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增你強股份有限公司

Zenitron Corporation

2020

Annual Report
(Translation)

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Market Observation Post System: <http://mops.twse.com.tw>

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I. Letter to Shareholders

(I) The 2020 Business report.

(1) Implementation results of business plan

Consolidated revenue has reached NT\$34,401,169 thousand in 2020, an increase of NT\$7,408,300 thousand and a growth rate of 27.45% over NT\$26,992,869 thousand. Net income before tax in 2020 was NT\$555,056 thousand, an increase of NT\$247,629 thousand and a growth rate of 80.55% over NT\$307,427 thousand in 2019.

2. Budget execution status

Financial forecast for 2020 is undisclosed so there is no budget execution status available.

3. Analysis of financial income and expenditure and profitability 2020:

		(Consolidated)	
Items of analysis	Year	Financial Analysis	
		2019	2020
Financial Structure (%)	Debt to assets ratio	69.03	75.10
	The ratio of long-term funds to property, plant and equipment	1,022.64	1,147.03
Profitability	Return on asset (%)	2.48	3.39
	Return on equity (%)	5.25	10.25
	Ratio of Pre-tax Profit to Paid-in capital (%)	14.37	25.95
	Profit ratio (%)	0.85	1.37
	Earnings per share (NT\$)	1.08	2.21

(II) 2020 Business Plan Overview

A. Operating policies

- (1) To plan the mid/long-term development strategy, aiming for continuous growth of company profit and sustainability of operation.
- (2) To Create the maximum value of semiconductor component distributors in the supply chain and establish and operate long-term customer-supplier relationships.
- (3) To build a harmonious labor-management relationship and create a win-win situation for employees and the company.

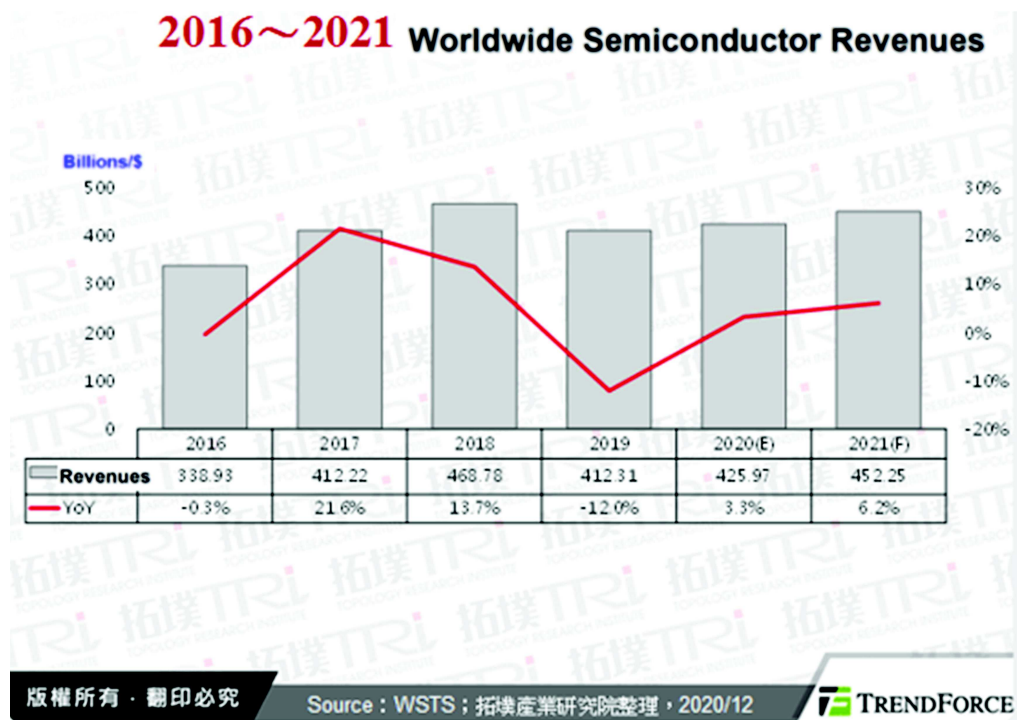
B. Expected sales volume and its basis:

The future growth of the semiconductor industry globally is estimated to be 6.2% annually.

Under the continuous impact of the epidemic in 2020, the end consumer market has been

significantly affected, and overall demand has fallen sharply. Benefited from IC inventory replenishment and the COVID-19 pandemic, it has promoted the growth of remote applications, boosted 5G infrastructure and demand of high-performance computing (HPC), notebook and so on. World Semiconductor Trade Statistics (WSTS) organization predicts that the global semiconductor market (including memory) in 2020 is expected to grow by 3.3%, reaching 426 billion US dollars. Almost every industry has been severely hit by the impact of the COVID-19, and only the semiconductor industry can maintain growth. Looking forward to 2021, HPC, 5G and AI will become the three major growth drivers. WSTS predicts that the global semiconductor industry will grow by 6.2% annually.

2016~2021 Worldwide Semiconductor Revenues



The new normal life in the era of COVID-19 epidemic will continue to drive remote business opportunities. With continuous increase of Stay-at-Home economy and medical demand, in addition to the gradually mature of 5G communication applications in 2021, remote business opportunities shall sustain, as well as online working, learning, shopping and other behaviors shall become the norm. Coupled with the fever of stay-at-home economy products such as Chromebooks, the momentum is expected to continue into the first quarter of 2021.

In response to the epidemic, the reduction of personnel flow and contact needs will further catalyze the development of IoT technology. Within this technology, related IoT devices used for manufacturing, medical monitoring, and service reception are the main growth drivers. Related IoT devices will integrate AI computing, image recognition, high-speed transmission and other hardware collocations based on requirement of users and environments; in addition, functions such as Always On and gesture operations will become another development focus, with related semiconductor processing efficiency, Netcom integration, and power consumption for higher request.

The development direction that major manufacturers are actively trying to achieve currently is

multi-computing architecture (such as multi-core or CPU+GPU+ASIC). Through the optimal work distribution of multi-variable computing, while accomplishing the computing requests and at the same time to meet the power consumption limit. With the continuous development of emerging applications, the computing ability and low power consumption of ASICs (Application Specific Integrated Circuits) in specific applications are the focus of the application of multiple computing architectures, attracting investment from many companies and startup teams, and will drive changes in the industrial structure.

In 2020, driven by the demand for 5G communication technology and HPC high-efficiency computing, the semiconducting industry will have a substantial growth, driving the advanced process of foundry and the demand for high-end wafer packaging and testing. By the proliferation of networking applications drives, IC designs will fuel the future growth of the Netcom applications and automotive chips.

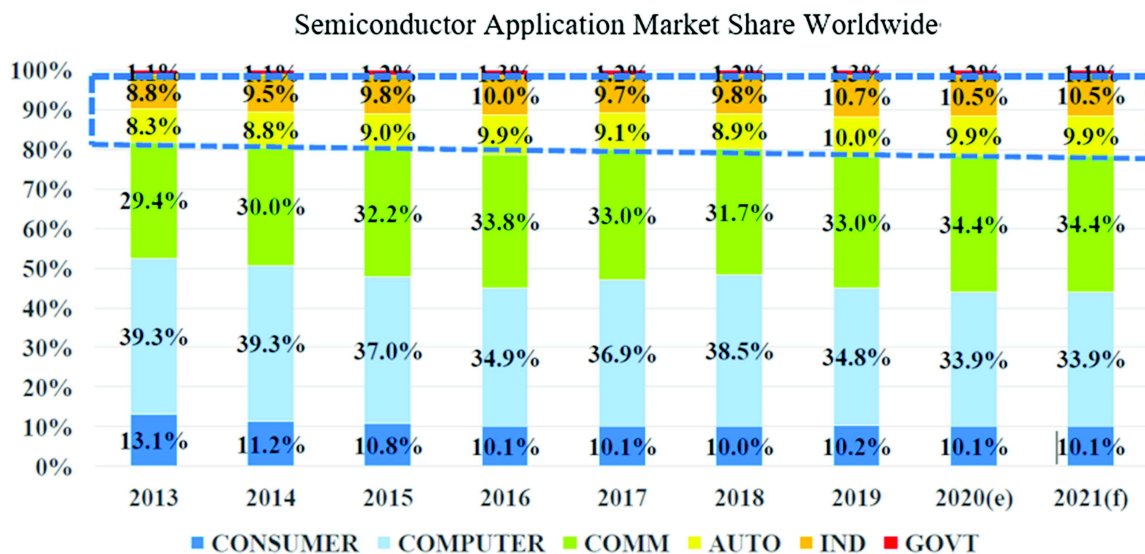
In 2021, global 5G innovation application cases will increase. Due to the technical limitations of the 4G applications in IoT in the past, the development of large-scale IoT systems (especially industrial IoT systems) is limited. With the help of new connectivity capabilities, 5G allows developers and consumers to combine many different devices and sensors into a large-scale system, even covering the entire city. It gradually will make smart cities realizable, not just a vision. 5G used in the Internet of Things system, its data processing capabilities will be improved, and so to assist in detecting and preventing dangerous situations, and manage complex supply chains.

5G will dominate the market by vertical fields, and a wide range of vertical application fields will become 5G killer applications (smart health, smart transportation, etc.), rather than being completely driven by technology to dominate the market. The application transformation driven by industry demand can improve WiFi problems, including: (1) Information security; (2) Performance: interference, capacity, etc.; (3) Mobility: Among them, the 5G O-RAN is conducive to digital integration (IT+CT+OT) as well as AR and VR applications. Through the integration of virtual reality to assist smart manufacturing to reduce error rates and highly integrated Video as IoT Sensor to completely change the safety mechanism, move towards smarter manufacturing and improve the accuracy of Autonomous Guided Vehicle (AGV)

The semiconductor market of non-3C application grows year by year

In 3C applications, the market share of semiconductor applications for consumer electronics and computer applications continues to decline from 52.4% in 2013, and is expected to fall to 44.0% by 2021. On the other hand, the share of semiconductor applications for communication applications is showing an increasing trend.

The market for semiconductors for non-3C applications is growing year by year. Automotive and industrial semiconductors have continued to grow in recent years thanks to the development of smart and automated products; due to the impact of the epidemic in 2020, and the increase demand for computers and consumer electronics, it shows a slight proportion decline.



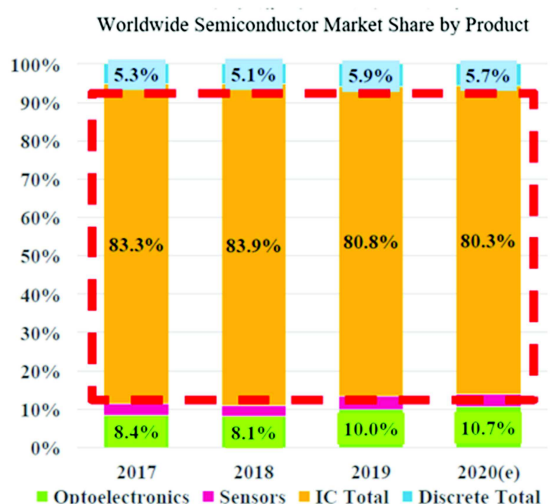
Source: [Gartner](#) · Organized by MIC. September 2020

The global semiconductor market is dominated by IC chips, of which Memory has the highest proportion.

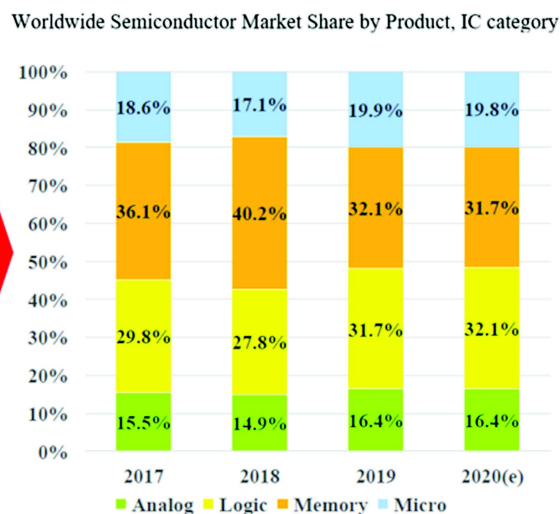
The global semiconductor market is dominated by IC chips, accounting for more than 80% of the overall market; optoelectronic semiconductors are the second.

Memory ICs have benefited from their risen prices caused by the increased demand in recent years, and they belong to the category of the highest output value together with Logic IC. In 2018, the proportion has increased significantly due to the increase in mobile phone memory capacity, the demand for mining machines and the launch of 4K TV.

The proportion and output value of Analog and Logic, except for the impact of memory in 2018, mostly show a steady growth trend.



Source: [WSTS](#) · Organized by MIC. September 2020



The time for the market to recover depends on the situation of pandemic control. If the pandemic can be significantly controlled when the vaccine launches in the market, the overall semiconductor market is expected to resume growth momentum in the second quarter of 2021.

If the US government strengthens the scope of export controls on Huawei, it will have a short-term impact on Taiwan's semiconductor industry. However, Taiwan's manufacturers will be able to resume their growth momentum by shifting their market share in the long run.

In the past few decades, the development of the global semiconductor industry was mainly led by PCs, NBs, wireless communication products, and cloud computing, and the industry evolution will be carried on in the future. However, due to the epidemic in 2020, various countries and cities were partially or completely blocked, so the risk of individual unemployment and corporate bankruptcy has increased rapidly, resulting in a sharp drop in the demand for non-essential consumer electronic products.

Although the work, living habits, and consumer behavior have been impacted by COVID-19, and the industries in relation to electronics as well as corporates of component and assembly have been affected, new demands are at the same time generated as well. Including,

Epidemic prevention medical equipment: respirator, forehead thermometer, ear thermometer, blood oxygen machine

Government expenditure: 5G infrastructure (base stations, small base stations, optical fiber networks)

Stay-at-Home economic consumption expenditure: ultra-large data centers, servers, solid state drives, game consoles, head-mounted devices, smart watches, true Bluetooth wireless headsets

Online office teaching hardware: NB, Chrombook, Surface

The descriptions in several important application markets are as follows

a. Handheld Devices (including cellphones, smart watches and bracelets, etc)

According to the report of Topology Research Institute, in 2020, affected by COVID-19, terminal consumption is sluggish and smartphone shipments have declined for two consecutive years. Looking forward to 2021 while the epidemic slows down, the economy recovers and the base period is low, smartphones will resume back to its growth track, with an annual increase of 9%. In 2020, the penetration rate of 5G mobile phones will increase from 1% to 19%, and is expected to reach 38% in 2021. In 2020, Huawei and Apple have occupied more than 60% of the market, but in 2021, Xiaomi, OPPO and vivo will supplement the legacy of 5G mobile phone market share from Huawei.

Due to the sluggish growth of smart phones, brand manufacturers have begun to attempt versatility of product layouts, including smart watches/bands, TWS Bluetooth phones, AR/VR devices, and other emerging products that can be used as extensions of smart phone functions. For example, smart video can be transferred to the AR/VR device, and then equipped with functions such as motion tracking operation; the audio can be extended to the TWS Bluetooth headset, and can be used with the voice assistant to connect various functional applications; the smart watch/band can handle the message notification from smart phone, as a device for physiological data sensing and collection.

Therefore, even when the overall wearable device market in 2020 were hit by COVID-19, but with the increased investment of brand manufacturers, the overall market can still maintain an upward growth megatrend. It is estimated that smart bracelets will increase by 3% to 82.9 million in 2020, while smart watches will grow 30.2% reached 78.9 million. The reason why the growth rate of smart bracelets is lower than that of smart watches is not only the higher base period, but also the fact that when manufacturers increase their investment in this industry, they are less likely to choose smart bracelets because of their lower prices and limited functionality. Mostly market target will be development of smart watches. Therefore, although the existing brand manufacturers in the market continue to launch low-priced bracelet products, they are more focused on watch products. New entrants will also use the smart watch market as the main entry point, leading to the prosperous growth of smart watch market in 2020.

b. Computer and its peripherals (PC including desktop and traditional notebook)

Market research agency Canalys recently released a PC market outlook report, pointing out that global PC shipments have continued to increase since the second quarter of 2020. It is expected that total shipments in 2020 will reach 458 million units, an annual increase of 17%; it is worth mentioning, due to the impact of the epidemic, the demand for desktop replacement from enterprises and education has greatly reduced, causing desktop shipments in 2020 to decline by 23.1%. Looking ahead to 2021, Canalys predicts to continue to benefit from nonstop growth of laptops, global PC shipments will increase by 1.4% annually and reach 464 million units.

Looking back at the global PC market in 2020, Canalys survey shows that, benefiting from remote business opportunities, the global demand for laptops and tablets has grown rapidly, which has boosted overall sales of PC. By the fourth quarter of 2020, PC shipments (including desktops, laptops, and tablets) are expected to reach 143 million units, an increase of 35% over the same period last year; and overall PC shipments in 2020 are expected to reach 458 million units, an annual increase of 17%.

Among them, due to the strong demand for remote work and learning, notebook shipments in 2020 are expected to reach 241 million units, an increase of 27.9% compared to 188 million units last year; while tablet shipments will reach 156 million units, an increase of 26.5% compared to 123 million units last year.

However, compared to the sharp growth of laptops and tablets, the sales volume of desktop computers this year has become very bleak. The overall shipment volume in 2020 is estimated to be around 60 million units, which is a drop of 23.1% compared to 79 million units last year; mainly due to the impact of the epidemic, the demand for desktop replacements from enterprises and education has greatly reduced.

Looking forward to 2021, Rushabh Doshi, Canalys Research Director, said that there will be four major trends that will continue to drive overall PC growth, namely remote work, digital learning, device as a service, and emerging application cases. With the advent of vaccines and the post-epidemic era, companies and consumers will pay more attention to the use of PCs. There will be many new opportunities not only in hardware but also in software and services. Companies will formulate flexible and active remote work policies for employees, and this requires efficient and safer PC products, especially in the financial industry and government public sectors.

Therefore, Canalys predicts that under the constant demand for remote work and learning, the growth power of PC will last until 2021. Notebook shipments will continue to grow, but the strength will slow down and the annual growth rate will shrink to 3.3%; However, driven by laptops, global PC shipments are expected to continue to grow in 2021, with an annual increase of 1.4% to about 464 million units.

c. Consumer Electronics

Consumer electronic products refer to electronic products used by consumers in daily life, and they belong to specific household appliances, containing electronic components. They are usually used for entertainment, communication, and clerical purposes, such as audio equipment, televisions, DVD players and even electronic clocks. An important feature of consumer electronics products is that they tend to lower their prices over time. Due to the efficiency of manufacturers and the improvement of technology, consumer electronics products can continue to be innovative.

The COVID-19 in 2020 has drastically changed the lifestyles of human beings around the world. The habits of going to work, school, consumption, and traveling have been forced to change from traditional basis as people movement. Under the new normal living conditions brought about by the impact of the epidemic, people, isolated at home, have gradually experienced more convenience, energy saving and higher security that brought by smart home devices. The

stay-at-home economy is on the rise, and features such as energy saving, automation, convenience, health promotion, and affordable prices will be the key to the continued growth of the smart home IoT device market.

According to Guidehouse Insights, despite the impact of the epidemic on the global economy, the smart home device market remains basically stable, as many consumers continue to purchase smart home devices that can improve their lives and provide added value. However, he also reminded that the side effects of the economic downturn brought about by the epidemic will still affect the consumer market to some extent, including large-scale unemployment, which will cause the overall market growth to be at a standstill in the short term.

However, Strategy Analytics predicts that the overall market is expected to gradually recover ever since 2021, and related consumer spending will reach US\$62 billion and grow to US\$88 billion in 2025 with a CAGR of 15%. The report pointed out that the overall market is mainly supported by smart thermometers, smart surveillance cameras, smart doorbells, smart sensor lights, etc. that are easy to install, can be purchased online and delivered to your home. In contrast, demand of smart home devices that are more complex and require professional installation has declined, because during the epidemic, people still have concerns about contact with outsiders or even living in the same space. It is expected that the overall market will not return to normal until 2023 or beyond.

Bill Ablondi, Director of Strategy Analytics' Smart Home Strategies team, pointed out that surveys of consumers and suppliers show that some smart home devices have increased demand due to the epidemic, such as security surveillance cameras, smart doorbells, smart thermometers, etc., especially for younger people with the most willingness to purchase.

d. Telecom&Communication

Market Intelligence & Consulting Institute (MIC) looks forward to the development of the worldwide communications industry in 2021, and anticipates that the four major markets of "consumer end (such as smartphones)", "5G telecommunication network", "enterprise network" and "data center" will fuel the growth of the global communications market in 2021, with an estimated output value growth of 8.1%, reaching US\$613.3 billion, of which mobile devices account for about 70%. Global shipments of smartphones were hit by the epidemic in 2020 but is expected to grow by 9% in 2021, with shipments reaching 1.35 billion units. For 5G mobile phones, shipment output was 230 million units in 2020, with a penetration rate of 18.4%, of which mainland China accounts for more than 60%. The top three brands of 5G mobile phones are Huawei (33%), Apple (31%) and Samsung (13%), and it is estimated that 5G mobile phone shipments will reach 540 million units in 2021, with an annual growth rate of 136%.

There are three significant trends in the communications industry in 2021.

The first is smart phones. When the United States continues to tighten controls on Huawei and after Huawei loses the mobile phone market, a new world will inevitably emerge. Market Intelligence & Consulting Institute (MIC) stated that the key point will be whether Apple actively develops low-priced models. If Apple supports China's local supply chain, this will have a partial negative impact on the revenue performance of Taiwan's mobile communications industry. On the other hand, as continuous upgrade of product functions and software/hardware specifications with 5G support on large bandwidths, screens, lenses, artificial intelligence and so on, Taiwan's communications industry in 2021 can still look forward to the business opportunities brought by the wave of 5G replacement. The second key is the South Korean 5G commercial enlightenment, which will become an important reference for domestic telecom companies. According to MIC, since its commercialization in April 2019, South Korean telecom companies' ARPU has performed better than the 4G era, and even turned positive from negative. 5G will be beneficial to telecom operators' revenue, and 5G applications provided by telecom companies such as

high-quality AR/VR audio and video and cloud game services stand for the opportunity to bring higher traffic and service volume than 4G for the users. In addition, European and American mobile telecommunications companies will accelerate the construction of 5G networks in 2021, broadcasting themes such as open networks, private networks, and marginal computing. The promotion of market enthusiasm will be another focus of 5G. The third key is the field of Netcom. The observatory focus is that fixed-line service providers continue to expand the construction of FTTH networks, promote 1Gbps+ home services, and introduce a new generation of 10G PON networks; in addition, the 25G optical fiber field are driven by 5G networks, and the demand for related Netcom equipment of future enterprises and data centers is expected to have positive performance.

e. Industrial Electronics

The output value of Taiwan's industrial computers in the first three quarters of 2020 was about 26 billion, a 2.7% decline compared to 2019. This was mainly due to the shortage of components and unsatisfactory logistics caused by COVID-19, as well as project development delays. Furthermore, the overall economic environment is declining, and manufacturers are more conservative and cautious, all have resulted that orders for industrial computers are limited. However, from the demand side, in response to epidemic prevention and medical needs, the promotion of temperature detection systems, respirators and medical equipment, etc., is expected to reach NT\$35.4 billion in 2020.

Looking forward to 2021, although the global economy still takes time to recover, as order delays ease, countries increase investment in public infrastructure to revitalize the economy, and the new normal life was brought about by COVID-19, the pace of digital transformation of vertical applications will be driven. For example, the implementation of smart manufacturing in the manufacturing industry can improve its "survival resilience." In the retail industry, in response to the "non-contact" interactive situation, digital transformation is imperative. The logistics industry increases the demand for AMR/AGV to reduce human dependence. To revitalize the economy, countries increase public infrastructure budgets. There is the opportunity to grow for Taiwan's industrial computer output, and to usher in new business opportunities by taking advantage of the Internet of Things and AI technology development.

f. Automotive Electronics

According to Topology Research Institute, with the gradual recovery of global consumer market demand, global automobile shipments are expected to reach 83.5 million in 2021. In the fourth quarter of this year, major automobile corporates and Tier 1 companies began stock replenishment, which in turn led to an increase in demand for automotive semiconductors. It is estimated that the global automotive chip production value in 2020 will reach 18.67 billion U.S. dollars; in 2021, it will increase to 21 billion U.S. dollars, with an annual growth rate of 12.5%.

In 2020, the automotive chip market has been hit by China-US trade frictions and the epidemic. In addition to the supply side, factories have been shut down due to the impact of the epidemic since the beginning of the year. On the demand side, the people's willingness to buy vehicles has been greatly reduced due to home quarantine and other related policies. The disconnection of the supply chain also makes international automotive manufacturers postpone the launch of new cars on the market, which in turn has a significant impact on the automotive market.

Even though the automotive market is facing severe challenges, the major automotive semiconductor corporates still actively develop and expand the automotive chip market. The main reason is that the verification time of newly developed automotive chips is longer, and specifications of certification vary among each automotive manufacturer to be fulfilled. If it can

be deployed in advance, there will be the opportunity to enter the supply chain of new vehicles to be released after 2023. For example, NXP has cooperated with Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC) for 5nm automotive processors; STMicroelectronics (ST) and Bosch are in cooperation to develop automotive microcontrollers; After the acquisition of Cypress by Infineon, Cypress's automotive NOR Flash and microcontroller (MCU) have strengthened the integrity of Infineon's automotive-related solutions.

In all, telematics, ADAS, self-driving cars and electric vehicles have become irreversible development trends in the automotive industry, and they are also such a significant factor to driving the growth of automotive semiconductors. Whether they can succeed in the market in the future will depend on the speed of introduction of advanced processes and mastery of the production capacity of automotive power semiconductors. Topology Research Institute also specifically pointed out that the current global semiconductor industry is limited by the shortage of fab capacity, and if the shortage of goods cannot be resolved in the short term, it is expected that the automotive industry will also face a similar situation. Therefore, IDM manufacturers who has its own fab will have a greater competitive advantage in the automotive market

3. Significant Marketing Policies

(1) Focus on application areas of seven major products

Facing the increasingly fierce competition in the electronics industry, Zenitron is committed to becoming a "value-added supplier of application design solutions." We strengthen our own research and development capabilities, break away from the trading of traditional components, provide customers with overall solutions, speed up the time for customers to launch their products, and create irreplaceable value. In order to match the solution-oriented marketing mode, the Company integrated the existing marketing team and also commit to training FAE and R&D designers. Currently effectiveness through hard work of application design solutions has gradually shown, and specific solutions in seven areas such as, "handheld devices", "computers and peripherals", "power management", "consumer electronics", "communication and network", "industrial power supply", and "automotive electronics". In addition to focusing on the integration of existing agency line products, we also set up a market development department to actively seek new agency lines to strengthen the competitiveness of various solutions.

