplier of listed companies	±1%				
			$ 255	($ 255)	$ -	$ -

XIII. Supplementary Disclosures

(I) Information on Significant Transactions

According to the provisions of the Financial Reporting Standards for Issuers of Securities, the relevant matters related to the Group's major transactions in 2021 are as follows. In addition, the information to be disclosed by the investee companies is partly prepared based on the financial statements of the companies that have not been audited by the CPAs for the same period, and the following transactions with subsidiaries have been written off when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. The following disclosure information is for reference.

1. Loans provided for others: Please refer to Table 1 for details.
2. Endorsements/guarantees provided for others: Please refer to Table 2 for details.
3. Securities held at end of period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures): Please refer to Table 3 for details.
4. Accumulated purchase or sale of the same securities amounting to NT$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
5. Acquisition of property amounting to NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital or more: None.
6. Disposal of property amounting to NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital or more: None.
7. Purchases or sales with related parties amounting to NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-up capital or more: Please refer to Table 4 for details.
8. Receivables from related parties amounting to NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-up capital or more: Please refer to Table 5 for details.
9. Derivatives transactions: None.
10. Relationships and significant transactions between the parent company and subsidiaries and their amounts: Please refer to Table 6 for details.

(II) Information on Investee Companies

Information on the name, region and so on of the investee companies (excluding investee companies in mainland China) : Please refer to Table 7 for details.

(III) Information on Investments in Mainland China

1. Basic information: Please refer to Table 8 for details.
2. Significant transactions directly or indirectly through third-region businesses and investee companies that have reinvested in mainland China: None.

(IV) Information on Major Shareholders

Information on major shareholders: Please refer to Table 9 for details.

XIV. Division Information

(I) General Information

The Group is mainly engaged in the industry of mobile communication products, and the Chairman of the Group evaluates the performance and allocates resources of the Group's businesses as a whole, and three reporting divisions are identified in the Group. The management of the Group has identified the reporting divisions based on the reporting information used by the Chairman to make decisions, and has been operating the business from the perspective of business entities.

There has been no material change in the basis of the Group's division of corporate components and the measurement basis of the division information during the current period.

(II) Division Information

The Chairman of the Group evaluates the performance of the operating division based on net profit after tax.

(III) Information on Divisional Gains or Losses, Assets and Liabilities and Reconciliation

Reportable division information provided to the chief operating decision maker is as follows:

2021:

	Mobile communication products (CoAsia Taiwan)	Mobile communication products (CoAsia Hong Kong Group)	Mobile communication products (CoAsia Singapore Group)	Others	Adjustments and write-off	Total
Divisional revenue						
External revenue	$ 8,324,856	$ 15,935,978	$ 3,805,345	$ 1,137,534	$ -	$ 29,203,713
Internal revenue	6,239,519	314,920	2,581,261	14,877	(9,150,577)	-
Divisional revenue	$ 14,564,375	$ 16,250,898	$ 6,386,606	$ 1,152,411	($ 9,150,577)	$ 29,203,713
Divisional gains or losses	$ 184,887	$ 98,384	$ 79,710	($ 28,388)	($ 119,523)	$ 215,070
Divisional gains or losses include:						
Depreciation and amortization expenses	($ 13,361)	($ 11,548)	($ 1,901)	($ 480)	($ -)	($ 27,290)
Interest income	$ 1,176	$ 833	$ 82	$ 568	($ 1,262)	$ 1,397
Interest expenses	($ 36,960)	($ 24,691)	$ 29,071	($ 1,926)	$ 23,578	($ 69,070)
Income tax expenses	($ 20,570)	($ 16,665)	($ 13,456)	$ -	$ -	($ 50,691)
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	$ 129,251	($ 7,078)	$ -	$ -	($ 122,173)	$ -
Segment assets						
Total assets	$ 5,348,824	$ 4,952,147	$ 1,371,379	$ 405,861	($ 3,795,069)	$ 8,283,142
Segment assets include:						
Investments accounted for using the equity method (include other non-current liabilities transferred)	$ 1,254,451	$ -	$ -	$ -	($ 1,259,846)	($ 5,395)
Segment liabilities						
Total liabilities	$ 2,865,023	$ 4,312,198	$ 815,154	$ 334,639	($ 2,522,988)	$ 5,804,026

2020:

	Mobile communication products (CoAsia Taiwan)	Mobile communication products (CoAsia Hong Kong Group)	Mobile communication products (CoAsia Singapore Group)	Others	Adjustments and write-off	Total
Divisional revenue						
External revenue	$ 3,882,373	$ 12,732,540	$ 9,318,682	$ 918,978	$ -	$ 26,852,573
Internal revenue	5,973,010	67,716	2,475,900	5,934	(8,522,560)	-
Divisional revenue	$ 9,855,383	$ 12,800,256	$ 11,794,582	$ 924,912	($ 8,522,560)	$ 26,852,573
Divisional gains or losses	$ 88,516	$ 44,915	$ 211,651	($ 76,088)	($ 140,278)	$ 128,716
Divisional gains or losses include:						
Depreciation and amortization expenses	($ 9,820)	($ 19,264)	($ 2,915)	($ 4,469)	$ -	($ 36,468)
Interest income	$ 732	$ 3,214	$ 103	$ 1,452	($ 2,921)	$ 2,580
Interest expenses	($ 37,821)	($ 24,445)	$ 33,345	($ 882)	$ 21,180	($ 75,313)
Income tax expenses	$ 12,569	($ 7,557)	($ 37,608)	$ -	$ -	($ 32,596)
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	$ 139,781	$ -	$ -	$ -	($ 139,781)	$ -
Segment assets						
Total assets	$ 4,762,452	$ 3,694,675	$ 1,448,906	$ 283,789	($ 3,870,472)	$ 6,319,350
Segment assets include: Investments accounted for using the equity method (include other non-current liabilities transferred)	$ 1,183,910	$ -	$ -	$ -	($ 1,189,305)	($ 5,395)
Segment liabilities						
Total liabilities	$ 2,358,714	$ 3,117,963	$ 931,085	$ 182,116	($ 2,669,519)	$ 3,920,359

(IV) Product Category and Service Category Information

The detailed composition of the Group's income balances in 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
Key components for mobile communication products (Mobile)	$ 19,983,520	$ 21,876,348
Wafers (Foundry)	4,507,842	2,415,661
Thin film liquid crystal displays (SDC)	4,243,455	1,725,629
Others	468,896	834,935
	$ 29,203,713	$ 2,685,257

(V) Regional Information

The regional information of the Group in 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	2021		2020	
Region	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
Taiwan	$ 5,962,745	$ 186,229	$ 2,033,264	$ 168,256
Asia	23,107,426	28,102	24,701,975	23,260
America	110,737	-	117,334	-
Europe	22,805	-	-	-
	$ 29,203,713	$ 214,331	$ 26,852,573	$ 191,516

Note: Revenue is classified based on the country of the customer; Asia refers to Asia excluding Taiwan.

(VI) Important Customer Information

The Group's important customer information in 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Sales	Division	Sales	Division
Customer A	$ 3,739,038	CoAsia Taiwan Group	$ 864,344	CoAsia Taiwan Group
Customer B	2,206,979	CoAsia Singapore Group	8,574,667	CoAsia Singapore Group