(2) Continue to expand product line

In response to the epidemic, the reduction of personnel flow and contact needs will further catalyze the development of IoT technology. Within this technology, related IoT devices used for manufacturing, medical monitoring, and service reception are the main growth drivers. Related IoT devices will integrate AI computing, image recognition, high-speed transmission and other hardware collocations based on requirement of users and environments; related functions to the processing performance of related semiconductors, Netcom integration, and power consumption are with higher requirements. Therefore, no matter from the upstream chip to the downstream end product, cloud big data, 5G transmission, data center and artificial intelligence will be the focus of future development. The company also focuses on key applications and expands its agent product line to provide better services.

(3) Strengthen FAE technical support and capabilities of design and development, and focus on solution and marketing strategies

It is the company's business strategy to become a "value-added distributor with leading technology". Therefore, mastering new technologies, training professional R&D talents, and developing high-quality application design solutions are important goals for the company's talent cultivation. By providing solutions, customers' research and development costs and time can be reduced, also customers' loyalty can be cultivated so as to widen the gap with competitors. On the other hand, the development of its own technology will help the company

strive for new product agency rights and strengthen the competitiveness of its product line.

(4) Cooperate with IC Design House to develop new products

Semiconductor component distributors are the bridge between the upstream IC Design House and the downstream system factories. They grasp first-hand market information and can provide reference for upstream suppliers in product development and marketing. The company has established further partnerships with IC Design House at home and abroad, actively participated in the development of new products, and sold through the company's channels to create a win-win situation.

(5) Establish strategic alliances to increase product agency opportunities

The company is also constantly seeking business opportunities in new markets to increase its competitive advantage. In the long run, the main core of the focus of company's development will still be the semiconductor component channel. In the future, Company will focus on its own business and extend its investment in electronic channel-related businesses, and master technology and semiconductor industry through investment in upstream IC Design House or strategic alliances with peers. Zenitron increases product agency opportunities, creates revenue growth and profit sources, and expands the service depth of the component channel industry for upstream, midstream, and downstream related manufacturers.

4. Future development strategy

Facing the increasingly fierce competition in the electronics industry, Zenitron is committed to becoming a "value-added supplier of application design solutions". To create irreplaceable value of the Company, we strengthen own R&D capabilities, break away from the trading of traditional components, provide customers with overall solutions, and accelerate customers' product launches time schedule. To align with the solution-oriented marketing mode, the company not only integrates the existing marketing team but also strives to train FAE and R&D design personnel. The current efforts in application design solutions have gradually shown results in seven major fields including "Handheld Devices", "Computers and Peripherals", "Consumer Electronics", "Communications and Networks", "Industrial Power", and "Automotive Electronics", all with specific program content. In addition to focusing on the integration of existing agency line products, we also set up a market development department to actively seek new agency lines to strengthen the competitiveness of various solutions.

5. The influence of the external competition environment, the legal environment and the overall operation environment

Turbulence can be said to be the best portrayal of 2020. The US-China trade war was in the ascendant before, and the black swan COVID-19 pandemic followed in the next century. The epidemic spread to the world has caused the World Bank to predict that real GDP in 2020 will decline by 4.3 %. The worst times may also be the best times. The remote business opportunities and the demand for terminal products driven by the new normal life after the epidemic, in addition to the 5G construction boom, caused many industries to operate against the wind. From the perspective of the semiconductor industry, major packaging and testing factories are actively investing in capital expenditures, foundry capacity continues to be fully loaded, and IC design is boosting alive when the global supply chain and the transportation industry resumes.

The COVID-19 epidemic has prompted companies to accelerate the pace of digital transformation. As an important information infrastructure, Netcom and computing industries are also enjoying their prosperity. Products and services such as the Internet of Things, cloud computing and industrial computers focus on smart healthcare, edge computing, and remote non-contact to improve corporate resilience and technology of survival flexibility and scenario mining. If it extends further from the enterprise to the public, the momentum of Work-From-Home (WFH) and Stay-at-Home economy will boost the demand for smart

terminals, and the demand for related products such as TVs, speakers, watches, laptops, etc. will rebound in the second half of 2020. The volume of goods is therefore showing a growth trend, and to a certain extent, it has also increased the shipment of IT panels.

Looking forward to the dawn of epidemic prevention in 2021, relevant remote, non-contact, AI, image recognition and other technical tools will take 5G and the Internet of Things as the key to development, and then further deepen the integration with industry, medical, and Internet of Vehicles. The application scenarios of the company have spawned business models and industrial forms. For example, smart medical care will focus on remote medical care, wearable devices and status tracking, making detection capabilities and accuracy the key to products. On the other hand, the growth momentum of smart life comes from automated comfort, home safety, and environmental sanitation monitoring. As the demand for smart terminals has not faded, in addition to the health application physiological data measurement re-emphasized due to COVID-19, and new products that are expected to be released as well as international games and activities with one-year postponement and so as other issues to enable various products to maintain their outstanding performance in 2021. In view of 5G communications, consumer electronics, and the expected recovery of the automotive market and mobile phone consumption power, the demand for upstream key components as IC design, packaging and testing, and foundry of semiconductors can be cautiously optimistic. Overall, the business opportunities derived from the post-epidemic era not only affect the development trend of the industry, but also change the lifestyle of consumers. Through the trials and tribulations in 2020, companies and consumers believe that in 2021, they will be able to face the epidemic more positively, diversified, and actively, and based on the new normal, after a storm comes a calm, to welcome the recovery of the industry.

Chairman:

CEO:

Accounting Representative:

II. Introduction to Company

(I) Date of Establishment: October 6, 1982

(II) History:

October 1982	Established in Taipei City with a capital of NT\$2.5 Million.
January 1983	Acted as the agent of semiconductor electronic components for JP ROHM CO.,LTD.
May 1983	Acted as the agent of TOWA ELECTRON CO.,LTD for electronic components; the company was the subsidiary invested by subsidiary of Fujitsu Limited in Japan, renamed as FUJITSU MEDIA DEVICES LTD currently, specialized in Tantalum capacitors and electrolytic capacitors.
July 1984	Office was established in Kaohsiung.
March 1985	Acted as the agent of FUJI ELECTRIC CO., LTD for semiconductor electronic components.
September 1985	Proceeds from New Issues to NTD5 Million.
March 1986	Acquired position of General Agent in Taiwan with INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER (the company is the largest manufacturer of POWER MOSFET globally), the company merged with INFINEON today.
September 1987	Acted as the agent for semiconductor electronic components of LINFINITY MICROELECTRONICS and now this company has merged with Microsemi today.
July 1988	Proceeds from New Issues to NTD12 Million and was reorganized to be ZENITRON CORPORATION.
March 1989	Purchased an office in Ruixing Building, 11F-2, No. 112, Sec. 2, Chongshan N. Rd., Taipei City, Taiwan, R.O.C.
July 1991	Proceeds from New Issues to NT\$15 Million.
October 1993	Capital increase in cash to NT\$25 Million and annual sales income NT\$410 Million.
November 1995	Capital increase in cash to NT\$28 Million and annual sales income NT\$930 Million.
June 1997	Proceeds from New Issues to NT\$58 Million.
November 1997	Proceeds from New Issues of NT\$50 Million and capitalization of retained earnings NT\$29 Million; capital reached NT\$137 Million and annual sales turnover reached NT\$1,550 Million, a growth of 70%.
March 1998	Xinchu office was established.
June 1998	ZENITRON(H.K.)LIMITED was established with 100% shares holding.
August 1998	Proceeds from New issues to NT\$197 Million.
November 1998	Reinvested in RAYTRONIC CORPORATION holding 93.75% shares and 100% shares today.
April 1999	Proceeds from New Issues to NT\$139 Million and capitalization of retained earnings NT\$59.1 Million, where capital reached NT\$360 Million with shares issued in public.
November 1999	Proceeds from New Issues to NT\$40 Million, where capital reached NT\$400 Million and total sales turnover reached NT\$3,500 Million.
February 2000	Procured a land in Neihu (1,520.760 square meters approx) for construction of plant & office buildings.

April 2000	Procured a land in Neihu (1216.608 square meter approx) for construction of plant & office buildings.
May 2000	Capitalization of retained earnings NT\$120 Million and capitalization of employee bonus NT\$10 Million, where capital reached NT\$530 Million.
October 2000	Listed in Taipei Exchange for trades.
April 2001	Proceeds from New Issues to NT\$100 Million, where capital reached NT\$630 Million.
July 2001	Capitalization of retained earnings NT\$159 Million and Capitalization of bonus for employee NT\$11 Million, Capital reached NT\$800 Million.
August 2001	Reinvested in SUPERTRONIC INTERNATIONAL CORP. with 100% shares holdings.
March 2002	The Board of Directors passed a resolution of merging and acquisition with ARTEC INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.
March 2002	The Board of Directors passed a resolution of issuing the first unsecured convertible bonds domestically on March 21.
April 2002	Acted as the agent of products for CSR and PIXELWORKS.
June 2002	Entered into a memorandum of construction of Neihu Technology Building.
August 2002	Proceeds from issue of new shares due to merger to NT\$13,306,660.00, Capital reached NT\$813,306,660.00. Company stock was converted to Taiwan Stock Exchange for trades.
October 2002	Capitalization of retained earnings NT\$97,596,800.00 and capitalization of bonus for employee NT\$11,000,000.00, Capital reached NT\$921,903,460.00.
December 2002	Reinvested in Cordial Investment Corporation with 100% shares of holdings.
May 2003	The Board of Directors passed a resolution of issuing the second domestic unsecured convertible bonds.
June 2003	With capital increase, reinvestment in SUPERTRONIC INTERNATIONAL CORP. with a total of HKD2.4 Million.
August 2003	Capitalization of retained earnings NT\$73,752,240.00 and Capitalization of bonus for employee NT\$12,000,000.00, Capital reached NT\$1,007,655,700.00.
September 2003	With capital increase, reinvestment in SUPERTRONIC INTERNATIONAL CORP. with a total of USD3 Million.
March 2004	Completion of ZENITRON NEIHU Technology Building.
September 2004	Capital increase by earnings, NT\$55,977,530 and by employee bonus, NT\$18,000,000; share capital reached NT\$1,089,836,640.
January 2005	Reinvested in NU Inc. with NT\$20 Million.
September 2005	The M&A proposal passed in the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting and the base date was December 31, 2005.

September 2005	Capitalization of retained earnings NT\$53,513,700.00 and capitalization of bonus for employee NT\$14,000,000.00, Capital reached NT\$1,227,661,520.00.
April 2006	Employee stock option certificates converted to new proceeds from issue of 2,475,000.00, Company bonds converted to new proceeds from issue of 62,524,950.00, merger for new proceeds from issue of 420,358,820.00, Capital reached NT\$1,713,020,290.00.
April 2006	Employee stock option certificates converted to new proceeds from issue of 950,000.00, Company bonds converted to new proceeds from issue of 71,436,950.00, Capital reached NT\$1,785,407,240.00.
April 2006	The Board of Directors passed a resolution of issuing domestic third unsecured convertible company bonds.
July 2006	Employee stock option certificates converted to new proceeds from issue of 1,420,000.00, Company bonds converted to new proceeds from issue of 30,598,750.00, proceeds from New Issues of NT\$200 Million, Capital reached NT\$2,017,425,990.00.
August 2006	Capitalization of retained earnings NT\$60,600,000.00 and capitalization of bonus for employee NT\$24,000,000.00; capital reached NT\$2,102,025,990.00.
October 2006	Employee stock option certificates converted to new proceeds from issue of 3,550,000.00, company bonds converted to new proceeds from issue of 2,695,000.00, capital reached NT\$2,108,270,990.00.
January 2007	Employee stock option certificates converted to new proceeds from issue of 1,350,000.00, Company bonds converted to new proceeds from issue of 2,364,860.00, Capital reached NT\$2,111,985,850.00.
April 2007	Employee stock option certificates converted to new proceeds from issue of 1,550,000.00, Capital reached NT\$2,113,535,850.00.
May 2007	Passed cancellation proposal of the 5th treasury stock with 2,000,000 shares, Capital reached NT\$2,093,535,850.00.
July 2007	Employee stock option certificates converted to new proceeds from issue of 2,550,000.00, Capital reached NT\$2,096,085,850.00.
October 2007	Employee stock option certificates converted to new proceeds from issue of 950,000.00, Company bonds converted to new proceeds from issue of 36,145,530.00, Capital reached NT\$2,133,181,380.00.
January 2008	Employee stock option certificates converted to new proceeds from issue of 9,575,000.00, Company bonds converted to new proceeds from issue of 2,436,350.00, Capital reached NT\$2,145,192,730.00.
April 2008	Employee stock option certificates converted to new proceeds from issue of 2,850,000.00; cancelled the 6th treasury stock with 4,000,000 shares, Capital reached NT\$2,108,042,730.00.
July 2008	Employee stock option certificates converted to new proceeds from issue of 3,300,000.00, Capital reached NT\$2,111,342,730.00
October 2008	Employee stock option certificates converted to new proceeds from issue of 275,000.00, Capital reached NT\$2,111,617,730.00.
December 2008	Cancelled the 7th treasury stock with 5,000,000 shares, Capital reached

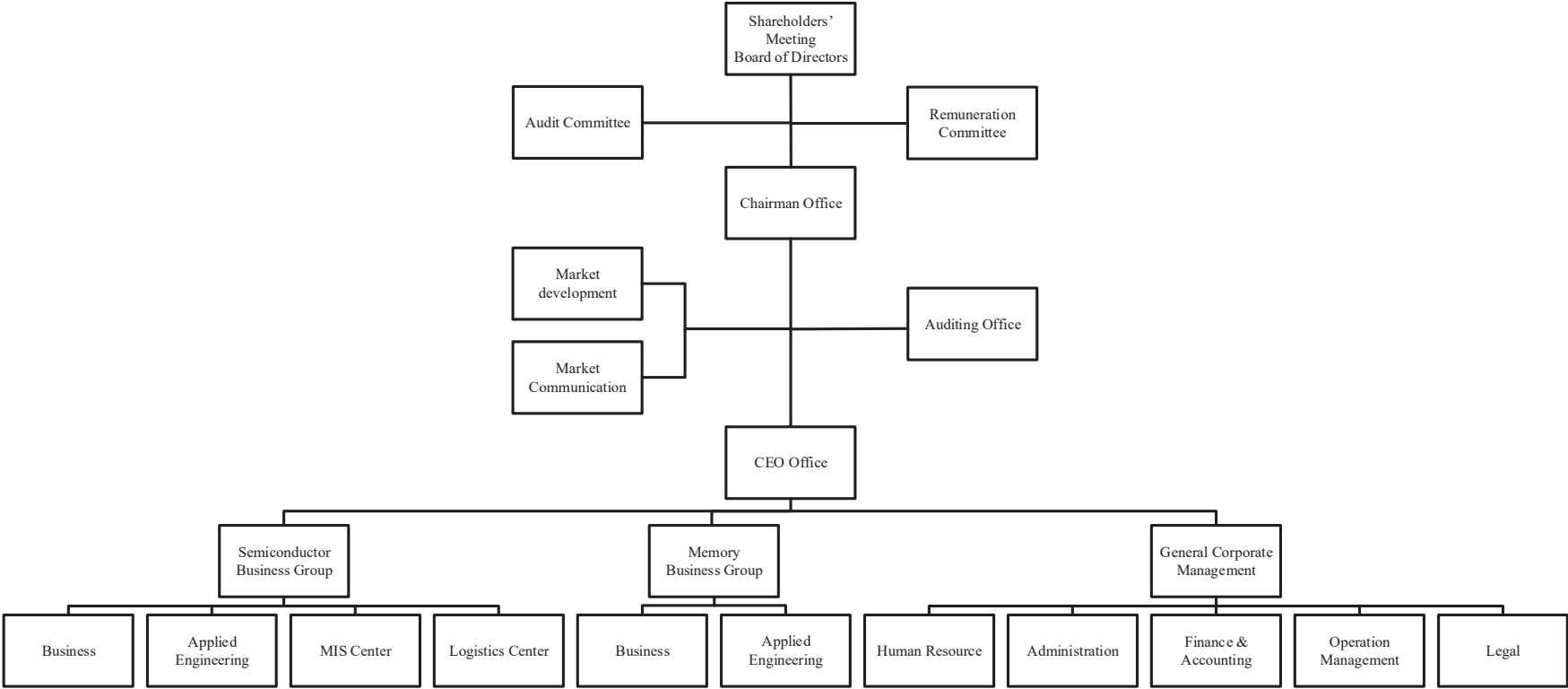
	NT\$2,061,617,730.00.
August 2009	Employee stock option certificates converted to 1,050,000.00, Capital reached NT\$2,062,667,730.00.
October 2009	Employee stock option certificates converted to 2,787,500.00, Capital reached NT\$2,065,455,230.00.
January 2010	Employee stock option certificates converted to 15,450,000.00, Company bonds converted to be 14,456,280.00 Capital reached NT\$2,095,361,510.00.
April 2010	Employee stock option certificates converted to 3,545,000.00, Company bonds converted to be 7,662,960.00 Capital reached NT\$2,106,569,470.00.
July 2010	Employee stock option certificates converted to 3,000,000.00, Company bonds converted to be 3,260,860.00 Capital reached NT\$2,112,830,330.00.
October 2010	Employee stock option certificates converted to 1,075,000.00, Company bonds converted to be 489,130.00 Capital reached NT\$2,114,394,460.00.
December 2010	ZENITRON SHANGHAI procured office building with RMB 12,720,794.00.
January 2011	Employee stock option certificates converted to 3,400,000.00, Company bonds converted to be 1,141,270.00 Capital reached NT\$2,118,935,730.00.
April 2011	Employee stock option certificates converted to 1,075,000.00, Company bonds converted to be 4,565,210.00 Capital reached NT\$2,124,575,940.00.
July 2011	Employee stock option certificates converted to 2,095,000.00, Company bonds converted to be 2,065,200.00 Capital reached NT\$2,128,736,140.00.
October 2011	Employee stock option certificates converted to 2,492,500.00, Capital reached NT\$2,131,228,640.00.
January 2012	Employee stock option certificates converted to 475,000.00, Capital reached NT\$2,131,703,640.00.
April 2012	Employee stock option certificates converted to 1,070,000.00, Capital reached NT\$2,132,773,640.00.
August 2012	Employee stock option certificates converted to 750,000.00, Capital reached NT\$2,133,523,640.00.
November 2012	Employee stock option certificates converted to 510,000.00, Capital reached NT\$2,134,033,640.00.
January 2013	Employee stock option certificates converted to 200,000.00, Capital reached NT\$2,134,233,640.00.
April 2013	Employee stock option certificates converted to 592,500.00, Capital reached NT\$2,134,826,140.00.
October 2013	Employee stock option certificates converted to 557,500.00, Capital reached NT\$2,135,383,640.00.
January 2014	Employee stock option certificates converted to 455,000.00, Capital reached NT\$2,135,838,640.00.

April 2014	Employee stock option certificates converted to 1,205,000.00, Capital reached NT\$2,137,043,640.00.
July 2014	Employee stock option certificates converted to 380,000.00, Capital reached NT\$2,137,423,640.00.
October 2014	Employee stock option certificates converted to 162,500.00, Capital reached NT\$2,137,586,140.00.
March 2015	Employee stock option certificates converted to 412,500.00, Capital reached NT\$2,137,998,640.00.
July 2015	Acted as the agent of semiconductor electronic components for PARADE TECHNOLOGY, LTD.
August 2015	Employee stock option certificates converted to 250,000.00, Capital reached NT\$2,138,248,640.00.
May 2016	CommonWealth Magazine<2015 Top 2000 Company Survey> listed ZENITRON Top 61.
May 2017	CommonWealth Magazine<2016 Top 2000 Company Survey> listed ZENITRON Top 69.
July 2017	Reinvested in ZeniCom (HK) Limited, holding 60% shares; as of now, holding 100% shares.
May 2018	CommonWealth Magazine<2017 Top 2000 Company Survey> listed ZENITRON Top 57.
May 2019	CommonWealth Magazine<2018 Top 2000 Company Survey> listed ZENITRON Top 54.
May 2020	CommonWealth Magazine<2019 Top 2000 Company Survey> listed ZENITRON Top 60.
November 2020	Awarded <TOP 5 Technology Support Distributors> in 2020 Global Distributors Excellence Award by electric industry media, AspenCore.
May, 2021	CommonWealth Magazine<2020 Top 2000 Company Survey> listed ZENITRON Top 52.

III. Corporate Governance Report

(I) Organization Structure

1. Organization Chart



2. Major Corporate Functions

Department	Major Responsibilities
Market development	(1) Be responsible for review of new agent, new market development and proposal of new business rule.
Market Communication	(1) Be responsible for planning, legal person and public relationship etc.
Auditing Office	(1) Be responsible for audit, coordinatnig with staffs throughout departments duties and confirming job accuracy. (2) Be responsible for audit, maintenance, improvement, suggestion for internal control system and assist in troubleshooting at all levels, improvement and efficiency. (3) Urge on rationalization of every process. (4) Performance assessment at all levels of sectors in the Company.
CEO Office	(1) Organize development, execution, communication and coordination of the Company's financial structure and sales target. (2) Be responsible for mid/long-term business target planning and development of marketing strategy. (3) Be responsible for planning of all sales of products by agent, material preparatory plan, pricing policy, customer service, sales analysis and assessment, product education and sales business support etc.
Business	(1) Integrate marketing plan, material preparatory plan and pricing policy etc. for all products via agent. (2) Set business units for business as follows: A. Be responsible for sales of motherboard and notebook. B. Be responsible for sales of computer peripherals, telecommunication appliance and consumers electronic products. C. Be responsible for sales promotion of monitor, power supply, UPS etc. D. Be responsible for liaison with domestic distributors, export trade and overseas subsidiaries. E. Kaohsiung Office is responsible for sales to all customers in Tainan, Kaohsiung to Pingtung. F. Hsinchu Office: Be responsible for sales to all customers in Hsinchu. G. Taichung Office: Be responsible for sales to all customers in Taichung.
Applied Engineering	(1) Be responsible for technologic bridging, test and related report making as well as analysis for all products via agent. (2) Application programming increased product compatiability and help customer on technology troubleshooting.
MIS Center	(1) Be responsible for planning the Company's information system and features, computer and equipment management, as well as hardware, software design, development, maintenance and data report processing.
Logistics Center	(1) Be responsible for managment of exported/imported cargo and warehouse. (2) Be responsible for assisting sales department in shipment and after-sales services. (3) Import/export details.
Human Resource	(1) Talent management such as recruitment, education and retainment. (2) Formulation and update of the Company's overall system, rules and measures.
Administration	(1) Equipment and asset management throughout the Company. (2) General administration, routines, receipt/forward, employee catering service and healthcare.
Finance & Accounting	(1) Be responsible for the Company's analysis, planning and utilization of treasury. (2) Be responsible for money cashier, deployment and transactions with banks. (3) Investment evaluation/execution/analysis. (4) Operation of derivatives. (5) Overseas reinvestment and financial management

Department	Major Responsibilities
	(6) Stock management. (7) Data analysis of operational management (8) Be responsible for accounting, calculation of profit/loss, taxation and operating costs. (9) Be responsible for subsidiaries' financial management & accounting.
Operation Management	(1) Integration of operating guideline, analysis on operating statements and suggestions on improvements.
Legal	(1) Management, development, review and affixing seals on diversified contracts for the Company. (2) Execute diversified lawsuit-related affairs for the Company.

(II) Directors (Independent Director) General Manager, Deputy General Manager, Associates, Departments and Branches Officer Information:

(1) Information on Directors (Independent Directors)

Apr. 13, 2021; Unit: shares; %

Title	Nationality or Registration Place	Name	Gender	Date Elected	Term (Years)	Date First Elected	Shareholding when Elected		Current Shareholding		Spouse & Minor Shareholding		Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement		Experience (Education)	Other Position in the Company and other Companies	Executives, Directors or Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship		
							Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio			Title	Name	Relation
Chairman	Taiwan	CHOU,YEOU-YIH	Male	2018.06.12	3	1982.09.13	5,192,074	2.43	5,192,074	2.43	9,552	0.00	-	-	Completed MDP class in Asia University College of Management Department of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Tatung University Director of Electronic Design, Tatung Co.	Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company Chairman of ZENITRON (H.K) LIMITED - Corporate Representative of ZENITRON Chairman of SUPERTRONIC - Corporate Representative of ZENITRON Chairman of ZENIBOSS CORPORATION Director of Cordial Investment Corporation - Corporate representative of ZENITRON Director of NU INC. - Corporate representative of ZENITRON Director of JOYRICH INVESTMENT HOLDING GROUP CO., LIMITED - Corporate Representative of SUPERTRONIC Director of ADLink Technology Inc., I-SHENG ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE CO., LTD., Yutseng Investment Co., Ltd. Supervisor of Zenitex Investment Co., Ltd.	CEO Chief Executive Officer	CHOU,CHUN-KUANG CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN	Father and son Father and son
Vice Chairman	Taiwan	CHEN,HSIN-YI	Male	2018.06.12	3	1984.07.01	2,674,390	1.25	2,674,390	1.25	1,092,122	0.51	-	-	Department of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Tatung University Deputy Manager of Business of BELLMART INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	Vice Chairman of the Company Director of ZENITRON (H.K) LIMITED - Corporate Representative of ZENITRON Director of ZENITRON (Shenzhen) - Corporate Representative of ZENITRON (H.K) LIMITED Supervisor of ZTHC (Shanghai) - Corporate Representative of ZENITRON (H.K) LIMITED Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.-Corporate representative of ZENITRON (H.K) LIMITED	-	-	-
Directors	Taiwan	Yutseng Investment Co., Ltd.	-	2018.06.12	3	2001.04.09	6,090,840	2.85	6,090,840	2.85	-	-	-	-	M.B.A., National Taiwan University Master of Business Administration for Senior Management, Fudan University Master of Communication, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia	Chief Executive Officer of our Memory Business Group Chairman of Yutseng Investment Co., Ltd. Director of Zenitex Investment Co., Ltd. Director of RAYTRONIC CORPORATION - Corporate representative of ZENITRON Director of Zenicom (HK) Limited - Corporate representative of SUPERTRONIC Supervisor of ZENIBOSS CORPORATION	Chairman CEO	CHOU,YEOU-YIH CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN	Father and son Brothers
	Taiwan	Representative: CHOU,CHUN-KUANG	Male	2018.06.12					3,430,502	1.60	977,883	0.46							
Directors	Taiwan	Zenitex Investment Co., Ltd.	-	2018.06.12	3	2001.04.09	9,862,828	4.61	9,862,828	4.61	-	-	-	-	Department of Computer Science and Electrical Engineering, Monash University MS in Telecommunications Engineering, University of Melbourne Entrepreneurial Management Course, National Chengchi University	Chief Executive Officer of our Semiconductor Business Group Director of Cordial Investment Corporation - Corporate representative of ZENITRON Chairman of Zenitex Investment Co., Ltd. Supervisor of Yutseng Investment Co., Ltd.	Chairman CEO	CHOU,YEOU-YIH CHOU,CHUN-KUANG	Father and son Brothers
	Taiwan	Representative: CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN	Male	2018.06.12					3,557,925	1.66	5,000	0.00	-	-					
Directors	Taiwan	HSIEH,SHIH-FU	Male	2018.06.12	3	1995.11.15	1,770,802	0.83	1,770,802	0.83	144,746	0.07	-	-	Provincial Taipei Institute of Technology Director of Tatung's TV factory General Manager of Tatung Fuji Electrochemical	Director of AUSTIN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	-	-	-

Title	Nationality or Registration Place	Name	Gender	Date Elected	Term (Years)	Date First Elected	Shareholding when Elected		Current Shareholding		Spouse & Minor Shareholding		Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement		Experience (Education)	Other Position in the Company and other Companies	Executives, Directors or Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship		
							Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio			Title	Name	Relation
Directors	Taiwan	FANG,YI-HSIUNG	Male	2018.06.12	3	2012.06.15	71,867	0.03	71,867	0.03	106,004	0.05	-	-	Ibiza College of Australia Engineering Management Section	Director of DRAGONJET CORPORATION and Yisheng Electric Wire Plastic (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. General Manager of I-SHENG ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE CO., LTD.	-	-	-
Independent Director	Taiwan	HSU,JUI-MAO	Male	2018.06.12	3	2018.06.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EMBA, National Taiwan University Master of Business Administration, Fudan University Master of Business Administration, University of Missouri, USA General Manager, IBT Securities Co., Ltd. Senior Deputy General Manager, Industrial Bank of Taiwan Deputy General Manager, CTBC Securities Co., Ltd.	Independent Director/Remuneration Committee of SHINIH ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	-	-	-
Independent Director	Taiwan	LIU,CHUN	Male	2018.06.12	3	2015.06.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Master of Computer Management Decision Research Institute, National Tsing Hua University Institute for Information Industry	CEO of ADLINK Technology Limited Director of LINK WOW INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. Corporation Representative of ADLINK Technology Limited Director of ADLINK Technology Limited (Hong Kong) Corporation Representative of LINK WOW INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. Director of ADLINK Technology Limited - Corporation representative of ADLINK Technology Limited (Hong Kong) Director of Dongguan Lingyao Electronic Technology Co., Ltd. Corporate representative of ADLINK Technology Limited (China) Director of ADLINK Technology Limited Chairman of Ampro ADLINK Technology Inc. - Corporation representative of ADLINK TECHNOLOGY INC Director of ADLINK Technology holding GmbH - Corporation representative of ADLINK TECHNOLOGY INC Director of ADLINK Technology GmbH Director of ADLINK Technology Limited ADLINK Technology Korea Ltd. - Corporate representative of ADLINK TECHNOLOGY INC	-	-	-
Independent Director	Taiwan	HSIAO,MIN-CHIH	Male	2018.06.12	3	2015.06.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Accounting, Tung Hai University General Manager, MAYER STEEL PIPE CORPORATION	General Manager of MAYER STEEL PIPE CORPORATION Independent Director of Universal Vision Biotechnology Co., Ltd. Director of American Control Development Co., Ltd. Supervisor, MAYER INN CORPORATION. Director of GRAND TECH PRECISION MANUFACTURING (THAILAND) CORPORATION	-	-	-

Major shareholders of the juristic persons

Apr. 13, 2021

Name of Institutional Shareholders	Major shareholders of the juristic persons
Yutseng Investment Co., Ltd.	CHOU,CHUN-KUANG (40.7%), CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN (41%), CHOU,YEOU-YIH (9%), CHOU,LI-MEI-CHEN (9%), FENG,CHIUNG-HUA (0.3%)
Zenitex Investment Co., Ltd.	CHOU,LI-MEI-CHEN (32.5%), CHOU,YEOU-YIH (32.5%), CHOU,CHUN-KUANG (17.5%), CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN (17.5%)

(2) Information on Directors (Independent Directors)

Apr. 13, 2021

Apr. 15, 2024

Name		Criteria	Meets One of the Following Professional Qualification Requirements, Together with at Least Five Years' Work Experience		Independence Criteria (Note 1)												The number of independent directors in other listed companies concurrently
			An instructor or higher position in a department of commerce, law, finance, accounting, or other academic department related to the business needs of the Company in a public or private junior college, college or university	A judge, public prosecutor, attorney, Certified Public Accountant, or other professional or technical specialist who has passed a national examination and been awarded a certificate in a profession necessary for the business of the Company	Has work experience in the areas of commerce, law, finance, or accounting, or otherwise necessary for the business of the Company	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
Chairman	CHOU,YEOU-YIH		✓		✓					✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	None
Vice Chairman	CHEN,HSIN-YI			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	None
Directors	Yutseng Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: CHOU,CHUN-KUANG			✓						✓		✓	✓		✓		None
Directors	Zenitex Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN			✓						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		None
Directors	HSIEH,SHIH-FU			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	None
Directors	FANG,YI-HSIUNG			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	None
Independent Director	HSU,JUI-MAO			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
Independent Director	LIU,CHUN			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
Independent Director	HSIAO,MIN-CHIH			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1

Note 1: Please tick the corresponding boxes with "✓" that apply to a member during the two years prior to being elected or during the term(s) of office.

- (1) Not an employee of the Company or any of its affiliates.
- (2) Not a Director or Supervisor of the Company or its affiliates, (however, this does not apply, in case where the person is concurrently working as an Independent Director of the Company or its parent company, subsidiary or subsidiary of the same parent company established according to this Act or local country ordinances).
- (3) Not a natural-person shareholder who holds shares, together with those held by the person's spouse, minor children, or held by the person under others' names, in an aggregate amount of 1% or more of the total number of outstanding shares of the Company, or ranking in the top 10 in holdings.
- (4) Not a spouse, second-degree relative or third-degree relative of the managers in (1) or persons in (2) or (3).
- (5) Not a director, supervisor, or employees of a corporate shareholder that directly holds five percent or more of the total number of outstanding shares of the Company or that holds shares ranking in the top five in holdings or is the representative being assigned as the director or supervisor of the Company by in accordance with Article 27, Paragraph 1 or 2 of the Company Act, (However, this does not apply, in case where the person is concurrently working as an Independent Director of the Company or its parent company, subsidiary or subsidiary of the same parent company established according to this Act or local country ordinances).
- (6) Not a director, supervisor or employee of other company which has over half of the number of directors' seats or shares with voting rights of the Company and is controlled by the same person (however, this does not apply, in case where the person is concurrently working as an Independent Director of the Company or its parent company, subsidiary or subsidiary of the same parent company established according to this Act or local country ordinances).
- (7) Not a director, supervisor or employee of other companies or institution which concurrently works as or in a spouse relationship to the chairman, general manager or personnel of relative duties of the Company (however, this does not apply, in case where the person is concurrently working as an Independent Director of the Company or its parent company, subsidiary or subsidiary of the same parent company established according to this Act or local country ordinances).
- (8) Not a director, supervisor, manager or a shareholder holding five percent or more of the shares of a company or institution that has a business or financial relationship with the Company, (however, this does not apply, in case where the specific company or institution holds over 20% but less than 50% of the total number of issued shares of the Company and the person is concurrently working as an Independent Director of the Company or its parent company, subsidiary or

- subsidiary of the same parent company established according to this Act or local country ordinances).
- (9) Not a professional who provides auditing, nor a professional who provides commercial legal, financial, accounting, or consulting services to the Company or its affiliates with the cumulated remuneration within the last two years less than NT\$500,000, nor is an owner, partner, director, supervisor, or manager, or the spouse of any of the above, of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or organization that provides such service to the Company or its affiliates, however, this does not apply for members of compensation committee, public acquisition audit committee or special committee for merger who exercise power in accordance with relevant laws and regulations in Securities and Exchange Act or Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act.
 - (10) Not a spouse or relative of second degree or closer to any other directors.
 - (11) Not been a person of any conditions defined in Article 30 of the Company Act.
 - (12) Not elected as a governmental, juridical person or its representative defined in Article 27 of the Company Act.

(3) General Manager, Deputy General Manager, Associates, Departments and Branches Officer:

Apr. 13, 2021; Unit: shares; %

Title	Nationality	Gender	Name	Date of Taking Office	Shareholdings		Spouse & Minor Shareholdings		Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement		Experience (Education)	Other Position in other Companies	Managers who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship		
					Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio			Title	Name	Relation
General Manager	Taiwan	Male	YEH,LU-CHANG	2020.09.01	700,000	0.33	300,000	0.14	—	—	M.B.A., National Taiwan University Senior Auditor at PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan Special Assistant for Chairman of the Board of Directors of Les enphants Co.,Ltd.	Director of Zenicom (HK) Limited - Corporate representative of SUPERTRONIC Supervisor of RAYTRONIC CORPORATION - Corporate representative of ZENITRON Director of ZTHC (Shanghai) - Corporate Representative of ZENITRON (H.K) LIMITED Supervisor Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd. - Corporate Representative of ZENITRON (H.K) LIMITED	—	—	—
CEO	Taiwan	Male	CHOU,CHUN-KUANG	2020.09.01	3,430,502	1.60	977,883	0.46	—	—	M.B.A., National Taiwan University Master of Business Administration for Senior Management, Fudan University Master of Communication, Melbourne, Australia	Chairman of Yutseng Investment Co., Ltd. Director of Zenitex Investment Co., Ltd. Director of RAYTRONIC CORPORATION - Corporate representative of ZENITRON Director of Zenicom (HK) Limited - Corporate representative of SUPERTRONIC Supervisor of ZENIBOSS CORPORATION	Chairman Chief Executive Officer	CHOU,YEOU-YIH CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN	Father and son Brothers
CEO	Taiwan	Male	CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN	2020.09.01	3,557,925	1.66	5,000	0.00	—	—	Department of Computer Science and Electrical Engineering, Monash University MS in Telecommunications Engineering, University of Melbourne Entrepreneurial Management Course, National Chengchi University	Chairman of Cordial Investment Corporation - Corporate representative of ZENITRON Chairman of Zenitex Investment Co., Ltd. Supervisor of Yutseng Investment (Co.,) Ltd.	Chairman Chief Executive Officer	CHOU,YEOU-YIH CHOU,CHUN-KUANG	Father and son Brothers
General Manager of Business Group	Taiwan	Male	YEH,JUNG-HUI	2020.09.01	91,563	0.04	148	0.00	—	—	Kuang Wu Industry Junior College Business Director, Ginlong Technologies Co.,Ltd.	None	—	—	—
General Manager of Business Group	Taiwan	Male	CHANG,CHANG-FU	2020.09.01	432,050	0.20	67,950	0.03	—	—	Master's Degree in Business Administration, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology Sales Director, INTECH ELECTRONICS CORP.	None	—	—	—
Senior Deputy General Manager	Taiwan	Male	LI,CHUNG-HSING	2019.10.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	Master's Degree in Business Administration, Columbia Southern University Director of Business Affairs, Lite-On Semiconductor Corp. ON Semiconductor / Greater China Marketing Manager	None	—	—	—
Deputy General Manager	Taiwan	Male	LIU,YING-TSO	2018.09.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. John's and St. Mary's Institute of Technology Business Director of PACIFIC REALTOR CO., LTD. Sales Manager of Farglory Group	None	—	—	—
Deputy General Manager	Taiwan	Male	CHEN,TING-HUANG	2018.09.10	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	Department of Mechanical Engineering, Tamkang University M.S. in Technology Management, Fu Jen Catholic University	None	—	—	—
Chief of Finance	Taiwan	Female	Yu, Shu-Yi	2021.03.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	Master's Degree in School of Economics and Management, Tsinghua University Finance Senior Manager of Taiwan Cement Corporation Finance Manager of HTC Corporation	None	—	—	—

(4) Remuneration of Director(Directors, Supervisors, General Manager, and Deputy General Manager in recent years:

(1) Remuneration of Directors and Independent Directors

2020 Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Title	Name	Directors' Remuneration								Ratio of Total Remuneration (A+B+C+D) to Net Income	Relevant Remuneration Received by Directors Who are Also Employees								Ratio of Total Compensation (A+B+C+D+E+F+G) to Net Income		Compensation Paid to Directors from an Invested Company Other than the Subsidiaries or Parent Company	
		Base Compensation (A)		Severance Pay (B)		Bonus to Directors (C)		Allowances (D)			Salary, Bonuses, and Allowances (E)		Severance Pay (F) (Note 1)		Profit Sharing- Employee Bonus (G)							
		The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements			
Chairman	CHOU,YEOU-YIH	-	-	-	-	12,600	12,600	230	230	2.72%	2.72%	14,865	14,865	216	216	-	-	-	-	5.91%	5.91%	None
Vice Chairman	CHEN,HSIN-YI																					
Directors	HSIEH,SHIH-FU																					
Directors	FANG,YI-HSIUNG																					
Directors	Yutseng Representative: CHOU,CHUN-KUANG																					
Directors	Zenitex Representative: CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN																					
Independent Director	LIU,CHUN	-	-	-	-	2,400	2,400	120	120	0.53%	0.53%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.53%	0.53%	None
Independent Director	HSIAO,MIN-CHIH																					
Independent Director	HSU,JUI-MAO																					

Note 1: Retirement pension is an expense-based contribution to the pension fund.

Note 2: In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the compensation of the Company's directors is based on their participation in the Company's operations, the value of their contributions, and the level of the industry, and the Board of Directors is authorized to determine the compensation based on the evaluation of the Compensation Committee, and the Company's Articles of Incorporation specify that the compensation of directors shall not exceed 3% of annual earnings.

* Except as disclosed in the table above, the remuneration received by the directors of the Company for services rendered to all companies in the financial statements (e.g., as consultants to non-employees) in the most recent year: 0

Range of Remuneration

2020

Range of remuneration paid to each of the Company's directors	Name of Directors			
	Total of (A+B+C+D)		Total of (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	
	The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements
Under NT\$ 1,000,000	Hsieh, Shih-Fu, Fang, Yi-Hsiung, Liu Jun, Hsiao, Min-Chi, Hsu, Jui-Mao	Hsieh, Shih-Fu, Fang, Yi-Hsiung, Liu Jun, Hsiao, Min-Chi, Hsu, Jui-Mao	Fang, Yi-Hsiung, Hsieh, Shih-Fu, Liu Jun, Hsiao, Min-Chi, Hsu, Jui-Mao	Fang, Yi-Hsiung, Hsieh, Shih-Fu, Liu Jun, Hsiao, Min-Chi, Hsu, Jui-Mao
NT\$1,000,000 (inclusive) ~ NT\$2,000,000 (exclusive)	Chen, Hsin-Yi	Chen, Hsin-Yi	-	-
NT\$2,000,000 (inclusive) ~ NT\$3,500,000 (exclusive)	Chou, Yeou-Yih, Zenitex Investment (Co.,) Ltd., Yutseng Investment (Co.,) Ltd.	Chou, Yeou-Yih, Zenitex Investment (Co.,) Ltd., Yutseng Investment (Co.,) Ltd.	Chen, Hsin-Yi	Chen, Hsin-Yi
NT\$3,500,000 (inclusive) ~ NT\$5,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
NT\$5,000,000 (inclusive) ~ NT\$10,000,000 (exclusive)			Chou, Yeou-Yih, the Representative of Yutseng Investment (Co.,) Ltd.: Chou, Chun-Kuang, the Representative of Zenitex Investment (Co.,) Ltd.: Chou, Chun-Hsien	Chou, Yeou-Yih, the Representative of Yutseng Investment (Co.,) Ltd.: Chou, Chun-Kuang, the Representative of Zenitex Investment (Co.,) Ltd.: Chou, Chun-Hsien
NT\$10,000,000 (inclusive) ~ NT\$15,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
NT\$15,000,000 (inclusive) ~ NT\$30,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
NT\$30,000,000 (inclusive) ~ NT\$50,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
NT\$50,000,000 (inclusive) ~ NT\$100,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
NT\$100,000,000 or over	-	-	-	-
Total	9	9	9	9

(2) Supervisors' Remuneration

In order to promote corporate governance, the Company has established an Audit Committee to replace the Supervisors on 2015.06.10 in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act.

(3) Remuneration of General Manager, and Deputy General Manager

2020 Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Title	Name	Salary (A)		Severance Pay (B)		Bonus and special allowance, etc. (C)		Employee bonus (D)				Ratio of Total Remuneration (A+B+C+D) to Net Income (%)		Compensation Paid to Directors from an Invested Company Other than the Subsidiaries or Parent Company
		The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The Company		Companies in the consolidated financial statements		The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	
								Cash Amount	Stock Amount	Cash Amount	Stock Amount			
General Manager	YEH,LU-CHANG	18,059	18,059	856	856	4,849	4,849	0	0	0	0	5.03%	5.03%	None
CEO	CHOU,CHUN-KUANG													
CEO	CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN													
General Manager of Business Group	YEH,JUNG-HUI													
General Manager of Business Group	CHANG,CHANG-FU													
Senior Deputy General Manager	LI,CHUNG-HSING													
Deputy General Manager	LIU,YING-TSO													
Deputy General Manager	CHEN,TING-HUANG													
Deputy General Manager	LIN, CHI-PING (Note1)													

Note 1: Deputy General Manager, Lin, Chi-Ping, has been dismissed from duty adjustment on March 31, 2021

Range of Remuneration

Range of remuneration paid to each of the Company's General Manager Deputy General Manager	Name of General Manager, and Deputy General Manager	
	The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements
Under NT\$ 1,000,000	Lin, Chi-Ping	Lin, Chi-Ping
NT\$1,000,000 (inclusive) ~ NT\$2,000,000 (exclusive)		
NT\$2,000,000 (inclusive) ~ NT\$3,500,000 (exclusive)	Yeh, Jung-Hui, Chang, Chang-Fu, Li, Chung-Hsing, Liu, Ying-Tso, Chen, Ting-Huang	Yeh, Jung-Hui, Chang, Chang-Fu, Li, Chung-Hsing, Liu, Ying-Tso, Chen, Ting-Huang
NT\$3,500,000 (inclusive) ~ NT\$5,000,000 (exclusive)	Yeh, Lu-Chang, Chou, Chun-Kaung, Chou, Chun-Hsien	Yeh, Lu-Chang, Chou, Chun-Kaung, Chou, Chun-Hsien
NT\$5,000,000 (inclusive) ~ NT\$10,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-
NT\$10,000,000 (inclusive) ~ NT\$15,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-
NT\$15,000,000 (inclusive) ~ NT\$30,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-
NT\$30,000,000 (inclusive) ~ NT\$50,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-
NT\$50,000,000 (inclusive) ~ NT\$100,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-
NT\$100,000,000 or over	-	-
Total	9	9

(4) The names of the manager received the distribution of employee's remuneration and the distribution status

2020
Unit: NT\$1,000; %

	Title	Name	Stock Amount	Cash Amount	Total	Total amount as a percentage of net income after tax (%)
Managers	General Manager	YEH,LU-CHANG	-	-	-	-
	CEO	CHOU,CHUN-KUANG				
	CEO	CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN				
	General Manager of Business Group	YEH,JUNG-HUI				
	General Manager of Business Group	CHANG,CHANG-FU				
	Senior Deputy General Manager	LI,CHUNG-HSING				
	Deputy General Manager	LIU,YING-TSO				
	Deputy General Manager	CHEN,TING-HUANG				
	Deputy General Manager	LIN, CHI-PING (Note1)				

Note 1: Deputy General Manager, Lin, Chi-Ping, has been dismissed from duty adjustment on March 31, 2021

(5) An analysis of the total compensation paid to the Company's directors, general manager and deputy general manager percentage of net income after tax for the most recent two-year period for the Company and all consolidated companies, respectively, and a description of the policy, standard and combination of compensation payments, the process for setting compensation, and the relationship to operating performance and future risks:

2020 Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Title \ Year	2019				2020			
	The Company		Companies in the consolidated financial statements		The Company		Companies in the consolidated financial statements	
	Total remuneration	Total amount as a percentage of net income after tax	Total remuneration	Total amount as a percentage of net income after tax	Total remuneration	Total amount as a percentage of net income after tax	Total remuneration	Total amount as a percentage of net income after tax
Directors	22,389	9.71%	22,389	9.71%	30,431	6.45%	30,431	6.45%
General Manager and Deputy General Manager	22,361	9.70%	22,361	9.70%	23,764	5.03%	23,764	5.03%

The policy, criteria and composition of compensation payments, the procedures for setting compensation, and the correlation with operating performance and future risks.

- The remuneration for the Company's directors and managers is subject to less than 3% of annual profit pursuant to the Articles of Incorporation; in case of profit, its 3%~12% shall be appropriated as the salary to employee; remuneration for directors and managers is calculated by its depth involved with operation, personal contribution and other criteria such as: whether any events imposing moral risks or causing adverse effect on corporate image occurred to them, improper internal management, staff malpractice, target achievement rate, profitability and others for integrative consideration, referring to peer industry standard and including them

into a proposal by Remuneration Committee Member for discussion and resolution by the Board of Directors.

2. In addition, the Company has purchased liability insurance for all directors and managers in the amount of US\$5,000,000 to mitigate the unknown risks borne by the Company and to pass on possible damages to directors and key employees and the Company in the performance of their duties through directors' and managers' liability insurance.

(III) Implementation of Corporate Governance:

(1) Information on the operation of Board of Directors:

A total of 4 meetings of the Board of Directors were held in 2020. The attendance of directors was as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in Person B	By Proxy	Attendance Rate (%)	Remarks
Chairman	CHOU,YEOU-YIH	4	0	100.00%	Re-elected
Vice Chairman	CHEN,HSIN-YI	4	0	100.00%	Re-elected
Directors	Representative of Yutseng: CHOU,CHUN-KUANG	3	0	75.00%	Re-elected
Directors	Representative of Zenitex: CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN	4	0	100.00%	Re-elected
Directors	HSIEH,SHIH-FU	4	0	100.00%	Re-elected
Directors	FANG,YI-HSIUNG	4	0	100.00%	Re-elected
Independent Director	HSU,JUI-MAO	4	0	100.00%	Re-elected
Independent Director	LIU,CHUN	4	0	100.00%	Re-elected
Independent Director	HSIAO,MIN-CHIH	4	0	100.00%	Re-elected

Other mentionable items:

I. (1) Matters listed in Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

Meeting Date (Period)	Content of the Proposals	All Independent Directors' Opinions and the Company's Handling of Independent Directors' Opinions
March 20 (2020 1st Board Meeting)	Approval of our company to provide endorsement guarantee	All Independent Directors Approved
May 13 (2020 2nd Board Meeting)	Approval of our company to provide endorsement guarantee	
August 12 (2020 3rd Board Meeting)	Approval of our company to provide endorsement guarantee Approved accounts receivable with significant amounts outstanding for three months beyond the normal credit period	
November 9 (2020 4th Board Meeting)	Approval of our company to provide endorsement guarantee	
March 22 (2021 1st Board Meeting)	Approval of financial and accounting officer changes Approval of our company to provide endorsement guarantee	

(2) Other resolutions of the Board of Directors that are opposed or qualified by the independent directors and for which records or written statements are available: None

(II) Status of implementation on recusal of directors from proposals related to their interests: None

(3) Objectives of strengthening the functions of the Board of Directors for the current and most recent years:
The Board of Directors has established an Audit Committee and a Compensation Committee to assist the Board of Directors in performing its supervisory duties and to report its activities and resolutions to the Board of Directors on a regular basis, respectively.

(2) Status of implementation on the evaluation of the Board of Directors

Evaluation cycle	Evaluation period	Evaluation scope	Evaluation methods	Evaluation contents
Executed once a year	2020.01.01-2020.12.31	1. The Board of Directors 2. Individual Board Members 3. Functional Committee	The board of directors, individual board members and functional committees complete their own performance evaluation self-assessment questionnaires	Self-evaluation by the Board 1. Participation in the Company's operation 2. Enhancement of the decision quality of the functional committee 3. Composition of the functional committee and the election of committee members 4. Election and continuous learning of directors 5. Internal Control Self-evaluation by the members of the Board 1. Understanding of the Company goals and missions 2. Director's understanding of their duties and responsibilities 3. Participation in the Company's operation 4. Internal relation maintenance and communications 5. Election and continuous learning of directors 6. Internal Control Self-evaluation by Audit Committee 1. Participation in the Company's operation 2. Understanding of the Functional Committee's duties and responsibilities 3. Enhancement of the decision quality of the functional committee 4. Understanding of the Functional Committee's duties and responsibilities 5. Internal Control Self-evaluation by Compensation Committee

				1. Participation in the Company's operation 2. Understanding of the Functional Committee's duties and responsibilities 3. Enhancement of the decision quality of the functional committee 4. Understanding of the Functional Committee's duties and responsibilities The results of the overall board evaluation for the year 2020, with an average score of 4.51-4.73 out of 5 for each component, indicated that the overall operation of the Company's board of directors was good, and the results were presented to the board of directors at its meeting on March 22, 2021. The Company will continue to enhance the effectiveness of corporate governance based on the results of the 2020 Board of Directors' evaluation.
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(3) Supervisors' participation in the operation of the Board of Directors:

In order to promote corporate governance, the Company has established an audit committee to replace the supervisors in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, and re-elected three independent directors on June 10, 2015. Therefore, there is no supervisor participation in the operation of the board of directors.

(4) Information on the implementation status of the audit committee:

1. The Audit Committee of the Company consists of three independent directors. The purpose of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its role of overseeing the quality and integrity of the Company in performing accounting, auditing, financial reporting processes and financial controls.
2. The annual work highlights of the Audit Committee are as follows.
 - Financial Statement Review
 - Review of audit and accounting policies and procedures
 - Appraisal of internal control system and related policies and procedures
 - Significant asset or derivative transactions
 - Significant lending, endorsement or guarantee of funds
 - Supervision of regulatory compliance
 - Management Information Security
 - Company's risk management:
 - Qualifications, Independence and Performance Evaluation of Certified Public Accountants

- Appointment, Dismissal or Compensation of Certified Public Accountants
 - Appointment and removal of finance, accounting or internal audit supervisors
3. The term of office of the current members: June 12, 2018 to June 11, 2021.
- A total of 4 meetings (A) of the Audit Committee member were held in 2020. The qualification and attendance were as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in Person (B)	By Proxy	Attendance Rate (%) (B/A) (Note)	Remarks
Convener	HSU,JUI-MAO	4	0	100.00%	
Committee member	LIU,CHUN	4	0	100.00%	
Committee member	HSIAO,MIN-C HIH	4	0	100.00%	

Other mentionable items:

I. (1) Matters listed in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

(2) Other resolutions not approved by the Audit Committee and approved by two-thirds or more of all directors:

Meeting Date (Period)	Content of the Proposals	All Independent Directors' Opinions and the Company's Handling of Independent Directors' Opinions
March 20 (2nd Committee 7th Meeting)	Approved Financial Statements for the Year 2019 Approve the Company's 2019 Self-Assessment of Internal Control and Statement of Internal Control System Approval of our company to provide endorsement guarantee and loans of funds to others	All Independent Directors Approved
May 13 (2nd Committee 8th Meeting)	Approval of our company to provide endorsement guarantee and loans of funds to others	
August 12 (2nd Committee 9th Meeting)	Approved Financial Statements for the 2020 Q2 Approval of our company to provide endorsement guarantee	
November 9 (2nd Committee 10th Meeting)	Approval of our company to provide endorsement guarantee and loans of funds to others	
March 22 (2nd Committee 11th Meeting)	Approved Financial Statements for the Year 2020 Approve the Company's 2020 Self-Assessment of Internal Control and Statement of Internal Control System Approval of financial and accounting officer changes Approval of our company to provide endorsement guarantee and loans of funds to others	

None.