CoAsia Electronics Corp. and Its Subsidiaries

Loans provided for others

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Table 1

Unit: NT$ thousand
(unless stated otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Financing Company	Borrower	Transaction Item	Related Party	Maximum outstanding balance for the period	Ending balance	Actual Amount Drawn	Interest Rate	Nature for Financing (Note 2)	Business Transaction Amount	Reason for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Bad Debt	Collateral		Limit on Loans Provided to a Single Party (Note 3)	Total Limit on Loans Provided (Note 3)	Remark
													Name	Value			
0	CoAsia Electronics Corp.	CoAsia Korea Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related party	Yes	$ 83,580	$ 83,040	$ -	To comply with the contract	2	$ -	Operating capital	$ -	-	$ -	$ 248,380	$ 993,520	
0	CoAsia Electronics Corp.	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	Other receivables - related party	Yes	199,745	193,760	-	To comply with the contract	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	248,380	993,520	
0	CoAsia Electronics Corp.	CoAsia Electronics Corp. (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Other receivables - related party	Yes	199,745	193,760	-	To comply with the contract	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	248,380	993,520	
0	CoAsia Electronics Corp.	Studybank Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related party	Yes	200	200	-	To comply with the contract	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	248,380	993,520	
0	CoAsia Electronics Corp.	Coasia Semi Taiwan Limited	Other receivables - related party	Yes	45,085	-	-	To comply with the contract	1	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	248,380	993,520	
1	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	CoAsia Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related party	Yes	24,991	-	-	To comply with the contract	2	-	Accounts receivable beyond the normal credit period are transferred to be loans provided	-	-	-	639,702	639,702	
1	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	CoAsia Electronics Corp. (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Other receivables - related party	Yes	142,675	138,400	-	To comply with the contract	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	639,702	639,702	
1	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	CoAsia Electronics Corp.	Other receivables - related party	Yes	285,350	276,800	-	To comply with the contract	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	639,702	639,702	
1	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	Coasia Semi Limited	Other receivables - related party	Yes	30,448	30,448	-	To comply with the contract	1	152,331	Operating capital				152,331	639,702	
2	CoAsia Electronics Corp. (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	Other receivables - related party	Yes	142,675	138,400	-	To comply with the contract	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	556,225	556,225	
2	CoAsia Electronics Corp. (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	CoAsia Electronics Corp.	Other receivables - related party	Yes	142,675	138,400	-	To comply with the contract	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	556,225	556,225	

Note 1: The numbers filled are described as follows:

(1). For the issuer, fill in 0.

(2). The investee company is numbered sequentially starting from Arabic number 1 according to the company type.

Note 2： The nature of the loans provided are explained as follows:

(1). Fill in 1 for those who has business relationship.

(2). Fill in 2 for those who needs short-term financing.

Note 3: (1). The Company' s aggregate amount of loans to others is limited to 40% of the net worth, and the amount of loans to others shall not exceed 10% of the net worth to an individual enterprise. Net worth amounted to 2,483,801 as of December 31, 2021.

(2). For the foreign companies with 100% voting shares directly and indirectly held by CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited to the parent company of the group, the aggregate amount of loans to others is limited to 100% of the net worth, and the amount of loans to others shall not exceed 100% of the net worth to an individual enterprise.

(3). For the foreign companies with 100% voting shares directly and indirectly held by CoAsia Electronics Corp.(Singapore) Pte. Ltd to the parent company of the group, the aggregate amount of loans to others is limited to 100% of the net worth, and the amount of loans to others shall not exceed 100% of the net worth to an individual enterprise.

CoAsia Electronics Corp. and Its Subsidiaries

Endorsements/Guarantees Provided for Others

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Table 2

Unit: NT$ thousand
(unless stated otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Endorser/ Guarantor	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limit on Endorsements/ Guarantees Provided for Single Entity	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Balance for the Period	Endorsement and Guarantee Ending Balance	Actual Amount Drawn	Amount of Endorsements/ Guarantees Collateralized by Property	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsements/ Guarantees to Net Worth per Latest Financial Statements	Endorsement/ Guarantee Ceiling (Note 3)	Endorsements/ Guarantees Provided by Parent for Subsidiary	Endorsements/ Guarantees Provided by Subsidiary for Parent	Endorsements/ Guarantees Provided for Subsidiary in Mainland China	Remark
		Name of Company	Relationship (Note 2)											
0	CoAsia Electronics Corp.	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	1,3	$ 2,483,801	$ 1,624,440	$ 1,624,440	$ 849,400	$ -	65.40%	$ 3,725,702	Y	N	N	
0	CoAsia Electronics Corp.	CoAsia Electronics Corp.(Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	1,2	2,483,801	1,719,540	1,702,320	1,702,320	-	68.54%	3,725,702	Y	N	N	

Note 1: The numbers filled are described as follows:
(1). For the issuer, fill in 0.
(2). The investee company is numbered sequentially starting from Arabic number 1 according to the company type.