(II) Status of implementation on recusal of Independent directors from proposals related to their interests: None.

(III) Communications among independent directors, supervisors and internal audit supervisors and the CPAs:

- (1) The head of internal audit of the Company regularly communicates with the Audit Committee on the results of audit reports and makes internal audit reports at the Audit Committee meetings on a quarterly basis, and reports to the Audit Committee members immediately if there are special circumstances. There were no such special conditions in the year 2020. The Company's Audit Committee has good communication with the Head of Internal Audit.

- (2) The Company's certified public accountants report the results of their audits or reviews of the financial statements and other communications required by the relevant laws and regulations at each quarterly meeting of the Audit Committee, and report to the members of the Audit Committee immediately if there are any special circumstances. The Company's Audit Committee has good communication with the certified public accountants.

Meeting Date (Period)	Communication with internal audit supervisor	Communications with CPAs
March 20 (2nd Committee 7th Meeting)	Review of internal audit reports Approve the Company's 2019 Self-Assessment of Internal Control and Statement of Internal Control System	Approved Financial Statements for the Year 2019 Review of the qualifications, performance and independence of the certifying accountant
May 13 (2nd Committee 8th Meeting)	Review of internal audit reports	Approved Financial Statements for 2020 Q1
August 12 (2nd Committee 9th Meeting)	Review of internal audit reports	Approved Financial Statements for the 2020 Q2
November 9 (2nd Committee 10th Meeting)	Review of internal audit reports	Approved Financial Statements for 2020 Q3
March 22 (2nd Committee 11th Meeting)	Review of internal audit reports Approve the Company's 2020 Self-Assessment of Internal Control and Statement of Internal Control System	Approved Financial Statements for the Year 2020 Review of the qualifications, performance and independence of the certifying accountant

Results: The above matters were reviewed or approved by the Audit Committee and the independent directors had no objection.

(5) The Company and the Subsidiaries' Corporate Governance Status, Deviations from "the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies" and Reasons

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from "the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles" and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
1. Does the Company establish and disclose the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles based on "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies"?	✓		The Company has established a Code of Corporate Governance Practices, which is disclosed on the Market Observation Post System and the Company's website.	None.
2. Shareholding structure & shareholders' rights				None.
(1) Has the Company established internal operating procedures to deal with shareholders' suggestions, doubts, disputes and litigations, and implement based on the procedures?	✓		(1) The Code of Corporate Governance Practices has set forth the relevant contents and is handled by the Company's spokesperson and acting spokesperson.	
(2) Does the Company possess the list of its major shareholders as well as the ultimate owners of those shares?	✓		(2) The list of insiders' shareholdings is kept through a pre-post reporting system.	
(3) Has the Company established and implemented risk management and firewall mechanisms with	✓		(3) The Company's internal control system includes the "Supervision of Subsidiaries" and the "Written System for the Management of Related Party Transactions", and has clearly delineated and operated the authority and responsibility for the management of personnel and property of each company.	

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles” and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
its affiliates? (4) Has the Company established internal rules against insiders trading with undisclosed information?	✓		(4) The Company's Code of Conduct on Integrity has stipulated that insiders are prohibited from engaging in insider trading using undisclosed information known to the Company.	
3. Composition and responsibilities of the Board of Directors (1) Has the Board developed and implemented a diversified policy for the composition of its members? (3) Has the Company voluntarily established other functional committees in addition to the Remuneration Committee and the Audit Committee? (3) Does the Company establish a standard to measure the performance of the Board, and implement it annual?	✓ ✓ ✓		(1) The Code of Corporate Governance Practice has specified that the composition of the Board of Directors should consider diversity to ensure that the Board as a whole has the ability to exercise operational judgment, management and analytical supervision, and that it has the ability to implement the diversity policy and perform its duties as required by the following table (Note 2) (2) In addition to the establishment of the Compensation Committee in accordance with the law, the Company's Code of Governance Practice provides that the Company may establish various functional committees taking into account the size of the Board of Directors and the number of independent directors. The Company has also formally elected independent directors, amended its charter and established an audit committee in 2015, and will discuss the establishment of other functional committees after taking into account the above factors. (3) The Company's Board of Directors resolved on March 20, 2020 to establish the "Board of Directors' Performance Evaluation Method", the scope of which is to evaluate the performance of the Board of Directors and the functional committees established by the Company. The performance evaluation may be conducted by the Board of Directors through internal self-evaluation, self-evaluation by Board members and performance evaluation by an external independent organization or a team of	None.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles” and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
			<p>experts and scholars.</p> <p>The performance evaluation of the Board of Directors includes the following six major aspects.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation in the Company’s operation 2. Internal control and risk management of the company 3. Management of external and internal relations 4. Composition and Capacity of the Board of Directors 5. Board Decision Quality and Operation 6. the implementation of the current work objectives and achieve <p>The performance of the functional committees established by the Board of Directors is evaluated with respect to the following indicators.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operation of the Committee 2. Achievement of the current committee's work objectives <p>The evaluation of the internal performance of the Board as a whole is conducted by the Company's governance unit after the end of the year and the results are presented at the most recent Board meeting after completion and will be used as one of the references for future selection or nomination of directors.</p> <p>The evaluation of the overall Board of Directors for the 2020 was completed at the beginning of 2021 and the average score for each component of the evaluation was 4.51-4.73 out of 5, indicating that the overall operation of the Board of Directors of the Company was good and the results were presented to the Board of Directors at its meeting on March 22, 2021. The Company will continue to enhance the effectiveness of corporate governance based on the results of the 2020 Board of Directors' evaluation. (Please refer to page 34 for each evaluation)</p>	

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles” and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
(4) Does the Company regularly evaluate the independence of CPAs?	✓		(4) The Company’s accounting unit evaluates the independence of the certified public accountants once a year and submits the results to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors for their consideration and approval on March 22, 2021. The Company’s financial unit has evaluated that Messrs. CHEN, CHIN-CHANG and LIN, YI-FAN, both of whom are certified public accountants, meet the Company’s independence evaluation criteria (Note 1) and are qualified to serve as the Company’s certified public accountants.	
4. Has the TWSE/TPEX listed company set up a dedication (or concurrent) corporate governance unit or appointed personnel responsible for corporate governance related matters (including but not limited to providing the directors and supervisors with required information to carry out their business, handling corporate registration and change of corporate registration related matters and taking the minutes of meetings)?	✓		<p>In order to implement governance and enable the Board of Directors to perform its due functions to protect the rights and interests of investors, the Board of Directors resolved on March 22, 2021 to appoint the Chief of Finance, YU, SHU-YI, as the Head of Corporate Governance, Chief Yu had more than 3 years of experiences in the position of a finance supervisor for listed companies and the Unit is responsible for reporting directly to her.</p> <p>The primary responsibility of the Head of Corporate Governance is to provide the directors with information necessary to carry out their business and to assist them in complying with the latest regulatory developments relating to operations. In addition to complying with the provisions of the Act, the stock unit shall conduct the meetings of the board of directors and shareholders, prepare the minutes of the board of directors' and shareholders' meetings in accordance with the law, and follow the following principles.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Company discloses material information in a timely manner to protect investors' trading information. 2. To maintain communication and exchange between the Board of Directors and the management team. 3. To enhance the efficiency of the Board's operations, an internal performance evaluation of the Board's overall operations for the previous year is conducted annually and the results are presented to the Board. 	None.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles” and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
			4. From time to time, we will provide information about the director's further education and complete the reporting of the required hours. 5. We review the achievement of corporate governance evaluation indicators on an annual basis and provide improvement plans and countermeasures for the indicators that are not scored. 6. To handle the registration of changes in the company's operations.	
5. Has the Company established communication channels and dedicated sections for stakeholder (including but not limited to the shareholders, employees, clients and suppliers) on its website to respond to important issues of corporate social responsibility concerns?	✓		The Company has an investor area on the Company's website with spokespersons and related business contact information, and interested parties can contact the Company by phone or e-mail.	None.
6. Has the Company appointed a professional shareholder service agency to deal with shareholder affairs?	✓		The Company has appointed Taishin International Bank, a professional stockbroker, to conduct the shareholders' meeting.	None.
7. Disclosure of information (1) Does the Company have a corporate website to disclose both financial standings and the status of	✓		(1)The Company maintains a corporate website (http://www.zenitron.com.tw/), which discloses financial operations and corporate governance information and is updated from time to time for investors' review.	None.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles” and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
<p>corporate governance?</p> <p>(2) Does the Company have other information disclosure channels (e.g. building an English website, appointing designated people to handle information on collection and disclosure, creating a spokesperson system, webcasting investor conferences)?</p> <p>(3) Did the Company announce and declare the annual financial statement within two months at the end of the accounting year and announce and declare the Q1, Q2 and Q3 financial statement and monthly operational status prior to the deadline in the regulation?</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>(2) The Company has a spokesperson and an acting spokesperson. In addition to the Chinese version, the website is also available in English and Simplified Chinese. Important information about the corporate presentation, if any, is also available on the Company's website and on the Market Observation Post System.</p> <p>(3) The Company's financial reports and operations for each month were announced and reported within the statutory deadlines.</p>	

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles” and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
8. Is there any other important information to facilitate a better understanding of the Company’s corporate governance practices (e.g. including but not limited to employee rights, employee wellness, investor relations, supplier relations, rights of stakeholders, directors’ and supervisors’ training records, the implementation of risk management policies and risk evaluation measures, the implementation of customer relations policies, and purchasing insurance for directors and supervisors)?	√		<p>(1) Employee benefits: We have established various employee welfare measures, training and retirement systems to protect the rights and interests of employees, and have established employee handbooks for daily management in accordance with the law.</p> <p>(2) Employee Care: The Company establishes direct communication and care with employees through labor-management meetings and the operation of the Employee Welfare Committee.</p> <p>(3) Investor Relations: The Company has a spokesperson and a proxy spokesperson to provide a bridge between the Company and its investors. The Company has also set up investor contact information and information notification services on the Company's website, and provides appropriate and reasonable answers to incoming inquiries in order to maintain communication with the investing public.</p> <p>(4) Supplier relations: The Company maintains smooth communication channels with its suppliers and upholds the principle of honesty and trust in its dealings with them.</p> <p>(5) Stakeholders' rights: The Company is committed to technological innovation and improved services to customers, creating a working environment for employees to grow, seeking a stable return on investment for shareholders through revenue and profit growth, and pursuing the maximum value for shareholders, employees and society as a whole. We also set up contact information and email notification service on the company’s website, and provide appropriate and reasonable answers to incoming inquiries in order to maintain communication.</p> <p>(6) Directors (including independent directors): All directors (including independent directors) of the Company have a background in finance, business, accounting, information, etc., and their education has been entered into the Market Observation Post System in accordance with the regulations. The accountants and legal advisors appointed by the Company also provide appropriate legal</p>	The Company has implemented the Code of Corporate Governance Practices for listed companies without significant differences.

			advice to help enhance their legal literacy and avoid the possibility of violating the law. Directors (including independent directors) who wish to pursue further education: In accordance with the provisions of the "Important Points for Further Education for Directors and Supervisors of Listed Companies".																																			
			<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Title</th><th rowspan="2">Name</th><th rowspan="2">Date of Taking Office</th><th colspan="2">Date of Continuing Studies</th><th rowspan="2">Organizer</th><th rowspan="2">Name of the Course</th><th rowspan="2">Hours</th></tr><tr><th>Start</th><th>End</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Independent Director</td><td rowspan="2">HSIAO, MIN-CHIH</td><td rowspan="2">2018/06/12</td><td>2020/12/21</td><td>2020/12/21</td><td>Securities and Futures Institute</td><td>Money Laundering Prevention and Counter Terrorism Practice Study</td><td>3.0</td></tr><tr><td>2020/12/17</td><td>2020/12/17</td><td>Securities and Futures Institute</td><td>Analysis and case study of unconventional transactions of directors and supervisors</td><td>3.0</td></tr><tr><td>Independent Director</td><td>HSU, JUI-MAO</td><td>2018/06/12</td><td>2021/01/05</td><td>2021/01/05</td><td>Association for Sustainable Development of the Republic of China</td><td>2020 Taiwan Sustainable Finance Forum - Building a Sustainable Finance Ecosystem</td><td>3.0</td></tr></table>					Title	Name	Date of Taking Office	Date of Continuing Studies		Organizer	Name of the Course	Hours	Start	End	Independent Director	HSIAO, MIN-CHIH	2018/06/12	2020/12/21	2020/12/21	Securities and Futures Institute	Money Laundering Prevention and Counter Terrorism Practice Study	3.0	2020/12/17	2020/12/17	Securities and Futures Institute	Analysis and case study of unconventional transactions of directors and supervisors	3.0	Independent Director	HSU, JUI-MAO	2018/06/12	2021/01/05	2021/01/05	Association for Sustainable Development of the Republic of China	2020 Taiwan Sustainable Finance Forum - Building a Sustainable Finance Ecosystem	3.0
Title	Name	Date of Taking Office	Date of Continuing Studies		Organizer	Name of the Course	Hours																															
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Independent Director	HSU, JUI-MAO	2018/06/12	2021/01/05	2021/01/05	Association for Sustainable Development of the Republic of China	2020 Taiwan Sustainable Finance Forum - Building a Sustainable Finance Ecosystem	3.0																															
			<p>(7) Implementation of risk management policies and risk measurement standards: The risk management and measurement standards of the Company are consolidated by the Office of the Chairman and the relevant units of the Finance Committee, which are responsible for risk management policies and implementation of risk measurement.</p> <p>(8) Implementation of customer policies: The Company has established systems for employees to follow in accordance with relevant laws and regulations in its daily operations, and has a legal unit to assist in handling business or customer rights and interests complaints, and an audit unit to check and disclose them in accordance with procedures.</p> <p>(9) The Company purchases liability insurance for all directors and managers: During their term of office, the directors and managers of the Company have authorized the Board of Directors to purchase liability insurance for the scope of their business to the extent that they are legally liable.</p> <p>(10) The Company has established internal procedures for handling material information and keeps the latest information on the Company's website for stakeholders to understand the operation of corporate governance.</p>																																			

		<p>(11) Succession planning for the Company's board of directors and middle and senior management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The Company adopts a candidate nomination system for the election of directors, and the shareholders elect the directors from the list of director candidates. Currently, the directors are nominated by major shareholders and elected by the shareholders' meeting. Each director is equipped with professional competencies in management, industry knowledge and international perspective. During their term of office, annual refresher courses are arranged to assist directors in acquiring the necessary professional knowledge to perform their duties. 2.In order to meet the needs of sustainable management and to ensure the smooth succession of middle and senior management talents, our company has divided the selected training model into four modules: management ability, professional ability, personal development and job rotation, which include human resources, financial risk, overseas dispatch, EMBA and language learning. The achievement of the annual work objectives of the foster care candidates will be included in the regular work appraisal in accordance with the "Appraisal Regulations" and the regular work appraisal will be used as the basis for assessing the year-end performance. 3.In 2020, we provided internal training courses for middle and senior executives, mainly 27 interviews with vice presidents from practical work management and 147 interviews on the seven habits of efficient people. 	
<p>(IX) According to the latest result of the Corporate Governance Evaluation System by the Corporate Governance Center of TWSE, explain the amendments or propose the priority measurements to the unimproved items.</p> <p>The results of the “Corporate Governance Review” for the year 2020 were 36%-50%. For the following items not scored items, the following is stated.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uploading the English version of the Notice of Meeting of Shareholders, the Handbook, the Annual Report of Shareholders and the Annual Financial Report: The above information was prepared in English in 2021 which will be uploaded within the prescribed due day.. 2. Whether the Company has an intellectual property management plan that is linked to its operational objectives: The Company expects to formulate a plan and report to the Board of Directors in 2021. 3. Establishment of information security risk management framework, information security policies and specific management plans: The Company expects to formulate relevant measures and report to the Board of Directors in 2021. <p>Other outstanding issues will be improved gradually depending on the company's planning.</p>			

Note 1: Independence criteria of accountant

Independence	Yes	No
1.Does the accountant not serve as a director or independent director of the Company or its affiliates?	✓	
2.Is the accountant not a shareholder of the Company or a related company?	✓	
3.Is the accountant not on the payroll of the Company or a related company?	✓	
4.Has the accountant not provided audit services to the Company for more than seven consecutive years?	✓	
5.Does the accountant confirm that his or her joint accounting firm has complied with the relevant independence standards?	✓	
6.Has the CPA's co-practicing accountant not held any position as a director or manager of the Company or had any significant influence on the audit within one year after he/she left the office of the CPA's co-practicing accountant?	✓	
7.Whether the non-audit service fees and services provided by the CPA firm during the financial reporting period did not violate the relevant independence standards.	✓	

Note 2: Board members implement diversity policies and have the necessary competencies to carry out their duties.

1. Individual members possess the necessary competencies to perform their duties as follows.

Title	Name	Gender	Age	Nationality	Concurrent Employee	Independent Director's Years of Taking Office			Business Judgment	Accounting and financial analysis skills	Business Management	Crisis Management Capability	Industrial Knowledge	International Market View	Leadership	Policy-making ability	Industry Experience / Professional Competence
						Less than 3 years	3 to 9 years	More than 9 years									
Chairman	CHOU,YEOU-YIH	Male	>50	R.O.C.					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Business Management Electrical Components
Vice Chairman	CHEN,HSIN-YI	Male	>50	R.O.C.					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Electrical Components
Directors	HSIEH,SHIH-FU	Male	>50	R.O.C.					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	TV/electrochemicals
Directors	FANG,YI-HSIUNG	Male	>50	R.O.C.					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Manufacturing/Electrical Components
Directors	CHOU,CHUN-KUANG	Male	<50	R.O.C.	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Electrical Components
Directors	CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN	Male	<50	R.O.C.	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Electrical Components
Independent Director	LIU,CHUN	Male	>50	R.O.C.			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Industrial Computers
Independent Director	HSIAO,MIN-CHIH	Male	>50	R.O.C.			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Steel Pipe Industry
Independent Director	HSU,JUI-MAO	Male	>50	R.O.C.		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Financial Industry

(1) 22% of directors with employee status

(2) Independent directors accounted for 33%

(6) If the Company has a compensation committee, it shall disclose its composition, duties and operations.

1. The Company currently has a compensation committee in accordance with the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”.

2. Three members of the Committee shall serve as members of the fourth term of the Committee.

The list/resume is as follows

3. The duties of the Committee are to establish and regularly review policies, systems, standards and structures for the evaluation of the performance and compensation of directors and managers, and to regularly evaluate and set the compensation of directors and managers. The proposal will be submitted to the Board of Directors for discussion.

(1) Information on Members of Compensation Committee

Title (Note 1)	Criteria Name	Meets One of the Following Professional Qualification Requirements, Together with at Least Five Years' Work Experience			Independence Criteria (Note 2)										Number of Other Public Companies in Which the Individual is Concurrently Serving as an Remuneration Committee Member	Remark
		An instructor or higher position in a department of commerce, law, finance, accounting, or other academic department related to the business needs of the Company in a public or private junior college, college or university	A judge, public prosecutor, attorney, Certified Public Accountant, or other professional or technical specialist who has passed a national examination and been awarded a certificate in a profession necessary for the business of the Company	Has work experience in the areas of commerce, law, finance, or accounting, or otherwise necessary for the business of the Company	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Independent Director	HSU, JUI-MAO			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1	
Independent Director	HSIAO, MIN-CHIH			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1	
Independent Director	LIU, CHUN			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	

Note 1: Please enter your status as a director, independent director or other.

Note 2: Please tick the corresponding boxes with “✓” that apply to a member during the two years prior to being elected or during the term(s) of office.

(1) Not an employee of the Company or any of its affiliates.

(2) Not a Director or Supervisor of the Company or its affiliates, (however, this does not apply, in case where the person is concurrently working as an Independent Director of the Company or its parent company, subsidiary or subsidiary of the same parent company established according to this Act or local country ordinances).

- (3) Not a natural-person shareholder who holds shares, together with those held by the person's spouse, minor children, or held by the person under others' names, in an aggregate amount of 1% or more of the total number of outstanding shares of the Company, or ranking in the top 10 in holdings.
- (4) Not a spouse, second-degree relative or third-degree relative of the managers in (1) or persons in (2) or (3)..
- (5) Not a director, supervisor, or employees of a corporate shareholder that directly holds five percent or more of the total number of outstanding shares of the Company or that holds shares ranking in the top five in holdings or is the representative being assigned as the director or supervisor of the Company by in accordance with Article 27, Paragraph 1 or 2 of the Company Act, (However, this does not apply, in case where the person is concurrently working as an Independent Director of the Company or its parent company, subsidiary or subsidiary of the same parent company established according to this Act or local country ordinances).
- (6) Not a director, supervisor or employee of other company which has over half of the number of directors' seats or shares with voting rights of the Company and is controlled by the same person (however, this does not apply, in case where the person is concurrently working as an Independent Director of the Company or its parent company, subsidiary or subsidiary of the same parent company established according to this Act or local country ordinances).
- (7) Not a director, supervisor or employee of other companies or institution which concurrently works as or in a spouse relationship to the chairman, general manager or personnel of relative duties of the Company (however, this does not apply, in case where the person is concurrently working as an Independent Director of the Company or its parent company, subsidiary or subsidiary of the same parent company established according to this Act or local country ordinances).
- (8) Not a director, supervisor, manager or a shareholder holding five percent or more of the shares of a company or institution that has a business or financial relationship with the Company, (however, this does not apply, in case where the specific company or institution holds over 20% but less than 50% of the total number of issued shares of the Company and the person is concurrently working as an Independent Director of the Company or its parent company, subsidiary or subsidiary of the same parent company established according to this Act or local country ordinances).
- (9) Not a professional who provides auditing, nor a professional who provides commercial legal, financial, accounting, or consulting services to the Company or its affiliates with the cumulated remuneration within the last two years less than NT\$500,000, nor is an owner, partner, director, supervisor, or manager, or the spouse of any of the above, of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or organization that provides such service to the Company or its affiliates, however, this does not apply for members of compensation committee, public acquisition audit committee or special committee for merger who exercise power in accordance with relevant laws and regulations in Securities and Exchange Act or Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act.
- (10) Not been a person of any conditions defined in Article 30 of the Company Act.

(2) Information on the Implementation Status of the Remuneration Committee

1. There are 3 members in the Remuneration Committee.

(2) Terms of Office of the current members: from June 12, 2018 to June 11, 2021. A total of 2 Remuneration Committee meetings (A) were held in the recent period. The qualification and attendance record of the Remuneration Committee members was as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in Person (B)	By Proxy	Attendance Rate (%) (B/A) (Note)	Remarks
Convener	LIU,CHUN	2	0	100	
Independent Director	HSU,JUI-MAO	2	0	100	
Independent Director	HSIAO,MIN-CHIH	2	0	100	

Other mentionable items:

1. If the Board does not adopt or amend the recommendations of the Compensation Committee: None
2. Resolutions of the remuneration committee objected to by members or subject to a qualified opinion and recorded or declared in writing, the date of the meeting, session, content of the motion, all members' opinions and the response to members' opinion should be specified: In the most recent year, no member of the Remuneration Committee had any objection or reservation to the resolution of the Remuneration Committee: None.
3. Duties of Compensation Committee:
 - (1) The Compensation Committee of the Company regularly reviews the policies, systems, standards and structures of performance and compensation of the Company's directors and managers on an annual basis.
 - (2) Periodically review the Company's compensation practices and propose amendments.
 - (3) Periodically evaluate the compensation of directors and managers of the Company.
4. The reasons for the discussion of the Compensation Committee, the results of the resolution and the Company's handling of the opinions of the members

Meeting Date (Period)	Content of the proposal and follow-up handling	Resolution	The Company's Handling of the Opinions of Remuneration Committee
March 20 (4th Committee 4th Meeting)	2019 Schedule of Earnings Distribution for Employees and Directors	All compensation committee members agreed to approve	Submitted to the board of directors and approved by all directors present
August 12 (4th Committee 5th Meeting)	"Review the proposal on the Company's Manager's 2020 compensation proposal"	All compensation committee members agreed to approve	Submitted to the board of directors and approved by all directors present
March 22 (4th Committee 6th Meeting)	2020 Schedule of Earnings Distribution for Employees and Directors Review of the new incentive plan	All compensation committee members agreed to approve	Submitted to the board of directors and approved by all directors present

Note:

- (1) The actual attendance rate (%) is calculated based on the number of meetings of the

Compensation Committee and their actual attendance during their employment.

- (2) If there is a re-election of the Compensation Committee before the end of the year, both the new and old members of the Compensation Committee should be listed, and the date of re-election should be indicated in the Remarks column as the old, new or re-elected member. The actual attendance rate (%) is calculated based on the number of meetings of the Compensation Committee and their actual attendance during their employment.