Note 2： The relationships between endorsers/guarantors and endorsees/guarantees are categorized into the following 6 types. Please specify the type:
(1). Companies with which the Company conducts business.
(2). Subsidiaries in which the Group directly holds more than 50% of their common stocks.
(3). Investee companies in which the Company and its subsidiaries collectively hold more than 50% of their common stocks.
(4). The parent company which holds, directly or indirectly through a subsidiary, more than 50% of its outstanding common stocks.
(5). Companies in same type of business and providing mutual endorsements/guarantees in favor of each other in accordance with the contractual obligations in order to fulfill the needs of the construction project.
(6). Shareholders making endorsements/guarantees for their mutually invested company in proportion to their shareholding ratio.

Note 3: The Company’s aggregate amount of limit of endorsement for external entities is limited to 150% of the net worth, and the amount of limit of endorsement for single enterprise shall not exceed 10% of the net worth to an individual enterprise while not more than 100% for a single affiliate.

Note 4: In 2021, the handling fee charged by the Company to CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited for the above-mentioned endorsement guarantee amounted to $7,737 (recorded as other income), and the outstanding amount as of December 31, 2021 amounted to $2,072.

Note 5: In 2021, the handling fee charged by the Company to CoAsia Electronics Corp.(Singapore) Pte. Ltd. for the above-mentioned endorsement guarantee amounted to $15,040 (recorded as other income), and the outstanding amount as of December 31, 2021 amounted to $2,547.

CoAsia Electronics Corp. and Its Subsidiaries

Securities held at end of period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures)

December 31, 2021

Table 3

Unit: NT$ thousand

(unless stated otherwise)

Company Holding Securities	Type and Name of Securities	Relationship with Issuer of Securities	Ledger Account	Ending Balance				Remark
				Number of Shares	Carrying amount	Shareholding %	Fair value	
CoAsia Electronics Corp.	Merian Global Dynamic Bond Fund B USD Acc	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	-	$ 4,734	-	$ 4,734	
CoAsia Electronics Corp.	Common and preferred stocks of Insignal Co. Ltd	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	10,770	21,685	12.5%	21,685	
CoAsia Korea Co. Ltd.	Stocks of Bobbintel Inc.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	425,000	-	14%	-	

CoAsia Electronics Corp. and Its Subsidiaries

Purchases or Sales with Related Parties Amounting to NT$100 Million or 20% of Paid-up Capital or More

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Table 4

Unit: NT$ thousand
(unless stated otherwise)

Purchasing (Selling) Company	Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction Situation				Unusual Transaction Terms and Reasons (Note 1)		Notes and Accounts Receivable (Payable)		(Notes 2)
			Purchases (Sales)	Amount	Percentage of Total Purchases (Sales)	Credit Period	Unit Price	Credit Period	Balance	Percentage of Total Notes and Accounts Receivable (Payable)	
CoAsia Electronics Corp.	Shanghai Samsung Semiconductor Co.,Ltd.	Other related party	Purchase of goods	$ 7,866,222	52%	Prepayments for goods	The purchase price is based on the regional distribution price of other related parties	It refers to the transaction nature of a single purchasing vendor.	$ -	-	
CoAsia Electronics Corp.	Samsung Electronics Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Other related party	Purchase of goods	5,634,487	37%	OA 1 day; prepayments for goods	The purchase price is based on the regional distribution price of other related parties	It refers to the transaction nature of a single purchasing vendor.	19,703	(9%)	
CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	Shanghai Samsung Semiconductor Co.,Ltd.	Other related party	Purchase of goods	8,483,585	51%	Prepayments for goods	The purchase price is based on the regional distribution price of other related parties	It refers to the transaction nature of a single purchasing vendor.	-	-	
CoAsia Electronics Corp.(Singapore) Pte.Ltd.	Samsung Electronics Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Other related party	Purchase of goods	2,880,852	46%	OA 2 days	The purchase price is based on the regional distribution price of other related parties	It refers to the transaction nature of a single purchasing vendor.	316	(1%)	
CoAsia Electronics Corp.(Singapore) Pte.Ltd.	Samsung India Electronics Pvt Ltd.	Other related party	Purchase of goods	3,082,236	49%	OA 2 days	The purchase price is based on the regional distribution price of other related parties	It refers to the transaction nature of a single purchasing vendor.	-	-	
CoAsia Korea Co., Ltd	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	Other related party	Purchase of goods	241,482	22%	75 days from end of month	The purchase price is based on the regional distribution price of other related parties	It refers to the transaction nature of a single purchasing vendor.	23,540	(10%)	
CoAsia Korea Co., Ltd	CoAsia CM Co., Ltd.	Other related party	Sales	(930,154)	81%	30 days from end of month	-	-	(105,827)	94%	
CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	Coasia Semi Limited	Other related party	Sales	(152,331)	1%	90 days from end of month			(111,696)	4%	
CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	CoAsia Electronics Corp.(Singapore) Pte.Ltd.	Sister company of the same group	Sales	(221,208)	1%	60 days from end of month	-	-	(43,350)	2%	
CoAsia Electronics Corp.(Singapore) Pte.Ltd.	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	Sister company of the same group	Sales	(1,696,951)	27%	60 days from end of month	-	-	(570,836)	67%	
CoAsia Electronics Corp.(Singapore) Pte.Ltd.	CoAsia Electronics Corp.	Subsidiaries	Sales	(140,820)	2%	60 days from end of month	-	-	(36,012)	4%	
CoAsia Electronics Corp.(Singapore) Pte.Ltd.	CoAsia Korea Co., Ltd.	Sister company of the same group	Sales	(726,532)	11%	40 days from end of month	-	-	(202,377)	24%	
CoAsia Electronics Corp.	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	Subsidiaries	Sales	(6,237,530)	41%	60 days from end of month	-	-	(1,509,061)	55%	