(7) Deviations from “the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles” and Reasons.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles” and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
1. Has the Company conducted risk assessment on environmental, social and corporate governance issues related to business operations of the Company in accordance with the concept of materiality and established relevant risk management policies or strategies?	✓		The Company has established a code of corporate social responsibility practices, which was approved by the Board of Directors on March 23, 2015.	None.
2. Has the Company set up a dedicated (or concurrent) corporate social responsibility promotion unit which is authorized by the board of directors to be managed by the high-level management and reports to the board of directors?	✓		The Company has established a corporate social responsibility code of practice, and the General Management Department is responsible for the promotion of CSR and reports to the Board of Directors on its handling.	None.
3. Environment issues (1) Has the Company established an appropriate environmental management system according to its industrial characteristics? (2) Is the Company committed to improving the efficiency in the use of resources, and the use of recycled materials with low environmental impact? (3) Has the Company assessed the current and future potential risks and opportunities to the enterprise due to climate change and adopted countermeasures on issues related to the climate?	✓ ✓ ✓		The Company is committed to the goal of environmental sustainability by complying with environmental laws and regulations and the relevant international standards. (1) The Company has conducted environmental management in accordance with the Waste Disposal Act and the regulations on energy conservation and carbon reduction. (2) The Company has implemented waste separation and recycling of recyclable resources and entrusted professional waste removal organizations to collect waste to reduce the impact on the environment. (3) The Company is not a manufacturing company and is exposed to potential environmental and operational risks, such as shortage of resources,	The Company has implemented the rules in accordance with the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies without significant differences.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles” and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
(4) Has the Company conducted statistics on the emission of greenhouse gas, water consumption volume and the total waste weight in the past two years and developed policies for energy-saving, reduction on greenhouse gas, water consumption volume or management of other wastes?	√		<p>increased costs of raw materials, instability in the transportation process, and extreme weather conditions that threaten the lives of employees, which may have a direct impact on the Company's operations and increase losses.</p> <p>(4) The Company is a professional semiconductor distributor and has no concerns that the production process will pollute the environment. Its environmental management and maintenance are mainly promoted through the management department and the cooperation of each unit, and the policies are as follows.</p> <p>1.Paper saving.</p> <p>(1) Promote the electronicization of document forms and processes to reduce the use of paper.</p> <p>(2) Promote double-sided printing; set up waste paper recycling bins to facilitate reuse of the reverse side of the paper.</p> <p>2.Electricity saving.</p> <p>(1) Replace energy-consuming lamps and lanterns: energy-saving LED applications are the main products.</p> <p>(2) Summer air conditioning temperature setting: the temperature is set to 26-28 degrees, and pay attention to whether the doors and windows are closed.</p> <p>(3) Promote office lights off during lunch break to save 1 hour.</p> <p>(4) Encourage colleagues to use the stairs more often and take the elevator less often.</p> <p>3. Water conservation:</p> <p>(1) Installing water-saving devices in the pantry and</p>	

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles” and Reasons																																
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration																																	
			<p>mopping room faucets to reduce water output and avoid wasting water resources.</p> <p>4.Total greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption and waste for the last two years</p> <p>Weight:</p> <table><tr><th colspan="6">Greenhouse Gas Emissions</th></tr><tr><th>Invent o r y Year</th><th>Use of electricity (degrees)</th><th>Calculation standard (kg/degree)</th><th>Emissions (metric tons)</th><th>Increase (decrease) (metric tons)</th><th>Increase (decrease) %</th></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>1,139,011</td><td>0.509 (Note 1)</td><td>579.76</td><td>7.70</td><td>1.35%</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>1,123,879</td><td>0.509</td><td>572.05</td><td>(19.39)</td><td>(3.28)%</td></tr></table> <p>Note 1: Calculated based on the power emission coefficient standard in 2019.</p> <p>Note 2: Due to the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic, there is a policy of split-level offices in order to maintain a proper social distance between employees in the office, resulting in a slight increase in electricity consumption compared to the previous period.</p> <table><tr><th>Inventory Year</th><th>Water consumption (degrees)</th><th>Total waste (metric tons)</th></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>7,160</td><td>27.45</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>5,986</td><td>27.04</td></tr></table> <p>We will promote energy saving and carbon reduction from time to time, turn off unnecessary power supply, save water and paper, etc. We hope to</p>	Greenhouse Gas Emissions						Invent o r y Year	Use of electricity (degrees)	Calculation standard (kg/degree)	Emissions (metric tons)	Increase (decrease) (metric tons)	Increase (decrease) %	2020	1,139,011	0.509 (Note 1)	579.76	7.70	1.35%	2019	1,123,879	0.509	572.05	(19.39)	(3.28)%	Inventory Year	Water consumption (degrees)	Total waste (metric tons)	2020	7,160	27.45	2019	5,986	27.04
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2019	5,986	27.04																																		

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles” and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
<p>4. Social issues</p> <p>(1) Has the Company formulated relevant management policies and procedures in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and international human rights conventions?</p> <p>(2) Has the Company established and implemented reasonable employee welfare measures (including remuneration, vacations and other welfares, etc.) and reflected management performances or outcomes on employees' remuneration?</p> <p>(3) Does the Company provide a safe and healthy working environment for employees and regularly carry out safety and health education for employees?</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>		<p>achieve the negative growth target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 2~3% compared to the previous year.</p> <p>The Company protects the legal rights and interests of its employees in accordance with the Labor Standards Law and other labor regulations.</p> <p>(1) We will provide timely information to our employees, and in addition to the rights protected by law, we will also provide other benefits to our employees, such as pensions, medical and accident insurance, or training and education subsidies; the appointment and dismissal of relevant employees and their salaries will be carried out in accordance with the Company's relevant practices to protect the basic rights of our employees.</p> <p>(2) The Company provides various welfare measures for employees in accordance with the Labor Standards Law and related laws and regulations, and provides market competitive benefits to motivate employees, in addition to regular appraisals and performance bonuses to share the results of earnings with colleagues.</p> <p>(3) The Company conducts annual employee health checks, regular workplace fire inspections, and access control with magnetic cards and electronic security to provide a safe and healthy work environment for employees, and conducts the "Labor Safety and Health Education Series"</p>	<p>The Company has implemented the rules in accordance with the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies without significant differences.</p>

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles” and Reasons													
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration														
(4) Has the Company developed an effective training program for employees? (5) Regarding the health and safety of products and services, customers’ privacy, marketing and labelling, has the Company complied with relevant regulations and international principles and developed relevant policy and compliant procedure to protect consumers’ rights and interests? (6) Has the Company established management policy for suppliers and asked the suppliers to comply with environmental friendly, occupational safety or labor rights and present its implementations?	√		education and training, and the specific implementation details for FY109 are listed in the table below.														
			<table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Implementation Date</th><th>Remarks</th></tr><tr><td>Working environment fire inspection</td><td>2020.02.24</td><td>1 time per year</td></tr><tr><td>Building public safety inspection</td><td>2020.10.20</td><td>1 time per year</td></tr><tr><td>Fire Drill Education Training</td><td>2020.09.19</td><td>Disaster Drill for Information Personnel</td></tr><tr><td>Staff Health (Health Check, Medical Consultation)</td><td>2020.05.30-07.04 2020.12.28</td><td>Health check for all employees Doctor's Consultation</td></tr></table>		Item	Implementation Date	Remarks	Working environment fire inspection	2020.02.24	1 time per year	Building public safety inspection	2020.10.20	1 time per year	Fire Drill Education Training	2020.09.19	Disaster Drill for Information Personnel	Staff Health (Health Check, Medical Consultation)
	Item	Implementation Date	Remarks														
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	Staff Health (Health Check, Medical Consultation)	2020.05.30-07.04 2020.12.28	Health check for all employees Doctor's Consultation														
√																	
√		(4) The company will fill out a training plan form when hiring new employees and give training and planning according to the medium and long term. (5) The Company has taken out product liability insurance to ensure consumers' rights and interests. Consumers can file complaints through the customer service hotline or customer service mailbox, and the Company also provides information on corporate governance and other related contents through the Company's website for the investment public's consideration, and															

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles” and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
			<p>has a dedicated email address to handle complaints about the Company and reply to related questions.</p> <p>(6) As a professional semiconductor distributor, the Company evaluates the past background and corporate image of suppliers before acting as an agent for product lines to ensure that the supply of raw materials meets the requirements of environmental restricted substances management regulations and maintains good relationships with suppliers. No major social responsibility violations have occurred.</p>	
5. Has the Company referenced the international principles or guidelines for preparing generalized report to prepare its non-financial reports such as corporate social responsibility reports? Has the Company obtained confirmation or guarantee opinions from third-party verification agencies regarding the aforementioned report?	✓		The Company discloses information related to the fulfillment of social responsibility through the Company's website and the Market Observation Post System (MOPS), enhances the disclosure of relevant information, and explains the circumstances related to the promotion of CSR in the annual report, and discloses the relevant regulations on the Company's website and the MOPS.	None.
<p>6. If the Company has its own corporate social responsibility in accordance with the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, please describe the difference between its operational and prescribed code: No difference.</p> <p>The Company has established a Code of Corporate Social Responsibility, which was approved by the Board of Directors on March 23, 2015. Its operation is not materially different from the Code of Conduct, and the spirit of its operation and governance is in compliance with the Code of Conduct, and the relevant regulations are disclosed on the Company's website and the Market Observation Post System.</p> <p>In addition, the Company actively practices corporate social responsibility in order to meet the international trend of balancing environmental, social and corporate governance development, and to enhance national economic contribution, improve the quality of life of employees, communities and society through corporate citizenship, and promote a competitive advantage based on corporate responsibility.</p>				
<p>7. Other important information about the Company that is useful in understanding the operation of corporate governance:</p> <p>The Company performs environmental protection, community participation, social contribution, social services, social welfare, consumer rights, human rights, safety and health, and other social responsibility activities in accordance with the Company's CSR Code of Practice and fulfills its corporate social responsibility in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.</p>				

(8) The and the Subsidiaries' Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice, Deviations from "the Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies" and Reasons:

The Company has always operated in accordance with the principle of integrity and has followed the relevant laws and regulations and internal control system to operate in good faith.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from "the Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies" and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
1. Establishment of ethical corporate management policies and programs				
(1) Does the company formulate its ethical corporate management policies approved by the Board of Directors and declare its ethical corporate management policies and procedures in its guidelines and external documents, as well as the commitment from its board and senior management to implement the policies?	✓		(1) The company has established Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles. In addition, the Company has also revised the Code of Ethical Conduct, which was approved by the Board of Directors on March 23, 2015.	None.
(2) Does the company establish evaluation system for the risk of unethical conducts, regularly analyze and evaluate the operating activities with the risk of high-potential unethical conducts within its operating scope and formulate prevention programs and precaution measures against unethical conducts or listed activities stated in Article 2, Paragraph 7 of the "Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies"?	✓		(2) In the course of its operations, the Company has implemented the management policy of integrity and has been actively implementing the operational management requirements of the Board of Directors and the management.	None.
(3) Does the company establish clear statements regarding relevant procedures, guidelines of conduct, punishment for violation, and rules of appeal in its prevention programs against unethical conducts, ensure	✓		(3) The company regulates the newcomers to sign an employee commitment when reporting to the company, requiring all colleagues to comply with the principle of honesty, integrity and	None.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
its implementation, and regularly review and revise the aforementioned programs?			self-discipline work to avoid any illegal behavior	
2. Fulfill ethical management				
(1) Does the company evaluate business partners’ ethical records and include ethics-related clauses in business contracts?	✓		(1) The Company has agreed to the sunshine integrity and anti-bribery clauses in the form of commercial terms and conditions or pledges to our suppliers and customers to eliminate improper practices and establish a good cooperation relationship for coexistence and development.	None.
(2) Does the company establish an exclusively dedicated unit supervised by the Board to be in charge of the promotion of corporate ethical management, regularly (at least once a year) report its ethical management policies and prevention programs against unethical conducts, and supervise its implementations?	✓		(2) The Company has established Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles, and the Finance Department is responsible for the promotion of ethical corporate governance and reports to the Board of Directors on its handling.	None.
(3) Does the company establish policies to prevent conflicts of interest and provide appropriate communication channels, and implement it?	✓		(3) The Company's personnel shall recuse themselves from any conflict of interest in the execution of business, and the relevant regulations are set forth in the "Code of Ethical Conduct" as a policy to prevent conflicts of interest.	None.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
(4) Has the company established effective systems for both accounting and internal control to facilitate ethical corporate management? Does the company’s internal audit unit prepare relevant audit plans based on the evaluation results of risk of the unethical conducts from the internal audit unit? Is the compliance of prevention program against unethical conducts audited by either internal auditors or CPAs?	✓		(4) The accounting and internal control systems established by the Company for the purpose of operating with integrity are in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, and are operated effectively through the performance of internal and external audit functions.	None.
(5) Does the company regularly hold internal and external educational trainings on ethical management?	✓		(5) The Human Resources Department will hold internal and external education training regularly.	None.
3.Operation of the company’s complaint system (1) Does the company establish both a specific complaint and reward system and a convenient complaint channel? Can the accused be reached by an appropriate person for follow-up? (2) Does the company establish standard operating procedures for investigating accusation cases, and follow-up measures and relevant confidential system to be adopted after the completion of the investigation? (3) Does the company provide proper whistleblower protection?	✓ ✓ ✓		The Human Resources Department of the Company is responsible for establishing work rules and related personnel regulations, and establishing appropriate reporting channels. If an employee violates the rules of honest management, he or she will be disciplined according to the seriousness of the case, and the identity of the complainant will not be disclosed.	None.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
<p>4. Strengthening information disclosure</p> <p>(1) Does the company disclose its ethical corporate management policies and the results of its implementation on the company’s website and MOPS?</p>	√		<p>The Company's website has a special area for investors, in which information about corporate governance-related organizations and important company regulations are disclosed on the Company's website for stakeholder inquiries. The information will be disclosed on the Company's website and on the Market Observation Post System.</p> <p>The Company has a dedicated department responsible for maintaining the information content of the Company's website on a regular basis so that the website can fully disclose information related to the Company's integrity and corporate governance operations.</p>	None.
<p>5. If the company has established the ethical corporate management policies based on the “Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”, please describe any discrepancy between the policies and their implementation:</p> <p>On March 24, 2014 and March 23, 2015, the Company’s Board of Directors approved the “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles” and “Code of Ethical Conduct”, respectively, and disclosed the related regulations on the Company's website and the Market Observation Post System. Based on the management philosophy of integrity, transparency and accountability, we have established an integrity-based policy and set out clearly and thoroughly in the Code of Conduct a program to prevent dishonest behavior, including operating procedures, behavioral guidelines and education and training, so as to establish a good corporate governance and risk control mechanism and create a sustainable business environment.</p>				

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies” and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
6. Other important information to help understand the operation of the Company's integrity management (such as the Company's review and amendment of the Company's code of ethical conduct): The Company has established a code of ethical conduct and an additional code of ethical conduct, and keeps an eye on the development of domestic and international codes of ethical conduct and reviews and improves them in order to enhance the effectiveness of the Company's integrity management.				

(9) If the Company has established a code of corporate governance and related regulations, it should disclose its inquiry methods.

In the Investor Zone of the Company's website, a corporate governance section is set up and the articles of incorporation, the election of directors and supervisors, and the rules and regulations of the shareholders' meeting are placed for investors to inquire.

(10) Other Important Information for the Enhancing the Understanding of the Company's Corporate Governance Operations may be disclosed:

The Company will promptly disclose material information and corporate presentation information, and will post the relevant information on the Market Observation Post System and the Company's website.

(11) Implementation Status for Internal Control System

1. Statement of Internal Control

Zenitron . Corporation
Internal Control System Statement

Date: March 22, 2021

In 2020, the Company conducted an internal audit of its internal control system and hereby declares the following:

1. The Company acknowledges and understands that the establishment, enforcement and maintenance of the internal control system are the responsibility of the Board of Directors and management, and that the company has already established such a system. The aim of the system is to provide reasonable assurance of the achievement of objectives in the effectiveness and efficiency of operations (including profits, performance, and safeguard of asset security), reliability, timeliness, and transparency of reporting, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
2. There are inherent limitations to even the most well designed internal control system. As such an effective internal control system can only reasonably ensure the achievement of the aforementioned goals. Moreover, the operating environment and situation may change, impacting the effectiveness of the internal control system. However, self-supervision measures were implemented within the Company's internal control policies to facilitate immediate rectification once procedural flaws have been identified.
3. The Company judges the design and operating effectiveness of its internal control system based on the criteria provided in the Regulations Governing the Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies (hereinafter referred to as the "Regulations"). The criteria introduced by the "Governing Regulations" cover the process of management control and consist of five major elements, each representing a different stage of internal control: 1. Control environment, 2. Risk assessment, 3. Control activities, 4. Information and communications, and 5. Monitoring activities. Each of the elements in turn contains certain audit items. Please refer to "Governing Regulations" for details.
4. The Company has adopted the aforementioned measures for an examination of the effectiveness of the design and implementation of the internal control system.
5. Based on the findings of the aforementioned examination, the Company believes it can reasonably assure that the design and implementation of its internal control system as of Thursday, December 31, 2020 (including supervision and management of subsidiaries), including the effectiveness and efficiency in operation, reliability in financial reporting and compliance with relevant regulatory requirements, have achieved the aforementioned objectives.
6. This declaration constitutes part of the Company's annual report and prospectus, and shall be disclosed to the public. If any fraudulent information, concealment or unlawful practices are discovered in the content of the aforementioned information, the Company shall be held liable under Article 20, Article 32, Article 171 and Article 174 of the Securities and Exchange Act.
7. This statement was passed by the Board of Directors on March 22, 2021, with none of the eight attending Directors expressing dissenting opinions, and the remainder all affirming the content of this Statement.

Zenitron . Corporation
Chairman: Chou, Yeoh-Yih
General Manager: Yeh, Lu-Chang

2. In case that a CPA was engaged to conduct a Special Audit of Internal Control System. its audit report shall be provided: None.

(12) For the most recent year and up to the printing date of the annual report, the Company and its internal personnel have been punished by law, the consequence might have material impact on the equity or stock price, hence, please specify the punishment details, and the major deficiencies and improvements: None

(13) Significant resolutions of the shareholders' meeting and the board of directors for the most recent year and up to the date of printing of the annual report:

1. Important resolutions of the shareholders' meeting.

Approved in the shareholders' meeting on June 12, 2020:

(1) Recognition of 2019 Business Report and Financial Statements

(2) Recognition of the distribution of earnings for fiscal year 2019: Cash dividends NT\$207,600,000, where NT\$0.9708 per share. (Capital surplus NT\$6,300,000, NT\$0.0294 per share is appropriated together)

(3) Approved revision proposal of the "Articles of Incorporation".

Performance: The Company has appropriated earning surplus in July 2020.

2. Important resolutions of the shareholders' meeting.

Approved in the Board meeting on March 20, 2020:

(1) 2019 Schedule of Earnings Distribution for Employees and Directors

(2) 2019 Business Report and Financial Statements

(3) 2019 Schedule of Earnings Distribution

(4) Distribution of Cash from Capital surplus

(5) 2020 Operating Plan

(6) The Company's 2019 Self-Assessment of Internal Control and Statement of Internal Control System

(7) Amendment to the "Articles of Incorporation"

(8) Amendment to the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements" of the Company

(9) Establishment of the "Board of Directors' Performance Evaluation Method" of the Company

(10) Assessment of the independence and suitability of the certified public accountants

(11) To apply for or renew lines of credit, derivative financial instruments, provide endorsement guarantees and lend funds to others in order to increase working capital

(12) Handle the matters for General Meeting of Shareholders for the year 2020

Approved in the Board meeting on March 22, 2021:

(1) 2020 Schedule of Earnings Distribution for Employees and Directors

(2) The new incentive plan

(3) 2020 Business Report and Financial Statements

(4) 2020 Schedule of Earnings Distribution

(5) 2020 Schedule of Earnings Distribution in cash dividends

(6) 2021 Operating Plan

(7) The Company's 2020 Self-Assessment of Internal Control and Statement of Internal Control System

(8) Assessment of the independence and suitability of the certified public accountants

(9) Financial and accounting officer changes

(10) Establishment of the Company's Corporate Governance Officer

(11) To apply for or renew lines of credit, derivative financial instruments, provide endorsement guarantees and lend funds to others in order to increase working capital

(12) Re-election of Directors

(13) Nomination of Directors and Independent Director Candidates

(14) Release of new directors and their representatives from restrictions on working concurrently in competing companies

(15) Handle the matters for General Meeting of Shareholders for the year 2021

(14) For the most recent year and as of the printing date of the annual report, if the directors or supervisors have dissenting opinions on important resolutions passed by the board of directors and there are records or written statements of such dissenting opinions, the main content of which: None.

(15) Summary of the resignation and dismissal of the chairman, president, head of accounting, head of finance, head of internal audit, head of corporate governance, and head of research and development of the Company for the most recent year and as of the date of printing of the annual report:

Title	Name	Date of Taking Office	Date of Dismissal	Reasons for resignation or dismissal
General Manager	Chou, Chun-Kuang	September 1, 2017	September 1, 2020	Duty adjustment
Accounting/Financial Supervisor	Yeh, Lu-Chang	Jul. 01, 2000	Mar. 22, 2021	Duty adjustment

(IV) Information on CPA Professional Fees:

(1) Scale

CPA Firm Name	CPA Name		Duration of Audit	Remark
PwC Taiwan	Chen, Chin-Chang	Lin, Yi-Fan	2020	

Current & Unit: NTD\$ 1,000

Reason for government sponsorship		Audit	Exclusion	Total
Scale by amount				
1	Less than 2,000		✓	1,770
2	2,000 (included) ~4,000			
3	4,000 (included) ~6,000	✓		5,400
4	6,000 (included) ~8,000			
5	8,000 (included) ~10,000			
6	More than 10,000 (included)			

(2) Non-audit government sponsorship for CPA, CPA firm and its affiliates accounts for more than one fourth part of audit government sponsorship:

Currency & Unit: NTD\$1,000

CPA Firm name	CPA Name	Audit by government sponsorship	Non-audit government sponsorship					Duration of CPA audit	Remark
			system design	Industrial registration	Human resources	Others	Subtotal		
PwC Taiwan	Chen, Chin-Chang	5,400					5,400	2020/01/01	
	Lin, Yi-Fan							2020/12/31	
					570	1,200	1,770	2020/01/01	Note
								2020/12/31	

Note: Other non-audit government sponsorship: It is for the research and analysis on group transfer pricing, NT\$1,000,000 and Report by Country, NT\$200,000.

(V) Information on Replacement of Certified Public Accountants: None

- (1) About the preceding accountant: Not applicable
- (2) About the succeeding accountant: Not applicable
- (3) Reply from the previous accountant on the matters set out in Article 10, Subparagraph 6 (1) and (2)-3 of the Principles: Not applicable

(VI) If the chairman, general manager, or manager in charge of financial or accounting matters of the Company has worked in the firm of the certified public accountant or its affiliates within the last year, the name, title, and period of employment in the firm of the certified public accountant or its affiliates should be disclosed: None.

(VII) Any Transfer of Equity Interests and/or Pledge of or Change in Equity Interests by A Director, Supervisor, Managerial Officer, or Shareholder with a Stake of More than 10 Percent during the Most Recent Year or During the Current Year up to the Date of Publication of the Annual Report:

(1) Changes in shareholdings of directors, supervisors, managers and majority shareholders:

Unit: shares

Title	Name	2020		As of Apr. 13, 2021	
		Shares Increase (decrease)	Number of pledged shares Increase (decrease)	Shares Increase (decrease)	Number of pledged shares Increase (decrease)
Chairman	CHOU,YEOU-YIH	0	0	0	0
Director and Vice Chairman	CHEN,HSIN-YI	0	0	0	0
Directors	FANG,YI-HSIUNG	0	0	0	0
Directors	HSIEH,SHIH-FU	0	0	0	0
Directors	Yutseng Investment Co., Ltd.	0	0	0	0
Representative of Director and CEO	CHOU,CHUN-KUANG	0	0	0	0
Directors	Zenitex Investment Co., Ltd.	0	0	0	0
Representative of Director and CEO	CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN	0	0	0	0
General Manager	YEH,LU-CHANG	0	0	0	0
General Manager of Business Group	YEH,JUNG-HUI	0	0	0	0
General Manager of Business Group	CHANG,CHANG-FU	0	0	0	0
Deputy General Manager	LIU,YING-TSO	0	0	0	0
Deputy General Manager	CHEN,TING-HUANG	2000	0	0	0
Senior Deputy General Manager	LI,CHUNG-HSING	0	0	0	0
Independent Director	LIU,CHUN	0	0	0	0
Independent Director	HSIAO,MIN-CHIH	0	0	0	0
Independent Director	HSU,JUI-MAO	0	0	0	0

(2) Information on the transfer of shares: The Company's directors, supervisors and 10% shareholders transfer their shares to the general investing public through the centralized securities market.

(3) Information on pledge of equity interest: None.

(VIII) Information on the Relationship between any of the top Ten Shareholders (Related Party, Spouse, or Kinship within the Second Degree)

Apr. 13, 2021; Unit: shares; %

NAME (NOTE 1)	OWN SHAREHOLDING		SPOUSE & MINOR SHAREHOLDINGS		SHAREHOLDING BY NOMINEE ARRANGEMENT		THE NAMES AND RELATIONSHIPS OF THE TOP TEN SHAREHOLDERS WHO ARE RELATED PARTIES OR WHO ARE RELATED TO EACH OTHER AS SPOUSES OR SECOND DEGREE RELATIVES. (NOTE 3)		REMARKS
	Number of shares	Share holding ratio (Note 2)	Number of shares	Share holding ratio	Number of shares	Share holding ratio	Name	Relation	
Zenitex Investment Co., Ltd.	9,862,828	4.61%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	CHOU,C HUN-HS IEN	Chairman of the company Director of the company Director of the company Supervisor of the company	
Representative: CHOU,CHUN-HSI EN	3,557,925	1.66%	5,000	0.00%	0	0.00%	CHOU,L I-MEI-C HEN CHOU,C HUN-KU ANG CHOU,Y EOU-YI H		
ZENIBOSS CORPORATION	7,045,916	3.30%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	CHOU,Y EOU-YI H		
Representative: CHOU,YEOU-YIH	5,192,074	2.43%	9,552	0.00%	0	0.00%	CHOU,C HUN-KU ANG		
Yutseng Investment Co., Ltd.	6,090,840	2.85%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	CHOU,C HUN-KU ANG	Chairman of the company Director of the company Director of the company Supervisor of the company	
Representative: CHOU,CHUN-KU ANG	3,430,502	1.60%	977,883	0.46%	0	0.00%	CHOU,L I-MEI-C HEN CHOU,Y EOU-YI H CHOU,C HUN-HS IEN		
CHOU,YEOU-YIH	5,192,074	2.43%	9,552	0.00%	0	0.00%	CHOU,L I-MEI-C	Husband and wife	

NAME (NOTE 1)	OWN SHAREHOLDING		SPOUSE & MINOR SHAREHOLDINGS		SHAREHOLDING BY NOMINEE ARRANGEMENT		THE NAMES AND RELATIONSHIPS OF THE TOP TEN SHAREHOLDERS WHO ARE RELATED PARTIES OR WHO ARE RELATED TO EACH OTHER AS SPOUSES OR SECOND DEGREE RELATIVES. (NOTE 3)		REMARKS
	Number of shares	Share holding ratio (Note 2)	Number of shares	Share holding ratio	Number of shares	Share holding ratio	Name	Relation	
							HEN CHOU,C HUN-KUANG CHOU,C HUN-HSIEN	Father and son Father and son	
Taishin International Bank Trust Account - CHOU,LI-MEI-CHEN Trustee: CHOU,LI-MEI-CHEN	5,000,000	2.34%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	CHOU,Y EOU-YIH CHOU,C HUN-KUANG CHOU,C HUN-HSIEN	Husband and wife Mother and son Mother and son	
Tung Ho Steel Enterprise Corp.	3,825,000	1.79%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	None	None	
Representative: HOU,CHIEH-TENG	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	None	None	
CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN	3,557,925	1.66%	5,000	0.00%	0	0.00%	CHOU,Y EOU-YIH CHOU,L I-MEI-CHEN CHOU,C HUN-KUANG	Father and son Mother and son Brothers	
LIU,LAI-TIEN	3,486,000	1.63%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	None	None	
CHOU,CHUN-KUANG	3,430,502	1.60%	977,883	0.46%	0	0.00%	CHOU,Y EOU-YIH CHOU,L	Father and son Mother and son Brothers	

NAME (NOTE 1)	OWN SHAREHOLDING		SPOUSE & MINOR SHAREHOLDINGS		SHAREHOLDING BY NOMINEE ARRANGEMENT		THE NAMES AND RELATIONSHIPS OF THE TOP TEN SHAREHOLDERS WHO ARE RELATED PARTIES OR WHO ARE RELATED TO EACH OTHER AS SPOUSES OR SECOND DEGREE RELATIVES. (NOTE 3)		REMARKS
	Number of shares	Share holding ratio (Note 2)	Number of shares	Share holding ratio	Number of shares	Share holding ratio	Name	Relation	
							I-MEI-CHEN CHOU, C HUN-HSIEN		
Standard Chartered International Commercial Banking is entrusted with the custody of the SPDR Portfolio Emerging Markets of the SPDR(R) Index Share Fund.	2,762,000	1.29%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	None	None	

Note 1: All of the top ten shareholders should be listed, and the names of corporate shareholders and their representatives should be listed separately if they are corporate shareholders.