Note 1: If the related party transaction terms are different from the normal transaction terms, the differences and reasons shall be stated in the column of unit price and credit period.
Note 2: For those who have advance receipt (prepayment), the reason, contract terms, amount and the difference from the normal transaction type should be stated in the remarks column.
Note 3: The paid-in capital is the paid-in capital of the parent company. For issuers with shares of no-par value or of par value which is not NT$10 per share, the regulation regarding the 20% of the paid-in capital is calculated by the 10% equity attributable to owners of the parent company on the balance sheet.
Note 4: The disclosure method of the transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries is in terms of assets and income, and its relative transactions are no longer disclosed.

CoAsia Electronics Corp. and Its Subsidiaries

Receivables from related parties reached NT$ 100 million or 20% and above of paid-in capital

December 31, 2021

Table 5

Unit: NT$ thousand

(unless stated otherwise)

Company recorded under account receivables	Counterparty	Relationship	Receivables from related parties (Note 1)	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables from related parties		Receivables from related parties (Note 3)	Allowance for Bad Debt
					Amount	Action taken		
CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	Coasia Semi Limited	Other related party	$ 111,696	2.73	$ -	-	$ 9,210	$ -
CoAsia Electronics Corp.	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	Subsidiary	1,509,061	3.98	-	-	465,316	-
CoAsia Electronics Corp.(Singapore) Pte.Ltd.	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	Sister company of the same group	570,836	2.64	-	-	-	-
CoAsia Electronics Corp.(Singapore) Pte.Ltd.	CoAsia Korea Co., Ltd.	Sister company of the same group	202,377	5.52	-	-	83,935	-
CoAsia Korea Co., Ltd.	CoAsia CM Co., Ltd.	Other related party	105,827	13.57	-	-	105,827	-

Note 1: Please fill in separately according to related party' s accounts receivable , notes receivable, other receivables...etc.
Note 2: The paid-in capital is the paid-in capital of the parent company. For issuers with shares of no-par value or of par value which is not NT$10 per share, the regulation regarding the 20% of the paid-in capital is calculated by the 10% equity attributable to owners of the parent company on the balance sheet.
Note 3: It mainly refers to other receivables arising from the loan provided, so there is no need to calculate the turnover rate.
Note 4: It refers to the amount repatriated after the period as of February 16, 2022.