Note 2: The calculation of the percentage of shareholding refers to the calculation of the percentage of shareholding in the name of oneself, one's spouse, minor children or the use of others, respectively.

Note 3: The shareholders listed in the preceding paragraph include both legal and natural persons, and the relationships between them should be disclosed in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

(IX) The number of shares held by the Company, its directors, supervisors, managers and businesses directly or indirectly controlled by the Company in the same re-invested business and the consolidated percentage of shareholding are calculated as follows

Dec. 31, 2020
Unit: shares; %

Re-invested businesses (Note 1)	The Company's investment		Directors, Supervisors, Managers and Investments in Direct or Indirectly Controlled Businesses		Total investment	
	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio
Supertronic International Corp.	18,703,759	100.00%	-	-	18,703,759	100.00%
RAYTRONIC CORPORATION	1,520,000	100.00%	-	-	1,520,000	100.00%
Zenitron (HK) Limited	510,000	1.47%	34,272,648	98.53%	34,782,648	100.00%
Cordial Investment Corporation	7,700,000	100.00%	-	-	7,700,000	100.00%
Zenicom (HK) Limited	23,800,000	100.00%	-	-	23,800,000	100.00%
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	-(Note)	100.00%	-	-	-(Note)	100.00%
ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	-(Note)	100.00%	-	-	-(Note)	100.00%
Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	-(Note)	100.00%	-	-	-(Note)	100.00%
Shanghai Zenitron Electronic Trading Co., Ltd.	-(Note)	100.00%	-	-	-(Note)	100.00%

Note : Limited Liability Company, no shares issued.

IV. Capital Overview

(I) Capital and Shares

(1) Source of Capital

Year/Month	Par Value(NT\$)	Authorized Capital		Paid-in Capital		Source of Share Capital	Remark	
		Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount		Capital Increased by Assets Other than Cash	Other
1997 06	10	5,800,000	58,000,000	5,800,000	58,000,000	Capital increase by cash NT\$30,000,000	None	–
1997 11	10	13,700,000	137,000,000	13,700,000	137,000,000	Capital increase by cash NT\$50,000,000 Capital increase from retained earnings NT\$29,000,000	None	–
1998 08	10	30,000,000	300,000,000	19,700,000	197,000,000	Capital increase by cash NT\$60,000,000	None	–
1999 06	12	50,000,000	500,000,000	36,000,000	360,000,000	Capital increase by cash NT\$103,900,000 Capital increase from retained earnings NT\$59,100,000	None	Note 1
1999 12	60	50,000,000	500,000,000	40,000,000	400,000,000	Capital increase by cash NT\$40,000,000	None	Note 2
2000 06	10	60,000,000	600,000,000	53,000,000	530,000,000	Capital increase from retained earnings NT\$120,000,000 Capital increase from employee bonus NT\$10,000,000	None	Note 3
2001 04	10	170,000,000	1,700,000,000	70,000,000	700,000,000	Capital increase from retained earnings NT\$159,000,000 Capital increase from employee bonus NT\$11,000,000	None	Note 4
2001 05	45	170,000,000	1,700,000,000	80,000,000	800,000,000	Capital increase by cash NT\$100,000,000	None	Note 5
2002 06	10	170,000,000	1,700,000,000	81,330,666	813,306,660	Issuance from Consolidated Capital Increase NT\$13,306,660	None	Note 6
2002 08	10	170,000,000	1,700,000,000	92,190,346	921,903,460	Capital increase from retained earnings NT\$97,596,800 Capital increase from employee bonus NT\$11,000,000	None	Note 7
2003 08	10	170,000,000	1,700,000,000	100,765,570	1,007,655,700	Capital increase from retained earnings NT\$73,752,240 Capital increase from employee bonus NT\$12,000,000	None	Note 8
2004 02	10	170,000,000	1,700,000,000	100,888,070	1,008,880,700	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$1,225,000	None	Note 9
2004 03	10	170,000,000	1,700,000,000	101,155,070	1,011,550,700	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$2,670,000	None	Note 10

Year/Month	Par Value(NT\$)	Authorized Capital		Paid-in Capital		Remark		
		Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Source of Share Capital	Capital Increased by Assets Other than Cash	Other
2004 05	10	170,000,000	1,700,000,000	101,458,911	1,014,589,110	Conversion of Corporate Bond NT\$3,038,410	None	Note 11
2004 07	10	250,000,000	2,500,000,000	101,585,911	1,015,859,110	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$1,270,000	None	Note 12
2004 09	10	250,000,000	2,500,000,000	108,983,664	1,089,836,640	Capital increase from retained earnings NT\$55,977,530 Capital increase from employee bonus NT\$18,000,000	None	Note 13
2004 11	10	250,000,000	2,500,000,000	109,018,664	1,090,186,640	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$350,000	None	Note 14
2005 01	10	250,000,000	2,500,000,000	109,027,414	1,090,274,140	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$87,500	None	Note 15
2005 09	10	250,000,000	2,500,000,000	115,862,534	1,158,625,340	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$837,500 Capital increase from retained earnings NT\$53,513,700 Capital increase from employee bonus NT\$14,000,000	None	Note 16
2005 10	10	250,000,000	2,500,000,000	122,766,152	1,227,661,520	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$465,000 Conversion of Corporate Bond NT\$68,571,180	None	Note 17
2006 04	10	250,000,000	2,500,000,000	171,302,029	1,713,020,290	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$2,475,000 Conversion of Corporate Bond NT\$62,524,950 Issuance from Consolidated Capital Increase NT\$420,358,820	None	Note 18
2006 05	10	250,000,000	2,500,000,000	178,540,724	1,785,407,240	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$950,000 Conversion of Corporate Bond NT\$71,436,950	None	Note 19
2006 07	22	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	201,742,599	2,017,425,990	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$1,420,000 Conversion of Corporate Bond NT\$30,598,750 Capital increase by cash NT\$200,000,000	None	Note 20
2006 08	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	210,202,599	2,102,025,990	Capital increase from retained earnings NT\$84,600,000	None	Note 21

Year/Month	Par Value(NT\$)	Authorized Capital		Paid-in Capital		Remark		
		Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Source of Share Capital	Capital Increased by Assets Other than Cash	Other
2006 10	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	210,827,099	2,108,270,990	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$3,550,000 Conversion of Corporate Bond NT\$2,695,000	None	Note 22
2007 01	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	211,198,585	2,111,985,850	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$1,350,000 Conversion of Corporate Bond NT\$2,364,860	None	Note 23
2007 04	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	211,353,585	2,113,535,850	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$1,550,000	None	Note 24
2007 05	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	209,353,585	2,093,535,850	Capital reduction by Treasury Stock NT\$20,000,000	None	Note 25
2007 07	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	209,608,585	2,096,085,850	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$2,550,000	None	Note 26
2007 10	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	213,318,138	2,133,181,380	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$950,000 Conversion of Corporate Bond NT\$36,145,530	None	Note 27
2008 01	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	214,519,273	2,145,192,730	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$9,575,000 Conversion of Corporate Bond NT\$2,436,350	None	Note 28
2008 04	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	210,804,273	2,108,042,730	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$2,850,000 Capital Reduction by Treasury Stock NT\$ 40,000,000	None	Note 29
2008 07	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	211,134,273	2,111,342,730	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$3,300,000	None	Note 30
2008 10	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	211,161,773	2,111,617,730	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$275,000	None	Note 31
2008 12	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	206,161,773	2,061,617,730	Capital Reduction by Treasury Stock NT\$ 50,000,000	None	Note 32
2009 08	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	206,266,773	2,062,667,730	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$1,050,000	None	Note 33
2009 10	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	206,545,523	2,065,455,230	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$2,780,750	None	Note 34
2009 12	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	209,536,151	2,095,361,510	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$15,450,000 Conversion of Corporate Bond NT\$14,456,280	None	Note 35

Year/Month	Par Value(NT\$)	Authorized Capital		Paid-in Capital		Remark		
		Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Source of Share Capital	Capital Increased by Assets Other than Cash	Other
2010 04	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	210,656,947	2,106,569,470	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$3,545,000 Conversion of Corporate Bond NT\$7,662,960	None	Note 36
2010 07	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	211,283,033	2,112,830,330	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$3,000,000 Conversion of Corporate Bond NT\$3,260,860	None	Note 37
2010 10	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	211,439,446	2,114,394,460	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$1,075,000 Conversion of Corporate Bond NT\$489,130	None	Note 38
2011 01	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	211,893,573	2,118,935,730	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$3,400,000 Conversion of Corporate Bond NT\$1,141,270	None	Note 39
2011 04	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	212,457,594	2,124,575,940	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$1,075,000 Conversion of Corporate Bond NT\$4,565,210	None	Note 40
2011 07	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	212,873,614	2,128,736,140	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$2,065,200 Conversion of Corporate Bond NT\$2,065,200	None	Note 41
2011 10	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	213,122,864	2,131,228,640	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$2,492,500	None	Note 42
2012 01	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	213,170,364	2,131,703,640	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$475,000	None	Note 43
2012 04	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	213,277,364	2,132,773,640	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$1,070,000	None	Note 44
2012 08	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	213,352,364	2,133,523,640	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$750,000	None	Note 45
2012 11	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	213,403,364	2,134,033,640	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$510,000	None	Note 46
2013 01	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	213,423,364	2,134,233,640	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$200,000	None	Note 47
2013 04	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	213,482,614	2,134,826,140	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$592,500	None	Note 48
2013 10	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	213,538,364	2,135,383,640	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$557,500	None	Note 49

Year/Month	Par Value(NT\$)	Authorized Capital		Paid-in Capital		Remark		
		Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Source of Share Capital	Capital Increased by Assets Other than Cash	Other
2014 01	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	213,583,864	2,135,838,640	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$455,000	None	Note 50
2014 04	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	213,704,364	2,137,043,640	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$1,205,000	None	Note 51
2014 07	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	213,742,364	2,137,423,640	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$380,000	None	Note 52
2014 10	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	213,758,614	2,137,586,140	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$162,500	None	Note 53
2015 03	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	213,799,864	2,137,998,640	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$412,500	None	Note 54
2015 08	10	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	213,824,864	2,138,248,640	Conversion of Employee Stock Options NT\$250,000	None	Note 55

Note 1: Approved by Letter (88) Tai-Tsai-Cheng (1) No. 32096 on Apr. 15, 1999
 Note 2: Approved by Letter (88) Tai-Tsai-Cheng (1) No. 97993 on Nov. 9, 1999
 Note 3: Approved by Letter (89) Tai-Tsai-Cheng (1) No. 43309 on May. 18, 2000
 Note 4: Approved by Letter (90) Tai-Tsai-Cheng (1) No. 120516 on Apr. 23, 2001
 Note 5: Approved by Letter (90) Tai-Tsai-Cheng (1) No. 123591 on May. 15, 2001
 Note 6: Approved by Letter (91) Tai-Tsai-Cheng (1) No. 0910132378 on Jun. 21, 2002
 Note 7: Approved by Letter (91) Tai-Tsai-Cheng (1) No. 0910145797 on Aug. 19, 2002
 Note 8: Approved by Letter (92) Tai-Tsai-Cheng (1) No. 0920127502 on Jun. 20, 2003
 Note 9: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09301014120 on Feb. 2, 2004.
 Note 10: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09301052260 on Mar. 26, 2004.
 Note 11: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09301079150 on May 10, 2004.
 Note 12: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09301131840 on Jul. 29, 2004.
 Note 13: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09301173580 on Sep. 14, 2004.
 Note 14: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09301208340 on Nov. 3, 2004.
 Note 15: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09401008660 on Jan. 24, 2005.
 Note 16: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09401182450 on Sep. 29, 2005.
 Note 17: Approved by the decree Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09401205930 on Oct. 18, 2005.
 Note 18: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09501063490 on Apr. 11, 2006.
 Note 19: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09501096310 on May 25, 2006.
 Note 20: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09501154950 on Jul. 24, 2006.
 Note 21: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09501189080 on Aug. 25, 2006.
 Note 22: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09501242180 on Oct. 25, 2006.
 Note 23: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09601013870 on Jan. 18, 2007.
 Note 24: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09601079950 on Apr. 16, 2007.
 Note 25: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09601105580 on May 15, 2007.
 Note 26: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09601172310 on Jul. 23, 2007.
 Note 27: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09601254450 on Oct. 17, 2007.
 Note 28: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09701012720 on Jan. 21, 2008.
 Note 29: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09701093070 on Apr. 18, 2008.
 Note 30: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09701177430 on Jul. 31, 2008.
 Note 31: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09701265840 on Oct. 20, 2008.
 Note 32: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09701317790 on Dec. 18, 2008.
 Note 33: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09801172890 on Aug. 04, 2009.
 Note 34: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09801241310 on Oct. 22, 2009.
 Note 35: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09901012680 on Jan. 20, 2010.
 Note 36: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09901078550 on Apr. 20, 2010.
 Note 37: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09901161800 on Jul. 19, 2010.
 Note 38: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 09901235730 on Oct. 19, 2010.
 Note 39: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 10001013380 on Jan. 20, 2011.
 Note 40: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 10001081730 on Apr. 25, 2011.
 Note 41: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 10001162800 on Jul. 25, 2011.
 Note 42: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 10001239440 on Oct. 18, 2012.

Note 43: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 10101014870 on Jan. 30, 2012.
 Note 44: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 10101070610 on Apr. 19, 2012.
 Note 45: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 10101160880 on Aug. 06, 2012.
 Note 46: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 10101231870 on Nov. 08, 2012.
 Note 47: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 10201011630 on Jan. 27, 2013.
 Note 48: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 10201069480 on Apr. 17, 2013.
 Note 49: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 10201213440 on Oct. 22, 2013.
 Note 50: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 10301010670 on Jan. 20, 2014.
 Note 51: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 10301069730 on Apr. 17, 2014.
 Note 52: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 10301147750 on Jul. 17, 2014.
 Note 53: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 10301218270 on Oct. 21, 2014.
 Note 54: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 10401044550 on Mar. 13, 2015.
 Note 55: Approved by the Letter Ching-Shou-Shang-Tzu No. 10401156710 on Aug. 06, 2015.

Apr. 13, 2021

Type of Shares	Authorized Capital			R e m a r k s
	Issued Shares	Unissued Shares	Total	
Registered Common Stock	213,824,864 shares	136,175,136 shares	350,000,000 shares	

(2) Relevant Information for Shelf Registration Form: None

(3) Status of Shareholders

Apr. 13, 2021

Status of Shareholders Items	Governme nt Agencies	Financial Institutions	Other Juridical Persons	Individual	Foreign Institutions & Natural Persons	Total
Number of employees	0	8	146	28,369	78	28,601
Shares	0	5,135,000	33,530,393	159,282,776	15,876,695	213,824,864
Shareholding ratio	0.00%	2.40%	15.68%	74.49%	7.43%	100.00%

(4) Shareholding Distribution Status

Apr. 13, 2021

Shareholding level	Number of shareholders	Shares	Shareholding ratio
1 ~ 999	10,867	408,365	0.19%
1,000 ~ 5,000	13,054	28,530,531	13.34%
5,001 ~ 10,000	2,347	19,544,803	9.14%
10,001 ~ 15,000	701	8,976,589	4.20%
15,001 ~ 20,000	543	10,252,748	4.80%
20,001 ~ 30,000	409	10,610,795	4.96%
30,001 ~ 40,000	178	6,438,110	3.01%
40,001 ~ 50,000	120	5,614,432	2.63%
50,001 ~ 100,000	215	15,400,027	7.20%
100,001 ~ 200,000	81	11,632,414	5.44%
200,001 ~ 400,000	40	11,093,914	5.19%
400,001 ~ 600,000	15	7,453,506	3.49%
600,001 ~ 800,000	4	2,875,427	1.34%
800,001 ~ 1,000,000	4	3,674,777	1.72%
1,000,001 and above	23	71,318,426	33.35%
Total	28,601	213,824,864	100.00%

(5) List of Major Shareholders

Apr. 13, 2021

Shareholding Shareholder's Name	Shares	Percentage
Zenitex Investment Co., Ltd.	9,862,828	4.61%
ZENIBOSS CORPORATION	7,045,916	3.30%
Yutseng Investment Co., Ltd.	6,090,840	2.85%
CHOU,YEOU-YIH	5,192,074	2.43%
Taishin International Bank Trust Account - CHOU,LI-MEI-CHEN	5,000,000	2.34%
Tung Ho Steel Enterprise Corp.	3,825,000	1.79%
CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN	3,557,925	1.66%
LIU,LAI-TIEN	3,486,000	1.63%
CHOU,CHUN-KUANG	3,430,502	1.60%
Standard Chartered International Commercial Banking is entrusted with the custody of the SPDR Portfolio Emerging Markets of the SPDR(R) Index Share Fund.	2,762,000	1.29%

(6) Market Price, Net Worth, Earnings, and Dividends per Share for the past two years

Unit: NT\$1

Item \ Year			2019 (Distribution in 2020)	2020 (Distribution in 2021)	As of (Mar. 31, 2021)
Market price per share	Maximum		24.45	22.45	27.80
	Minimum		20.40	15.35	21.80
	Average		21.77	19.89	24.00
Earnings per share	Before distribution		20.60	22.46	23.37
	After distribution		19.60	20.56(Note 1)	21.47 (Note 1)
Earnings per share (Note 2)	Weighted Average Number of Shares		213,825 thousand shares	213,825 thousand shares	213,825 thousand shares
	Earnings per share	Before adjustment	1.08	2.21	0.90
		After adjustment	1.08	2.21(Note 1)	-
Dividends per Share	Cash dividend		1.0002	1.90(Note 1)	-
	Bonus shares	Dividends from Retained Earnings	-	-(Note 1)	-
		Dividends from Capital Surplus	-	-(Note 1)	-
	Accumulated Undistributed Dividends		-	-	-
Investment return analysis	Price / Earnings Ratio (Note 2) (Note 5)		20.16	9.00	6.67
	Price / Dividend Ratio (Note 3)		21.77	10.47(Note 1)	-
	Cash Dividend Yield Rate (Note 4)		4.59%	9.55% (Note 1)	-

Note 1: The resolution on the distribution of the 109 earnings has been approved by the board of directors and has not yet been recognized by the shareholders' meeting. The amount of cash dividends and bonus distribution has been approved by the board of directors and has not yet been submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

Note 2: The Price / Earnings Ratio = average closing price per share for the year / earnings per share.

Note 3: The Price / Dividend Ratio = average closing price per share for the year / cash dividend per share.

Note 4: The Cash Dividend Yield Rate = cash dividend per share / average closing price per share for the year.

Note 5: The cost/benefit ratio for the first quarter of 2021 has been converted on a one-year basis.

(7) Dividend Policy and Implementation Status

1. Dividend Policy of the Company:

The Company's dividend policy, as set forth in the Company's Articles of Incorporation, is as follows: "The Company shall first make up prior years' deficits and pay all taxes and contributions in accordance with the law, and then set aside 10% of its legal reserve (except when the legal reserve has reached the total capitalization), and set aside or reverse the special reserve as required by law, and then set aside the remainder as distributable earnings for the year, and consolidate the undistributed earnings at the beginning of the period. The Board of Directors shall prepare a proposal for distribution and submit it to the shareholders for resolution.

Dividends are paid on the basis of at least 50% of the current year's distributable earnings, and cash and stock dividends are appropriately distributed in accordance with the Company's operating strategy and capital planning, with cash dividends paid each year being limited to no less than 20% of the actual amount of earnings distributed in that year.

The Board of Directors is authorized to distribute all or part of the dividends and bonuses payable in cash to the Company by the presence of at least two-thirds of the directors and by a

resolution of a majority of the directors present at the latest shareholders' meeting.

When the Company has no deficit, the Board of Directors is authorized to distribute all or part of the legal reserve (exceeding 25% of the paid-in capital) and the capital reserve in accordance with the Company Law in the form of cash when two-thirds or more of the directors are present and a majority of the directors present resolve to do so and submit it to the latest shareholders' meeting.

2. Status of Dividend Payments

On March 22, 2021, the Board of Directors resolved the appropriation of earnings for the year 2020. The appropriation of earnings has not yet been recognized by the shareholders' meeting.

3. Expected dividend policy: There were no significant changes in the Company's dividend policy.

- (8) The effect of the proposed gratis stock allotment at the shareholders' meeting on the Company's operating results and earnings per share:
The Company's 2020 earnings distribution proposal is not applicable because there is no gratis stock allotment.

(9) Remuneration of Employees and Directors:

1. The percentage or scope of remuneration for employees, directors and Director as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation:

The percentage or scope of remuneration for The Company employees, directors and Director as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation:

If the Company makes a profit in a year, 3% to 12% should be appropriated as compensation to employees and up to 3% as compensation to directors, but if the Company still has accumulated losses, the amount of compensation should be retained before the remaining balance is appropriated. Employee compensation may be in the form of stock or cash, and may be paid to employees of affiliated companies who meet certain criteria.

2. The basis for estimating the amount of compensation to employees and Directors, the basis for calculating the number of shares for employee compensation distributed in stock, and the accounting treatment if the actual amount of allotment differs from the estimated amount:

Compensation to employees and directors is estimated on the basis of the pre-tax net income for the year ended, taking into account the legal reserve and other factors, and is recognized as operating expenses for the year. In addition, the Company has not allotted stock dividends this year.

3. Information on allotment of employees' remuneration and directors' remuneration approved by the Board of Directors.

2020 ; Unit: NT\$1,000;

(1) Disclosure of information	Amount
Proposed Employee Compensation - Stock	0
Proposed Employee Compensation - Cash	18,000
Proposed allotment of directors' emoluments	15,000
The amount of the proposed employee stock bonus and its proportion to the aggregate amount of individual or individual financial report net income after tax and total employee compensation for the period.	None
(2) Earnings per share related information (Unit: NT\$)	
Original earnings per share	2.21
Estimated earnings per share	2.21

3-1 If there is any difference between the estimated amount of the expense and the amount recognized in the year of recognition, the amount of the difference, the reasons for the difference, and the circumstances under which the difference was handled should be disclosed.

The Company has no such circumstances

4. The actual allotment of employees', directors' and supervisors' remuneration in the previous year (including the number of shares allotted, the amount and the price of shares), the difference between the allotment and the recognition of employees' bonuses and directors' and supervisors' remuneration, and the amount of the difference, the reasons for the difference and the circumstances under which the difference was handled, should be stated:
The actual amount of directors' and supervisors' remuneration of NT\$6,000 thousand and employees' remuneration of NT\$9,000 thousand for 2019 is no different from the amount proposed by the board of directors on March 20, 2020.

- (10) Buyback of Treasury Stock: None.

(II) Corporate Bond: None.

(III) Preferred Shares: None.

(IV) Issuance of Overseas Depositary Receipts: None.

(V) Employ Stock Warrants: None.

(VI) New Restricted Employee Shares: None.

(VII) Issuance of New Shares for Acquisition or Exchange of Other Companies' Shares: None.

(VIII) Implementation of capital utilization plan: None.

V. Operations Profile

(I) Business Content

(1) Scope of Business

1. Main business scope

- A. General import and export trade business (except licensing business)
- B. Import and export of various electronic parts and components (except controlled products)
- C. Domestic and foreign agent manufacturers of the product distribution tender quotation business (except futures)
- D. CC01050 Data Storage Media Manufacturing and Duplicating
- E. CC01070 Telecommunication Equipment and Apparatus Manufacturing
- F. CC01080 Electronic Parts and Components Manufacturing
- G. F401021 Restrained Telecom Radio Frequency Equipments and Materials Import
- H. F113070 Telecommunications equipment wholesale industry
- I. F213060 Retail Sale of Telecommunication Apparatus
- J. I301010 Software Design Services
- K. F113030 Wholesale of Precision Instruments
- L. F116010 Wholesale of Photographic Equipment
- M. F401010 International Trade
- N. F213040 Retail Sale of Precision Instruments
- O. F216010 Retail Sale of Camera Equipment
- P. E205010 Instrument and Meters Installation Engineering
- Q. CB01020 Office Machines Manufacturing
- R. CB01010 Machinery Manufacturing
- S. CC01030 Electrical Appliances Manufacturing
- T. CC01040 Lighting Equipment Manufacturing
- U. CC01060 Wired Communication Equipment and Apparatus Manufacturing
- V. CC01090 Manufacture of Batteries and Accumulators
- W. CE01010 Precision Instruments Manufacturing
- X. CE01030 Optical Instruments Manufacturing
- Y. CC01990 Other Electrical Engineering and Electronic Machinery Equipment Manufacturing (electrical switches optoelectronic converters, optical fiber electro-coupling connector)
- Z. CG01010 Jewelry and Precious Metals Products Manufacturing
- AA. E701010 Telecommunications Construction
- AB. E701030 Controlled Telecommunications Radio-Frequency Devices Installation Engineering
- AC. F113020 Wholesale of Electrical Appliances
- AD. F113050 Wholesale of Office Machinery and Equipment
- AE. F118010 Wholesale of Computer Software
- AF. F119010 Wholesale of Electronic Materials
- AG. F213010 Retail Sale of Household Appliance
- AH. F213110 Retail Sale of Batteries
- AI. F214010 Retail Sale of Motor Vehicles
- AJ. F208050 Retail Sale of Over-the-counter drugs class B
- AK. C199990 Other Food Manufacturing Not Elsewhere Classified (Ganoderma lucidum powder, Ganoderma lucidum tablets, Ganoderma lucidum capsules)
- AL. F203010 Retail Sale of Food, Grocery and Beverage
- AM. F102160 Wholesale of Assist Food Products
- AN. ZZ99999 All business items that are not prohibited or restricted by law, except those that are subject to special approval.