CoAsia Electronics Corp. and Its Subsidiaries

Intercompany Relationships and Significant Intercompany Transactions Between Parent and Subsidiaries and Between Subsidiaries

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Table 6

Unit: NT$ thousand (unless stated otherwise)

				Description of Transactions			
No.(Note 1)	Name of Trader	Counterparty	Relationship with the Trader (Note 2)	Ledger Account	Amount	Transaction Term	Percentage of Consolidated Total Revenue or Total Assets (Note 3)
0	CoAsia Electronics Corp.	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	1	Sales revenue (cost)	$ 6,237,530	Same as normal transactions	21%
0	CoAsia Electronics Corp.	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	1	Accounts receivable	1,509,061	Same as normal transactions	18%
1	CoAsia Electronics Corp.(Singapore) Pte.Ltd.	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	3	Sales revenue (cost)	1,696,951	Same as normal transactions	6%
1	CoAsia Electronics Corp.(Singapore) Pte.Ltd.	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	3	Accounts receivable	570,836	Same as normal transactions	7%
1	CoAsia Electronics Corp.(Singapore) Pte.Ltd.	CoAsia Korea Co., Ltd	3	Sales revenue (cost)	726,532	Same as normal transactions	2%

Note 1: The information on business dealings between the parent company and subsidiaries should be numbered according to the following method:
(1). For the parent company, fill in 0.
(2). Subsidiaries are numbered sequentially starting from Arabic number 1 according to the company type.

Note 2: Three types of the relationship with the trader as below and remark it by type only. (There is no need to repeat disclosure if it is the same transaction between parent and subsidiary or between subsidiaries. For example: For transactions between the parent company and subsidiaries, if the parent company has already disclosed, the subsidiary does not need to disclose it repeatedly; for transactions between subsidiaries and subsidiaries, if one of its subsidiaries has been disclosed, the other subsidiary does not need to disclose it repeatedly):
(1). The parent company to subsidiaries.
(2). Subsidiaries to the parent company.
(3). Subsidiaries to subsidiaries.

Note 3: For calculation on the ratio of transaction amount to consolidated total revenue or total assets, ending balance to consolidated total assets is used to calculate for those belongs to items on the balance sheet; mid-term cumulative balance to consolidated total revenue is used to calculate for those belongs to items on the income statement.
Note 4: It is up to the company to decide whether the important transactions in this table should be listed or not based on the principle of materiality.
Note 5: Individual transactions not exceeding NT$300 million will not be disclosed.

CoAsia Electronics Corp. and Its Subsidiaries

Names, Locations And Relevant Information of Investee Companies (excluding mainland China investee companies)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Table 7

Unit: NT$ thousand
(unless stated otherwise)

Name of Investor	Name of Investee (Note 1, 2)	Location	Primary Business Activities	Initial Investment Amount		Ending Balance			Profit (Loss) of Investee for the Period (Note 2(2))	Investment Profit (Loss) Recognized for the Period (Note 2(3))	Remark
				Balance for the Period	End of last year	Number of Shares	Ratio	Carrying Amount			
CoAsia Electronics Corp.	CoAsia International Corp.	Mauritius	Professional investment company	$ 432,977	$ 432,977	1,329,612	100.00%	$ 625,660	$ 81,719	$ 81,719	
CoAsia Electronics Corp.	Pointchips Co.,Ltd.	South Korea	Semiconductor design	73,102	73,102	983,049	20.14%	(5,395)	(2,218)	-	
CoAsia Electronics Corp.	CoAsia Technology Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	International trade, re-export trade	-	85,991	-	-	-	7,178	7,178	
CoAsia Electronics Corp.	CoAsia Korea Co.,Ltd.	South Korea	Manufacturing and trading of peripheral products for semiconductors and development of software and hardware technologies, etc.	171,902	171,902	1,320,000	100.00%	61,511	(28,896)	(28,896)	
CoAsia Electronics Corp.	Studybank Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Electronic equipment, data processing business and online learning courses, etc.	358,000	358,000	9,204,851	89.10%	13,072	567	505	
CoAsia Electronics Corp.	CoAsia Electronics Corp.(Singapore) Pte.Ltd.	Singapore	International trade, re-export trade	30,202	30,202	1,000,000	100.00%	558,279	66,254	68,806	
CoAsia Electronics Corp.	CoAsia Electronics (US) Corp.	USA	International trade, re-export trade	1,400	-	250,000	100.00%	1,324	(61)	(61)	
CoAsia International Corp.	CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong	Wholesaling, designing and manufacturing of electronic components	435,837	435,837	10,293,200	100.00%	639,702	82,030	82,030	
Studybank Co., Ltd.	Taiwan Interactive Education Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Academic tutoring, afterschool teaching, other sound recording and music publishing	50,000	50,000	1,600,000	100.00%	1,077	(459)	(459)	
CoAsia Electronics Corp.(Singapore) Pte.Ltd	CoAsia Electronics Corp.LLP	India	International trade, re-export trade	4,623	4,623	-	100.00%	(1,749)	(2,048)	(2,048)	Note 3