2. Percentage of Operation

Unit: NT\$ 1,000.00

Type of Products \ Year	2020	
	Amount	Percentage of Operation
Digital Integrated Circuits	2,986,180	8.68%
Linear integrated circuits	6,419,802	18.66%
Logic and specific applications Integrated Circuits	3,472,390	10.10%
Diodes	1,278,804	3.72%
Power field effect transistors	3,454,197	10.04%
Transistors	392,448	1.14%
Passive components	557,833	1.62%
Memory Card	11,904,476	34.60%
Modules and others (Note 1)	3,935,039	11.44%
Total	34,401,169	100.00%

Note 1: Including labor income.

3. Main distributorship of semiconductor brands:

- A. WESTERN DIGITAL CORPORATION
- B. ROHM CO., LTD.
- C. INFINEON
- D. VISHAY INTERTECHNOLOGY ASIA PTE LTD
- E. CYPRESS SEMICONDUCTOR CORP
- F. Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.
- G. TAIYO YUDEN
- H. Diodes incorporated Taiwan Co., Ltd.
- I. MICROCHIP CORP.
- J. PARADE TECHNOLOGIES LTD
- K. Global Mixed-mode Technology
- L. POWER FOREST TECHNOLOGY CORP
- M. ELAN MICROELECTRONICS CORP
- N. INVENSENSE INC
- O. NICHICON CORPORATION
- P. SENSORTEK
- Q. BIWIN

4. Main distributorship of semiconductor products:

- A. STORAGE PRODUCT (MEMORY CARD, SSD, eMMC)
- B. IC (LINEAR, LOGIC, DIGITAL, ASSP)
- C. TRANSISTOR
- D. POWER MOSFET
- E. DIODE (Small Signal, SCHOTTKY, Fast Rectifier Diode)
- F. LED
- G. POWER MODULE, GSM/MODEM
- H. RESISTOR
- I. CAPACITOR (Laminated Capacitor, Tantalum Capacitor, Functional Polymer Capacitor)
- J. CAMERA MODULE
- K. MCU SOLUTION
- L. G SENSOR/GYRO SENSOR
- M. T-CON
- N. IoT module

5. Act as agent and distribute new products planned to be developed

We continue to cultivate the PC and peripheral, power supply, and consumer product markets, and maintain the IT industry's momentum by continuously introducing new products to meet the ever-evolving needs of applications.

In response to the new normal life caused by the epidemic, causing the reduction in the movement of people and contact needs, this will further catalyze the technology development of Internet of Things, which is used in production, medical monitoring and service reception of related Internet of Things devices as the main growth momentum. Depending on the user and the environment, relevant IoT devices integrate the required AI computing, image recognition, high-speed transmission and other hardware. The related functions will require higher processing performance of related semiconductors, network integration, and power consumption. Therefore, from the upstream chip to the downstream end product, cloud big data, 5G transmission, data center and artificial intelligence will be the focus of future development. We are also focusing on the application of our key points and expanding our agency product line so that we can provide better service.

(2) Industry Overview

1. Industry Status and Development

The current vertical division of labor in the global information industry has highlighted the increasing importance of electronic component distributors. For upstream suppliers, distributors can replace a dense and complete marketing channel network; for downstream manufacturers, the distributors have complete logistics and inventory management, and can achieve order confirmation, goods preparation and delivery services in the shortest time. In addition, distributors can provide customers with information about new products and new industry development areas to assist customers in designing and planning new products as well as transmitting downstream market information to the original manufacturers. Thus, the electronic components distributor has become an indispensable part of the global information electronics industry system.

With the booming electronics industry and the increase in the number of semiconductor manufacturers, Taiwan's role in Asia has gradually emerged. Domestic semiconductor parts distributors are striving to transform themselves into global component handling professionals, with some investing in the .00 component channel market and others cultivating the strength of professional design consultants. They are moving toward the concept of professional division of "service" and "integrated marketing. The industrial characteristics of the semiconductor component distributor are mainly "agency model" and "channel establishment". Due to the nature of the agent business, the distributors have to sign an agent contract with the original manufacturer to protect its own agency. Generally speaking, an agent contract is usually signed once a year and can be renewed or automatically effective if both parties do not disagree at the end of the contract. Marketing strategy, contract time, sales performance and other factors may cause changes in product distribution rights, so there may be uncertainty and risk of cooperation with the original manufacturer. Hence, the marketing channels and customer relationships held by the distributor are the guarantee of continuous cooperation between the two parties. For large professional semiconductor component distributors, their continuous cooperation with the original manufacturers should be maintained, and can even help them obtain more product lines from the suppliers for distribution.

In terms of "channel establishment", customer satisfaction has become an important indicator of revenue, especially in the marketing-oriented industry. Hence, the key to success in the parts and components distribution industry is to pick up products for their customers in the shortest possible time. As mastering the channel means mastering the market, all enterprises are striving to increase their sales outlets to form a dense network of marketing channels to provide the best service to their customers. Therefore, the value of a professional semiconductor component distributor is to create the best value for the product by taking into

consideration the product characteristics, market conditions and appropriate channels.

It is worth noting that the global semiconductor M&A trend has resumed, with global semiconductor acquisitions climbing again to \$28 billion in 2019 from \$25.9 billion in 2018, driven by M&A deals in networking and wireless ICs, and semiconductor suppliers looking for medium- to long-term high-growth products and automotive applications, or retooling their businesses in response to new trends.

More importantly, semiconductor companies are aggressively pursuing the next generation of technologies, including 5G and self-driving cars, and are therefore actively pursuing mergers and acquisitions. Under this circumstance, it is still necessary to pay attention to the changes in the product agency lines of domestic semiconductor channel companies driven by global small and medium-sized acquisitions. After all, the M&A transactions conducted by the global electronic components industry in recent years often lead to the integration of the respective channel partners of the two merged companies, and this trend will also reduce the overall number of channel partners of electronic components suppliers.

In fact, at the end of 2020, TI terminated the agency with the two leading semiconductor distributors, and in the future, TI will cooperate with the commissioning OEM industry and small and medium-sized logistics industry in order to expand the management of customer relationship. In other words, the chip makers will no longer go through semiconductor distributors, but will instead replace the distributors and interact directly with the small and medium-sized customers which they had less contact with in the past. For the reason explained above, this also more or less reflects the changes in the semiconductor channel market. In addition to the decline in global electronic component margins, suppliers have to strengthen their own sales channels to maintain profitability and keep technology and products in their own hands, meaning that the original physical-store and agent-based approach is developing into online stores and direct stores. Among them, the analog semiconductor field is changing the fastest, and the increasing integration of chips is one of the reasons for the changing channel ecology in the semiconductor market. However, semiconductor distributors still have relative competitive value in the supply chain of the semiconductor market, including the technical capability of FAEs (application engineers), and the close relationship between the channel providers and the original manufacturers and customers, which are more difficult to be replaced by the direct operation of chip vendors.

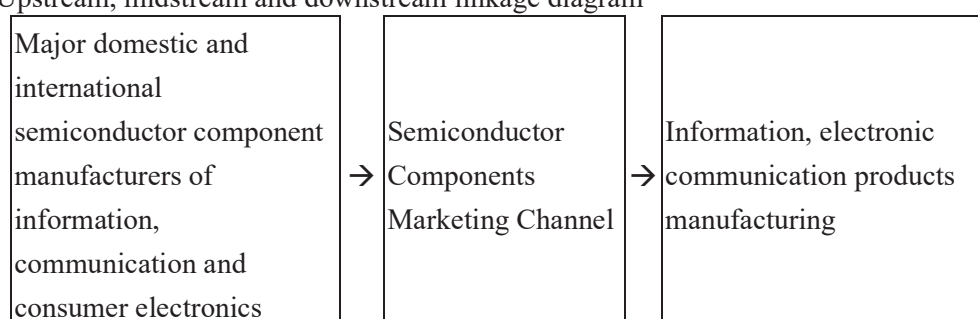
Looking ahead to the dawn of epidemic prevention in 2021, related technology tools such as remote working, non-contact, AI, and image recognition will take 5G and Internet of Things as the key to development, and then deepen the integration with industrial, medical, and car networking fields to generate business models and industrial forms with new application scenarios. For example, Smart Medical will focus on remote medical care, wearable devices and status tracking, making detection capability and accuracy a key product. On the other hand, the growth momentum of smart life comes from the comfort of automation, home security and sanitation monitoring. As the demand for smart terminals has not faded, coupled with the epidemic, the renewed emphasis on physiological data measurement for health applications, the expected release of new products and the postponement of international competitions by one year, the products will continue to perform well in 2021. In view of the 5G communication, consumer electronics, and the expected recovery of the automotive and cell phone consumption, the demand for IC design, packaging and foundry for upstream key components of semiconductors can be cautiously optimistic. Overall, the business opportunities arising from the post-epidemic era are not only driving the development trend of the industry, but also changing the lifestyle of consumers. After experiencing the challenges rising up in 2020, companies and consumers will be able to respond to the epidemic more positively and proactively in 2021, and to welcome the recovery of the industry after the rain with the new normal.

2. Upstream, midstream and downstream industrial linkages

A. The Company is a professional distributor of semiconductor components, and its upstream, midstream and downstream connections are described as follows:

In the production and distribution structure of the information electronics industry, semiconductor component distributors play an important role as a bridge between upstream component suppliers and downstream production manufacturers, with the upstream being mainly domestic and foreign manufacturers of various information, communication, and consumer electronics products, and the downstream being manufacturers of information, communication, and consumer electronics products. The midstream channel providers a complete sales network to upstream manufacturers, and provide downstream manufacturers with professional technical skills and extensive knowledge of semiconductor parts and components to provide integration and application consulting services to downstream manufacturers, and channel providers can integrate the needs of downstream manufacturers to purchase from upstream manufacturers to obtain the greatest price advantage, and with systematic warehouse management and diversified distribution. In addition, the channel can integrate the needs of downstream manufacturers to purchase from upstream manufacturers to obtain the greatest price advantage, and with systematic warehousing and diversified distribution brands, the products are sold to the downstream industry.

B. Upstream, midstream and downstream linkage diagram



Semiconductor component distributors play a two-way communication role between OEMs and customers, providing multiple services such as market information collection, business marketing, product promotion, logistics/inventory management, technical support, and financial leverage, as well as careful maintenance of their own operations and profitability in order to sustain in the ever-changing electronics industry.

3. Various development trends and competition of products

A. Product development trends

The Company is a distributor of semiconductors for handheld devices, computers and peripherals (IT/Computing), consumer electronics, telecommunications & communications, industrial electronics, and automotive applications. Industrial Electronics), Automotive (Automotive), etc. Uncertainty and fears generated by the COVID-19 epidemic are growing, but upstream technology providers must continue to focus their long-term investments, maintain interactions with partners and potential customers, and seek stability in specific markets, while emerging technologies such as 5G, data centers, AI and the Internet of Things (IoT), high-performance computing, and smart edges will underpin the economic recovery.

The following are highlights by client application area:

a. Handheld devices (including cell phones, smart watches and bracelets, etc.)

According to the report of Topology Research Institute, smartphone shipments will decline for two consecutive years in 2020 due to the impact of the new pneumonia epidemic and the depressed terminal consumption. The outlook for 2021 is that smartphones will return to 9% annual growth rate as the epidemic eases, the economy recovers and the base period is low. The 5G cell phone penetration rate will grow from 1% to 19% in 2020 and is expected to reach 38% in 2021, with Huawei and Apple

accounting for more than 60% of the market in 2020 and Xiaomi, OPPO and Vivo making up for the 5G cell phone market share left by Huawei in 2021.

Due to the stagnant growth of smartphones, brand manufacturers have started to experiment with more types of products, including smart watches/bracelets, TWS Bluetooth phones, AR/VR devices, and other emerging products that can be used as extensions of smartphone functions; among them, smart video can be transferred to AR/VR devices with functions such as body tracking; audio can be extended to TWS Bluetooth headsets with voice Audio can be extended to TWS Bluetooth headset and connected to various functional applications with voice assistant; smart watch/bracelet can handle message notifications from smartphones and serve as a device for physiological data collection.

Therefore, even though the overall wearable device market is impacted by the COVID-19 epidemic in 2020, the overall market will still maintain an upward growth trend as brand manufacturers increase their investment. Smart bracelets are expected to grow by 3% to 82.9 million units in 2020, while smart watches are expected to grow by 30.2% to 78.9 million units. The reason why the growth rate of smart bracelet is lower than that of smart watch is because the base period is higher, the manufacturers are less likely to choose the lower-priced and more limited smart bracelet when they invest in this industry, and most of them will aim to develop the smart watch. Therefore, the existing brands in the market continue to launch low-cost bracelet products, but more focus is placed on the watch products, new entrants will also use the smart watch market as the main entry point, resulting in the smart watch market will continue to have good growth in 2020.

b. Computer and its surrounding IT&Computing (PC including Desktop and traditional Notebook)

Market research agency Canalys recently released its PC market outlook report, pointing out that global PC shipments have been increasing since the second quarter of 2020, with total shipments expected to reach 458 million units in 2020, an annual increase of 17 percent. It is worth mentioning that due to the impact of the epidemic, the demand for desk-top machine replacement from enterprises and education has dropped significantly, making the shipment of desk-top machines decline by 23.1% in 2020. Looking ahead to 2021, Canalys expects global PC shipments to grow 1.4% annually to 464 million units, driven by continued growth in laptops.

Looking back at the global PC market in 2020, Canalys research shows that global demand for laptops and tablets is growing strongly due to remote opportunities, thus boosting overall PC sales. PC shipments (including desktops, laptops and tablets) are expected to reach 143 million units by the fourth quarter of 2020, up 35% year-over-year, while overall PC shipments are expected to reach 458 million units in 2020, up 17% year-over-year.

The number of laptops to be shipped in 2020 is expected to reach 241 million units, up 27.9% from 188 million units last year, while the number of tablets to be shipped will reach 156 million units, up 26.5% from 123 million units last year, due to strong demand for remote work and learning.

However, compared to the dramatic growth of laptops and tablets, the sales of desktop computers this year have become very weak. The overall 2020 shipment is estimated to be around 60 million units, down 23.1% compared to 79 million units last year, mainly due to the impact of the epidemic and a significant drop in demand for desk-top replacements from businesses and education.

Therefore, Canalys predicts that, with the demand for remote work and study

continuing, PC growth will continue into 2021, and laptop shipments will continue to grow, but at a slower pace, with annual growth shrinking to 3.3%. However, driven by notebooks, global PC shipments are expected to maintain growth in 2021, increasing 1.4% annually to 464 million units.

c. Consumer

Consumer electronics are electronic products that are used by consumers in their daily lives. They are specific household appliances that contain .00 electronic components and are usually used for entertainment, communication, and paperwork purposes, such as audio equipment, TV sets, DVD players, and even electronic clocks. An important characteristic of consumer electronics is the tendency to lower prices over time. Thanks to the efficiency of manufacturers and improvements in technology, consumer electronics products are constantly evolving.

The new epidemic in 2020 has drastically changed the global lifestyle of human beings. The traditional habits of people moving to work, school, consumption, and travel have been forced to change, and under the new normal living conditions brought about by the epidemic, people are gradually experiencing more convenience, energy saving, and higher security from smart home devices because they are isolated from home. The trend of home economy is on the rise, and the characteristics of energy saving, automation, convenience, health promotion and affordable price will be the key to promote the continued growth of the smart home IoT device market.

According to Guidehouse Insights, despite the global economic impact of the outbreak, the smart home device market has remained largely stable as many consumers continue to purchase smart home devices that improve their lives and provide added value. However, he also warned that the side effects of the economic downturn brought by the epidemic will still affect the consumer market to some extent, including mass unemployment, resulting in a stagnation of the overall market growth in the short term.

However, Strategy Analytics estimates that the overall market is expected to recover gradually after 2021, with related consumer spending reaching \$62 billion and growing at a CAGR of 15% to \$88 billion by 2025. The overall market is supported by smart thermometers, smart surveillance cameras, smart doorbells, smart lights and other devices that are easy to install and can be purchased online and delivered to your home. On the other hand, the demand for more complex smart home devices that require professional installation has declined, as people are still worried about being in contact with outsiders or even sharing the same space during the epidemic. The overall market is not expected to return to normal until 2023 or even later.

According to Bill Ablondi, director of Strategy Analytics' Smart Home strategy consulting services, the survey of consumers and suppliers shows that some smart home devices have increased in demand due to the epidemic, such as security cameras, smart doorbells, and smart thermometers, with the younger age group in particular having the highest purchase intentions.

d. Telecom&Communication

According to the MIC, the global communications industry is expected to grow in 2021, with the four markets of "consumer (e.g., smartphones)," "5G telecom networks," "enterprise networks," and "data centers" driving the growth of the global communications market in 2021, with an estimated 8.1% growth in output value to \$613.3 billion, of which mobile devices account for about 70%. Smartphone shipments worldwide will be hit by the epidemic in 2020, but the market is expected to grow by a positive 9% in 2021, with 1.35 billion units shipped. For 5G cell phones, the shipment volume will be 230 million units in 2020, with a penetration rate of 18.4%, of which

mainland China accounts for more than 60%. The top three brands of 5G cell phones are Huawei (33%), Apple (31%) and Samsung (13%), and the estimated shipment of 5G cell phones will reach 540 million units in 2021, with an annual growth rate of 136%.

There are three key trends in the communications industry in 2021. The first is smartphones. The U.S. continues to tighten controls on Huawei. After Huawei loses its cell phone market, the global landscape is bound to be in a new situation. According to the MIC, the key point will be whether Apple is actively developing low-cost models. If Apple supports the local supply chain in mainland China, it will have a negative impact on the revenue performance of Taiwan's mobile communications industry. On the other hand, with 5G supporting large bandwidth and the continuous upgrading of product features, software and hardware specifications such as screens, lenses, and artificial intelligence, Taiwan's communications industry can still look forward to the business opportunities brought by the 5G replacement wave in 2021. The second key is the commercialization of 5G in South Korea, which will serve as an important reference for domestic telecom operators. According to the MIC, since the commercialization in April 2019, the ARPU performance of South Korean telecom operators is better than that of the 4G era, and has even stopped falling and turned positive. 5G helps telecom operators' revenue, and the 5G applications provided by telecom operators, such as high-quality audio and video AR/VR and cloud gaming services, have the opportunity to bring higher traffic and service volume than 4G users. In addition, mobile carriers in Europe and the U.S. will accelerate the construction of 5G networks in 2021, with open networks, private networks, marginal computing and other topics to enhance market enthusiasm will be another focus of 5G. The third key is in the area of networking. The observation focuses on fixed network service providers' continued expansion of FTTH network construction, promotion of 1Gbps+ home end services, and introduction of new generation 10G PON networks. In addition, 5G network drives the 25G fiber optic field to take off, and the future demand for enterprise and data center related networking equipment is expected to have positive performance.

e. Industrial Electronics

Taiwan's industrial computer production in the first three quarters of 2020 is about \$26 billion, a decline of 2.7% compared to 2019, mainly due to the shortage of spare parts and logistics delays caused by the COVID-19 outbreak and the delay in project development due to the continued epidemic. In addition, the overall economic recession has made manufacturers more conservative and cautious, resulting in limited orders for industrial computers. However, from the demand side, in response to the needs of epidemic prevention and medical treatment, the promotion of temperature detection systems, respirators and medical equipment, etc., it is estimated that the overall industrial computer production value in Taiwan is still expected to reach NT\$35.4 billion in 2020.

Looking ahead to 2021, although the global economy is still waiting for time to recover, as the order deferral situation eases, countries will increase public infrastructure investment to revitalize the economy and the new lifestyle brought by the new epidemic will drive the digital transformation of individual vertical applications. For example, the manufacturing industry can enhance its "survivability" by introducing smart manufacturing; the retail industry is in need of digital transformation in response to "non-contact" interactions; the logistics industry is increasing the demand for AMR/AGV to reduce manpower dependence; and countries

are increasing their public infrastructure budgets to revitalize their economies, Taiwan's industrial computer output will have the opportunity to grow and take advantage of the development of Internet of Things and AI technologies to open up new business opportunities.

f. Automotive

According to Topology Research Institute, as the global consumer market demand gradually recovers, it is estimated that the global vehicle shipment will reach 83.5 million units in 2021. In the fourth quarter this year, major automakers and Tier 1 operators began to replenish their inventories, which in turn drove up demand for automotive semiconductors. Global automotive chip production is estimated to reach \$18.67 billion in 2020 and \$21 billion in 2021, representing an annual growth rate of 12.5%.

In 2020, the automotive chip market was hit by trade friction between the U.S. and China and the epidemic. In addition to the supply side, factories have been shutting down since the beginning of the year due to the epidemic, while the demand side has also been affected by policies related to the prevention of epidemics at home, which has significantly reduced people's willingness to purchase vehicles. The broken supply chain also makes international car manufacturers postpone the release of new cars to market, which in turn has an obvious impact on the car market.

Even though the automotive market is facing serious challenges, major automotive semiconductor companies are still actively developing and expanding the automotive chip market. The main reason for this is that the validation time for newly developed automotive chips is longer, and each vehicle manufacturer has its own certification specifications to meet. If one can get ahead of the game, there is a chance of entering the supply chain for the new vehicles to be released after 2023. For example, NXP has collaborated with TSMC on 5nm automotive processors; ST and BOSCH have collaborated on automotive microcontrollers; With the completion of the Cypress acquisition, INFINEON's automotive NOR Flash and microcontrollers (MCU) strengthen INFINEON's complete portfolio of automotive-related solutions.

Overall, in-vehicle information and communication, ADAS, self-driving cars and electric vehicles are irreversible trends in the automotive industry and are key drivers for the growth of automotive semiconductors. Whether to win in the market in the future will depend on the speed of advanced process introduction and mastery of automotive power semiconductor production. Topology Research Institute also highlighted that the global semiconductor industry is currently limited by the shortage of wafer fab capacity supply, and the shortage problem will not be solved in the near future. A similar situation is expected in the automotive sector, so IDMs with their own fabs will have a greater competitive advantage in the automotive market.

B. Competition situation

In the past, the revenue of the products distributed by Taiwan's distributors was concentrated on components for notebook computers, memory, and motherboards, and this concentration was due to the fact that most of the customers in Taiwan's system business were concentrated in this area. With the advent of the post-PC era and IA products, notebook computers and their peripherals have been reduced to single-digit growth, and the key to success for semiconductor distributors lies in their ability to continue to identify the killer applications with market potential and then distribute the necessary key components for them. Such emerging applications include smartphones, LED lighting, industrial control, intelligence, automotive electronics, IOT, networking and other related product groups.

In terms of the structure of semiconductor distributors, large distributors usually have

strong operational resources and represent a large number of products. If the product price fluctuations come from these high-volume products, the risk is naturally very high. The other category of small and medium-sized channel operators have relatively fewer operating resources, and most of the products they represent are for special applications and more technical support, and the specifications and markets are not fixed, so the competition in the industry is relatively less intense. The risk is also from wrong product development direction.

Semiconductor distributors who demonstrate familiarity with the local market and customer base, as well as the ability to provide technical support, will have the opportunity to secure distributorship with leading semiconductor companies. Our company is one of the most extensive semiconductor component agents in Taiwan. We are currently the agent of linear ICs, diodes, power field effect transistors, transistors, passive ICs, specific ICs, memory ICs, digital ICs and control ICs, memory cards, panels, etc. We have a wide range of products to provide customers with the convenience of purchasing them all at once. We offer a wide range of products to provide customers with the convenience of one-time purchase. Skilled application engineers (FAE) can help customers to shorten product design time and increase market competitiveness; marketing staff keep an eye on industry dynamics and add new brands and products for distribution in a timely manner so that our new product development can be ahead of the industry. As the Company provides value-added services to the market as a whole, it will continue to grow in the competitive market in the future.

At present, most of the agency granted by major international semiconductor companies are compound distributorship contracts, not exclusive contracts, resulting in dozens of companies playing the role of midstream semiconductor distributor in the domestic semiconductor industry.

In recent years, under the promotion of the Market Development Division and business units, the Company has successfully acquired the distribution rights of key components of wireless communication products, optoelectronics products and video multimedia, and continues to cooperate with downstream system manufacturers to develop products, so as to quickly raise the level of technical support and development and achieve the effect of product integration.

(3) Technology and R&D profile:

Research and development expenses and technologies or products successfully developed in the most recent year and as of the date of publication of the annual report: The Company is a semiconductor distributor and not a manufacturer, so it is not applicable.

The company believes that professional semiconductor parts and components marketing and distribution channels for sustainable management, so the company established “Market Development Division”. In addition to market research and new product market development, the company also explores new products and new applications through its existing agent system to keep abreast of market trends and introduce new products from time to time to achieve product integration effects.

In addition to providing the best service, we also provide different solutions to help our customers reduce the time to market. We have developed application design solutions in various fields such as power management (Server power/Industrial and 5G, optoelectronics, peripherals/HMI, communication, video, multimedia devices, MCU, etc.). In addition to continuing its efforts to develop new markets based on its existing product lines and marketing, the Company expects to strengthen its distribution or agency development of products and markets related to IOT, automotive electronics, smart home and other related opportunities in the future.

Classification by Properties	Product Areas	Application	Solution Description
Handheld devices	Wearing device		Integration of wireless communication modules,
Computers and their peripherals	PC (personal computer), NB (laptop), Tablet (Tablet), Server (server)		After the launch of USB4 and the upgrade of PC specifications, PC peripheral related accessories such as Docking/HUB/Cable related solutions. Take and control the ReDriver/ReTimer in Type-C and MUX solution.
Telecom and Communication	Telecom for 5G base stations, switches, XPON		5G base station deployment and terminal device modulation and security solutions POE+ENT in Switch Market Solution
Industrial Electronics	Security monitoring, instruments, etc.		Wireless communication solutions, new energy devices, and grid management systems.
Automotive Electronics	Charging Pile and OBC Car AV, ADAS		Electric vehicle charging pile with OBC, BMS and self-driving system. In-car audio-visual entertainment system solutions.
Consumer Electronics	Home Appliance Board, Smart Home		Home appliance boards in motor drive applications, smart lighting solutions, home appliance/small home appliance motor drive solutions. Home security, smart doorbell, smart lock and other solutions

(4) Long- and short-term business development plans

(1) Short-term development plan

A. Strengthen marketing and product planning capabilities.

- a. Strengthen the market planning ability of the Product Division, fully grasp the market pulse, and analyze the future market trend and scale, respond to the market dynamics to the original suppliers and assist the sales department to promote products.
- b. To adjust the product mix of the agent's products in line with the product development trend of the agent's product line, and develop its derivative products to expand the added value of the agent's distribution.
- c. Continuously plan to introduce products that meet new market applications, with special emphasis on the 3C market and emerging applications and industries (such as smart grid, Internet of Things, industrial control applications, automotive electronics, smart home, and energy-saving industries).