Note 1: A public offering company that has a foreign holding company and uses consolidated financial statements as its main financial statements in accordance with local laws and regulations may only disclose
Note 2: According to the following rules, fill in for those who are not in the situation described in Note 1:
(1) Fill in "Name of Investee", "Location", "Primary business" and "Original Investment Amount" and "Shareholding at the end of the period", etc. in order according to the reinvestment situation of the Company (public offering) and the reinvestment situation of each directly or indirectly controlled investee company, and indicate the relationship between each investee company and the Company (public offering) (if it is a subsidiary or a sub-company) in the remarks column.
(2) In the column of "Profit (Loss) of Investee for the Period", the profit (loss) for the period of each investee company should be filled in.
(3) The column of "Investment Profit (Loss) Recognized for the Period" only needs to be filled with the profit and loss amount of each subsidiary recognized by the Company (public offering) for direct reinvestment and each investee company accounted for using the equity method, and the rest is not required to be filled. When filling in "Profit (Loss) of Recognition of Each Subsidiary for Direct Reinvestment for the Period", it should be confirmed that the amount of profit and loss of each subsidiary for the period includes the investment profit and loss that should be recognized for reinvestment according to the regulations.
Note 3: CoAsia Electronics Corp.LLP is a limited partnership and no stocks are issued.

CoAsia Electronics Corp. and Its Subsidiaries

Information on Investments in Mainland China - Basic Data

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Table 8

Unit: NT$ thousand

(unless stated otherwise)

Investee Company	Primary Business Activities	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investments (Note 1)	Accumulated Amount of Investments Remitted from Taiwan at Beginning of Period	Amount of Investments Remitted or Repatriated for the Period		Accumulated Amount of Investments Remitted from Taiwan at End of Period	Profit (Loss) of Investee for the Period	The Company's Direct or Indirect Shareholding Ratio	Investment Profit (Loss) Recognized for the Period (Note 2. (2)B)	Carrying Amount of Investments at End of Period	Accumulated Investment Income Repatriated at End of Period	Remark
					Remitted	Repatriated							
CoAsia Electronics Corporation(Shanghai) Limited	International trade, re-export trade, and commercial simple processing in the bonded area	$ 155,520	2	$ 151,004	$ -	$ -	$ 151,004	$ 1,026	100.00%	$ 1,026	$ 32,764	$ -	2.1
CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Shenzhen) Limited	International trade and re-export trade	31,291	2	20,082	-	-	20,082	(5,844)	100.00%	(5,844)	6,655	-	2.1

Name of Company	Accumulated Amount of Investments Remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China at End of Period	Amount of Investments Authorized by Investment Commission, M.O.E.A.	Ceiling on Amount of Investments Stipulated by Investment Commission, M.O.E.A.
CoAsia Electronics Corp.	$ 171,086	$ 171,086	$ 1,490,281

Note 1: Methods of investments are divided into the following three types:
(1). Direct investment in mainland China
(2). Reinvestment in Mainland China through companies registered in a third region. (please specify the investment company in a third region)
2.1 Reinvest in the companies in the Mainland Chinese through CoAsia Electronics Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited established in third regions.
(3). Others

Note 2： Investment profit (loss) recognized for the period:
(1) Indicate if no investment profit (loss) is recognized as an investee is under preparation
(2) Indicate if investment profit (loss) is recognized on the following three types of basis
A. Financial statements audited by international accounting firms cooperating with accounting firms in the Republic of China
B. Financial statements audited and certified by the parent company's certified public accountant in Taiwan
C. Others.

Note 3: Figures related to this table should be listed in New Taiwan Dollars.

CoAsia Electronics Corp.

Information on Major Shareholders

December 31, 2021

Table 9

Name of Major Shareholders	Shareholding	
	Number of Shares Held	Percentage of Ownership
Investment account of BSE Holdings Co., Ltd entrusted custody by CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.	17,739,028	12.21%
CoAsia Corporation of Korea Company	11,673,652	8.03%