B. Continuously strengthen the R&D and application engineering process capabilities

- a. Integrate the company's overall product and technology resources, so as to provide TURNKEY SOLUTION as a whole technology to recommend the products we represent to our customers.
- b. Actively cultivate software, firmware and hardware talents, cooperate with the Market Development Division to plan the introduction of technology-oriented products, and seek cooperation with IC DESIGN HOUSE to develop products that meet future market trends and incorporate them into the company's marketing scope.

C. Strengthen operational and financial management

- a. Emphasis on internal talent training will be combined with internal resources and external professionals to arrange close courses to improve the overall professionalism of employees; in addition, in order to improve the quality of customer service, we emphasize the implementation of target management to comprehensively improve the operating performance of each business unit.
- b. To obtain long-term, low-cost capital in the capital market for future operational growth, and to assist the Company in completing its development plans and financial improvement through a sound internal control system and operating procedures.
- c. Strengthen management to improve the efficiency of the company's manpower and capital utilization, reduce unnecessary processes and waste of human resources, so that the company can maintain good growth and profitability in the competitive market.

(2) Long-term development plan

A. Focus on seven major product applications

In the face of increasingly fierce competition in the electronics industry, Zenitron strives to become a "value-added application design solution provider" by strengthening its own R&D capabilities, moving beyond traditional component trading to provide customers with total solutions that accelerate their time-to-market and create irreplaceable value for Zenitron. To match the solution-oriented sales model, the company not only integrates the existing marketing business team, but also devotes itself to training FAE and R&D design personnel. We have been working on application design solutions for seven major areas, including "handheld devices", "computers and peripherals", "power management", "consumer electronics", "communication and networking", "industrial power", and "automotive electronics". In addition to focusing on the integration of existing agency lines, we have also established a market development office to actively seek new agency lines to strengthen the competitiveness of each solution.

B. Strengthen FAE technical support and design development capabilities to focus on solution sales strategy

Becoming a "technology-leading value-added channel provider" is the company's business strategy. Therefore, mastering new technologies and cultivating professional R&D talents to develop high quality application design solutions are important goals for the company's human resources development. The provision of solutions not only reduces the R&D cost and time for customers, but also cultivates customer loyalty and widens the gap

with competitors. On the other hand, the cultivation of our own technology will help the company to obtain new product distribution rights and strengthen the competitiveness of our product lines.

C. Invest in related electronic access-related businesses to expand the depth of service in the parts and components industry

In addition, the company is also constantly seeking new market opportunities to increase its competitiveness. In the long term, the Company will continue to focus on the semiconductor component channel as its core business. In the future, the Company will focus on its own business and extend its investment in electronic channel-related businesses by investing in upstream IC design houses or strategic alliances with the industry. By investing in upstream IC design houses or strategic alliances with peers, we will be able to grasp the pulse of the technology and semiconductor industries, increase product distribution opportunities, create revenue growth and profit streams, and expand the depth of services provided by the component channel industry to upstream, midstream and downstream related companies.

(II) Market and Production and Sales Overview

(I) Market Analysis

1. Major products (services) sold (provided) in the region

Unit: NT\$ 1,000.00

Sales Area \ Year	2020	
	Sales amount	%
China	30,326,197	88.15
Taiwan	3,301,677	9.60
Other	773,295	2.25
Total	34,401,169	100

2. Market share

The Company's 2020 revenue was NT\$34,401,169,000, which is approx. 2% market share of revenue of major publicly traded semiconductor component specialty marketers. We are not only a key distributor/distributor for WD, ROHM, FUJI, CYPRESS, IFX, MICROCHIP, etc. in Asia Pacific region, but also continue to plan and introduce new products to meet new markets and applications. The professional technology and services provided to downstream electronic information manufacturers are also highly valued and recognized by the industry.

3. Future market supply and demand and growth

(1) Global semiconductor industry is expected to grow by a positive 6.2% in the coming year.

The continued impact of the outbreak in 2020 will have a significant impact on the end-consumer market, with overall demand falling sharply. Benefit from IC inventory replenishment and the COVID-19 epidemic, there is a growth in remote applications, a boost in the demand for 5G infrastructure, high performance computing (HPC), notebooks, etc. The WSTS (Worldwide Semiconductor Trade Statistics Society) estimates that the global semiconductor market (including memory) is expected to grow by 3.3% to \$426 billion in 2020, with almost every industry being hit hard by the impact of the epidemic, except for the semiconductor industry still able to maintain the growth. Looking ahead to 2021, HPC, 5G and AI will become the three major growth drivers, and WSTS predicts that the global semiconductor industry will grow at a positive 6.2% annually.

The new normal life in the era of the COVID-19 epidemic will continue to drive remote business opportunities, the demand for home economy and medical care. In addition, 5G communication applications will gradually mature in 2021 and the long-distance business opportunity will continue to last. Online work, learning and shopping will become the norm. With the popularity of Chromebook and other home economy products, the momentum is

expected to continue until the first quarter of 2021.

In response to the epidemic, causing the reduction in the movement of people and contact needs, this will further catalyze the technology development of Internet of Things, which is used in production, medical monitoring and service reception of related Internet of Things devices as the main growth momentum. Depending on the user and the environment, relevant IoT devices integrate the required AI computing, image recognition, high-speed transmission and other hardware. In addition, Always On and gesture operation will become another key development point. The related functions will require higher processing performance of related semiconductors, network integration, and power consumption.

Multi-core computing architecture (such as multi-core or CPU+GPU+ASIC) is the current development direction actively tried by the major manufacturers. Through the optimal distribution of multi-core computing work, the power constraints are met while achieving the computing needs. As emerging applications continue to develop, ASICs (Application Specific Integrated Circuits) with application-specific computing power and low power consumption are the main focus of multi-core computing architectures, attracting the devotion of many companies and start-up teams, bringing the structural changes in the industry.

In 2020, the semiconductor industry is expected to grow significantly, driven by the demand for 5G communication technology and HPC efficient computing, and bring the demand for advanced foundry processes and high-end wafer packaging and testing. IC design, on the other hand, is driving the growth of networking applications and automotive chips under the proliferation of IoT applications.

5G will increase the number of innovative applications worldwide in 2021, as the technical limitations of past 4G technologies in the Internet of Things have led to limited development of large-scale IoT systems (its industrial IoT systems). With the potential of new connectivity capabilities, 5G allows developers and consumers to combine many different devices and sensors into a large system, or even cover an entire city, ultimately making smart cities can be realized, not just a vision. It is used in IoT systems to improve their data processing capabilities, help detect and prevent dangerous situations and manage complex supply chains.

5G will lead the market in a vertical way, and a wide range of vertical applications will become 5G killer applications (smart health, smart transportation, etc.), instead of completely technology-driven market direction, driven by industry demand for application transformation, which can mainly improve WiFi issues, including: (1) information security; (2) performance: interference, capacity (Capacity), etc.; (3) mobility: where 5G open network architecture is conducive to digital integration (IT+CT+OT), AR and VR applications, reducing error rates through virtual-real integration to assist smart manufacturing, highly integrated Video as IoT Sensor, revolutionizing security mechanisms, moving toward smarter manufacturing and improving the accuracy of Autonomous Guided Vehicle (AGV.), AGV (Automated Guided Vehicle) accuracy.

(2) Non 3C application semiconductors market grows year by year

Among 3C applications, the semiconductor market share for consumer electronics and computer applications continues to decline from 52.4% in 2013 to 44.0% in 2021, while the semiconductor market share for communication applications shows a growing trend. The semiconductor market for non-3C applications is growing by year, and the market share of automotive and industrial semiconductors has been growing with the development of smart and automation products in recent years; in 2020, the demand will decline due to the impact of the epidemic, and the demand for computers and consumer electronics will increase, so the share will decline slightly.

(3) Global semiconductor market is dominated by IC chips, with Memory accounting for the highest share

The global semiconductor market is dominated by IC chips, accounted for more than 80% of the total market, with optoelectronic semiconductors in second place. Memory ICs have benefited from increased demand in recent years, resulting in higher prices, and they are the highest production value category along with Logic Ics. The ratio increased

significantly in 2018 due to the impact of increased memory capacity of cell phones, demand for mining machines and the launch of 4K TV.

Analog and Logic's share and production value have mostly shown a stable growth trend, except for 2018, which was affected by memory.

The timing of the market recovery will depend on the status of the outbreak control. If the epidemic can be substantially controlled by the introduction of vaccines, the overall semiconductor market is expected to regain growth momentum in the second quarter of 2021.

If the U.S. government strengthens the scope of export controls on Huawei, it will have a short-term impact on Taiwan's semiconductor industry, but in the long run, Taiwan manufacturers will be able to regain growth momentum in the market share shift.

The development of the global semiconductor industry in the past few decades has been led by PCs, NBs, wireless communication products and cloud computing, and the industry will continue to evolve in the future. However, in 2020, due to the epidemic, countries and cities are under partial or total lockdown, and the risk of individual unemployment and business closure is rapidly increasing, which in turn causes a steep drop in demand for non-essential consumer electronics. However, the epidemic has also affected work, living habits and consumer behavior, which further affects electronics-related industries and component companies, however, it also generates new demand, such as:

medical equipment for epidemic prevention: respirators, forehead temperature guns, ear temperature guns, blood oxygen machines.

Government expenses: 5G infrastructure (base stations, small base stations, fiber optic networks)

Home economy consumer expenses: mega data centers, servers, solid state drives, game consoles, headset devices, smart watches, true Bluetooth wireless

Online office teaching hardware: NB, Chrombook, Surface

4. Competitive Niche

(1) Solid management team

The company's main management team has more than years of experience at the managerial level, and the management team has a good business philosophy and cooperation tacit understanding, in addition to a complete training program to enable employees to quickly complete the new knowledge of the industry and work mastery, but also to establish a full staff marketing service consciousness, in order to provide customers with and time and professional services. In addition, through monthly management meetings, the company effectively grasps the industry environment and market trends, and constantly conceives business strategies for semiconductor component distributors in order to create market value for distributors.

(2) Clear product and market positioning

With years of experience in marketing semiconductor components, we have developed into a professional distributor of semiconductor components. Our original product lines are based on linear ICs, analog ICs and discrete .00 devices, especially in the power conversion/power management and consumer electronics related product markets.

(3) Professional product service capability

As the global information industry is gradually moving toward international division of labor and integration, professional semiconductor component distributors need to play an active role in industry integration in the promotion of product marketing. Due to the global production model, the value provided by professional semiconductor component distributors to their customers is no longer limited to product and price, but extends to logistic support. We also have a team of Application Engineers (FAE) who not only support the sales staff to introduce products to customers, but also actively assist customers in solving various engineering problems so that the new

products developed by customers can be launched in the market ahead of others to enhance the overall efficiency and increase the satisfaction of the end market.

(4) Highly recognized channel value by suppliers

Our company has established a professional market value as a semiconductor component distributor in our professional marketing organization, and has been cooperating with suppliers for more than 30 years in our original product lines. With our professional marketing ability and complete distribution network, we have been able to increase the number of new product lines, and domestic and foreign IC design companies also highly recognize our agency sales ability and are willing to cooperate with us to develop and sell products, showing that we have successfully established the value of a professional semiconductor parts distributor.

(5) Accurate and efficient inventory management

The company uses computerized import and export system to closely monitor the purchase and inventory of various products, in order to grasp the market trends, the supply and demand status between customers and suppliers, and effectively improve the efficiency of material import and export and streamline inventory management costs to meet the needs of customers and time-to-order (BTO/JIT) purchase of materials.

5. Favorable and unfavorable factors of development prospect and countermeasures

(1) Favorable factors

A. Agency and completeness of supply of a wide variety of parts and components.

The Company is the distributor of WD, ROHM, FUJI, INFINEON, MICROCHIP, CYPRESS, and other major brands, providing the semiconductor components required by the electronic information industry to meet the convenience of customers' one-time purchase. WD is a global leader in flash memory technology research, development, manufacturing, product design, consumer branding and retail distribution, and INFINEON is the technology leader in power field-effect transistors (MOSFETs) and the world's largest manufacturer of these products. The brands we represent continue to develop new products to create new market needs and maintain a competitive advantage.

B. Continue to plan for non-3C niche markets and develop new products Line.

Negotiate and cultivate new agent lines to develop new products and new markets that meet future market trends. Energy saving industry, industrial control, white goods, automotive electronics (new energy vehicles), smart home, IOT, wearable devices, unmanned aerial vehicles, etc. are the markets to focus and cultivate.

C. Complete marketing organization and industry professionalism oriented market development office/business unit.

The product department is responsible for planning the overall marketing plan for each agent's products and analyzing the future market trend and scale. The Business Unit specializes in its specific industries and regions, providing specialized services and long-term customer relationship development, including PC and peripheral markets, power supplies, consumer electronics, network communications, and other favorable markets. Our head office in Taiwan is located in Taipei, and we have set up business units in Hsinchu, Taichung and Kaohsiung to serve our customers in close proximity. In the highly growing Mainland China market, Zengqi has sales and logistics centers in Hong Kong, Southern China, Eastern China, Northern China, and Southwest China.

D. Professional technical support team to provide customers with immediate solutions:
The

The company quickly grasps the latest technology market trends, communicates the latest product solutions to customers and provides immediate services, and holds seminars with suppliers on related industries and product information to discuss with

customers to grasp the latest information. The Company provides total solution for our products and responds to customers' technical questions about components quickly, save R&D cost and shorten time to market for new products.

(2) Adverse factors and countermeasures:

A. General electronic products continue to low price fermentation profit space is constantly compressed

Countermeasures:

- a. Enhance employee education and training, stimulate self-learning awareness among employees, and implement overall marketing management to improve the company's production and competitiveness.
- b. To instruct the product manager to reflect the overall market competition to the suppliers in a timely and strict manner, and to actively seek the suppliers' price support in order to expand the business performance and increase the profit.
- c. Develop high margin markets, such as industrial computers, servers, etc.
- d. Set up R&D application engineering team to assist customers to use our products to complete the design more quickly to grasp the market opportunities and ensure higher profits and market, and timely introduction of new agent products to grasp the market out of the old and replace the new business opportunities.

B. Deteriorating competition and increased risk of bad debts

Countermeasures:

- a. Strengthen the management of credit and account recovery, and instruct the Customer Service Department, the Business Department and the Finance Department to gain an in-depth understanding of customers' operating conditions and implement customer credit and credit evaluation. The finance department collates the accounts receivable collection situation on a monthly basis and forwards it to the head of the business department to urge the business colleagues to collect the accounts receivable on time.

C. Short product life cycle

Countermeasures:

- a. Weekly meeting of each sales department to review the status of parts and components used by customers for production and development of models and import/sales.
- b. Standardize sales forecast, ordering (stocking) / purchasing process, use computerized information management system to clearly obtain inventory aging analysis, and instruct product managers to set up handling methods and preventive measures to be taken.

D. Industry consolidation, the larger the better

Countermeasures:

- a. Strengthen staff education and training, fully familiar with the products and related application technology of each distribution brand, fully exploit the value of professional semiconductor distribution channels, and provide customers with the convenience of one-time purchase.
- b. Strengthen the cultivation of niche markets, provide a more flexible and long-term cooperative approach to customer management, and strengthen the company's overall team service standards to gain customer recognition and consolidate and develop better customer-supplier relationships.

(2) Significant uses of major products and production processes

1. Important applications of the main products

Main Product Categories	Product Name and Usage
Linear integrated circuit (LINEAR)	Operational amplifiers, comparators, voltage stabilized ICs, bandwidth regulation, digital/analog converters, audio ICs, image processing, sound processing, video processing, DC motor drivers, integrated circuits for telephones and communications, etc.
Logic and application-specific	Logic processing, microcontroller (MCU), USB chip

Main Product Categories	Product Name and Usage
integrated circuits	digital signal processor (DSP), optical disk drive products, computer motherboards, satellite positioning systems, LCD monitors/TVs, digital cameras, and other uses.
Embedded Flash/Memory Card, Solid State Drive (NAND FLASH MEMORY IC/CARD & SSD), SRAM	NAND flash memory ICs/memory cards and solid state drives for tablet PCs, notebooks, digital cameras, cell phones, GPS, Gaming, etc.
Distributed semiconductor component (including transistors, power field effect transistors, diodes, light emitting diodes, etc.)	It is used for signal amplification, signal switching, signal control, signal display and voltage stabilization, rectification, and circuit driving of electronic circuits.
Passive components	Wafer and array resistors, tantalum capacitors, laminated capacitors, functional polymer capacitors, voltage control oscillators for mobile phones, SAW FILTER, etc.
Modules and others	Power modules, camera modules for cell phones, SENSOR, FLASH Memory, etc.

2. Production process: The Company is a semiconductor distributor and not a manufacturer, so it is not applicable.

(3) Supply of major raw materials: The Company is a semiconductor distributor, not a manufacturer, so it is not applicable.

(4) The names of customers who have accounted for more than 10% of the total purchase (sales) and the amount and proportion of purchase (sales) in any of the last two years

1. Name of suppliers who have accounted for more than 10% of total imports in any year of the last two years

Unit: NTS 1,000.00

Item	2019 (Note1)				2020 (Note1)				As of Q1, 2021 (Note 1)			
	Name	Amount	Percent (%)	Relation with Issuer	Name	Amount	Percent (%)	Relation with Issuer	Name	Amount	Percent(%)	Relation with Issuer
1	Supplier A (Note 2)	3,574,020	14.97	None	Supplier A (Note 2)	8,103,091	23.17	None	Supplier D (Note 2)	1,561,546	17.17	None
2	Supplier B	2,855,072	11.95	None	Supplier B	3,747,641	10.72	None	Supplier C	1,244,119	13.68	None
3					Supplier C	3,639,078	10.40	None	Supplier B	1,204,975	13.25	None
4	Others	17,453,143	73.08	None	Others	19,483,014	55.71	None	Others	5,082,804	55.90	None
	Net Total Supplies	23,882,235	100.00	-	Net Total Supplies	34,972,824	100.00	-	Net Total Supplies	9,093,444	100.00	-

Note1: From 2019 to the first quarter of 2021, the Company adopted IFRSs and presented the consolidated financial information.

Note 2: Supplier D is the parent company of Supplier A; with business consideration, Supplier A's products were supplied by Supplier D by orders starting from November of 2020

The main suppliers of our products are memory cards, power field transistors, integrated circuits, and diodes, etc. Our main suppliers include Rohm, WD, INFINEON, MICROCHIP, and Fuji International, etc. Since we have maintained long term relationships with our former suppliers, we have been among the top ten suppliers over the years because of our stable distribution rights.

2. Information on customers who have accounted for more than 10% of total sales in any of the last two years

Unit: NT\$ 1,000.00

2019 - Consolidated (Note 1)					2020 - Consolidated (Note 1)				As of Q1, 2021 (Note 1)			
Item	Name	Amount	Percent	Relation with Issuer	Name	Amount	Percent	Relation with Issuer	Name	Amount	Percent	Relation with Issuer
1	Customer A	2,969,687	11.00	None	Customer A	6,350,843	18.46	None	Customer A	1,935,440	18.49	None
2	Other	24,023,182	89.00	None	Other	28,050,326	81.54	None	Other	8,532,633	81.51	None
	Net sales	26,992,869	100.00		Net sales	34,401,169	100.00		Net sales	10,468,073	100.00	

Note 1: From 2019 to the first quarter of 2021, the Company adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and presented the consolidated financial information.

We are mainly engaged in the sales of semiconductor components, and our main customers are well-known domestic electronic product manufacturers, such as Xiaomi for smart phones, ASUS, Gigabyte, and MICRO STAR for motherboard manufacturers; INVENTEC, TECH-FRONT, TECH-COM, and Compal for notebook computer manufacturers; OPTOTECH, Delta, and Hon Hai for power supply and communication peripherals; and VIEWQUEST and PREMIER for digital camera manufacturers. In addition, the Company established Zengqiang (Hong Kong) subsidiary in 1998 in order to strengthen the demand for parts and components for manufacturers relocated to Hong Kong and Mainland China, and the business scale of the Hong Kong subsidiary grew rapidly due to the accelerated westward expansion of domestic manufacturers. Overall, the amount and proportion of sales to each of the Company's major customers may increase or decrease depending on the industry trend, business conditions or strategic adjustments of the customer.

- (5) Production volume for the last two years: omitted (Not applicable to the Company as a semiconductor distributor and non-manufacturer)
- (6) Sales volume for the last two years:

Year Sales Volume Main Products	2019				2020			
	Domestic Sales		Foreign Sales		Domestic Sales		Foreign Sales	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Digital Integrated Circuits	13,180	561,151	190,849	2,107,199	18,999	323,955	272,391	2,662,225
Linear integrated circuits	158,810	459,019	662,947	4,806,173	191,487	591,382	666,376	5,828,420
Logic and specific applications								
Integrated circuits	9,386	573,238	115,410	2,480,459	8,625	356,427	153,138	3,115,963
Diodes	167,527	145,296	1,703,256	1,273,080	151,704	140,984	1,753,383	1,137,820
Power Field Effect Transistors	93,262	335,438	948,846	2,881,373	78,486	293,922	1,123,909	3,160,275
Transistors	58,116	50,484	496,721	317,956	68,571	52,880	531,035	339,568
Passive components	2,301	3,683	674,639	579,129	3,485	6,431	652,902	551,402
Memory Card	6,183	1,402,447	26,163	5,851,910	5,852	1,245,884	56,125	10,658,592
Modules and others	20,347	343,754	547,490	2,821,080	43,180	289,812	931,372	3,645,227
Total	529,112	3,874,510	5,366,321	23,118,359	570,389	3,301,677	6,140,631	31,099,492

(III) The number of workers, average years of service, average age and education distribution of employees in the industry for the last two years and as of the printing date of the annual report:

Year		2019	2020	As of 2021 March 31
Number of employees	Business Technology of Products	526	516	520
	Administration and Management	197	199	198
	Total	723	715	718
Average age		36.82	36.82	37.8
Average Length of Service		6.04	6.04	6.6
Education Distribution	PhD	0	1	1
	Master	42	45	46
	College	596	579	585
	High School	85	87	84
	Below high school	0	3	3

(IV) Environmental Expenditure Information

1. In accordance with the provisions of the law, those who should apply for a pollution facility installation permit or a pollution discharge permit, or those who should pay pollution prevention and control fees, or those who should establish a special unit for environmental protection, the application, payment or establishment of the situation: The Company is not a manufacturing industry, so it is not applicable.
2. The Company's investment in major equipment for environmental pollution control and its use and potential benefits: The Company is not a manufacturing industry, so it is not applicable.
3. In the latest fiscal year and as of the day that annual report is printed, the company has improved the environmental pollution, and if there is a pollution dispute, the company should explain the handling process: The company is a professional technology integration marketing distributor, so there is no pollution in our business scope.
4. In the latest fiscal year and as of the day that annual report is printed, all losses caused to the Company due to environmental pollution (included liability and the environmental protection assessment result showed violation of laws and regulations; punishment date, punishment document No., Article No. with violation, clause details with violation and punishment details shall be specified, and current and future potential amount forecast and countermeasures shall be disclosed; in case of failure of reasonable forecast, facts which failed to be forecasted shall be specified): None
5. The current pollution status and the impact of its improvement on the company's earnings, competitive position and capital expenditure and its expected significant environmental capital expenditure in the next two years: None.
6. In response to the EU Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS):
 - (1) We are a distributor of semiconductors and electronic components (we do not manufacture any products ourselves) and serve as an agent for the sale of semiconductors and electronic components from international semiconductor companies in Europe, the United States and Japan, as well as domestic IC design companies. Our main sales customers include domestic and foreign manufacturers of electronic information, network communications and consumer electronics products.
 - (2) We do not sell our products directly to Europe, but mainly to domestic and foreign manufacturers of electronic information products.
 - (3) Our main agent suppliers have all completed the development of new products and related production processes in accordance with the EU Environmental Directive (RoHS), and

according to the customer's new product model development schedule requirements (whether RoHS certification is required), we provide products that comply with environmental certification for system manufacturers to use in production.

- (4) In order to meet the different material production requirements of leaded and unleaded materials, our company has planned the related material and storage operations and has completed all the related operations.

(V) Labor relations

- (1) Employee welfare measures, training, training, retirement system and its implementation status, and the agreement between labor and management and various employee rights and interests protection measures:

1. Employee Benefit Measures

- A. In addition to general benefits such as labor insurance, health insurance, group insurance, and pension benefits, our employees are provided with a complete system of education and training, annual bonuses, and employee compensation.
- B. On April 9, 1999, the Company obtained approval from the competent authorities to set up the Employee Welfare Committee under the letter No. 129635 of Labor 4, 1988, which is responsible for handling various employee benefits, including birthday parties, birthday gifts, holiday gifts, employee travel activities, annual employee health check-ups, wedding and funeral subsidies, emergency relief and educational training subsidies.

2. Further education and training.

Our company attaches great importance to the learning and development of our employees, and training is planned in two parts: internal training and external training.

(1) Internal training

Our internal training is divided into three categories: management courses, newcomer training courses and professional training courses, all of which are taught by internal professional colleagues, or by external professional instructors.

①Management Course: Training for supervisors to improve their management skills and strategic abilities.

②Newcomer Training

For new employees, we will introduce the Group, the company's management philosophy, the personnel rules and regulations, the company's internal processes and regulations, the operation of common information systems and the introduction of laws and regulations.

③Professional Training

Each department conducts professional training and product training from time to time according to work progress and professional needs.

Based on the total of the three types of courses mentioned above, the participation of the Company's employees' internal training in 2020 is as follows:

Total Training Attendance	Total Training Hours	Total Training Expenses
874 people-time	1,311 hours	11,908

(2) External Training

Our employees can apply for external professional training courses according to their work and personal learning needs, or be assigned by their supervisors. Employees' participation in external professional training in 2020 is as follows:

Total Number of Trainees	Total Training Hours	Total Training Expenses
21 people	148hours	54,163

Managers' participation in corporate governance-related training:

List of Trained Managers	Training Courses	Training Hours
Yeh Lu-Chang	Accounting Supervisor Continuing Education Course	16 hours
Yeh Xiu-Qi	Accounting Supervisor Continuing Education Course	12 hours
Zhang Yu-Ling	Corporate Governance Policy Analysis - Audit Law Compliance Practices	6 hours
Xiong Zong-Jun	1. Big data and internal control audit three lines of defense 2. Corporate Governance and Auditing Case Studies	12 hours

3. Retirement System

In accordance with the official letter Pei-Shi-Lau-Er-Zhi No. 09832095900 dated April 13, 2009 from the Bureau of Labor Affairs of Taipei City Government, it is approved that the Labor Standards Law shall be applied to the industry to which the Company belongs from March 1, 1998 in accordance with the official letter Tai-Lau-Dong-I-Zhi No. 037287 dated September 1, 1997 from the Labor Affairs Commission of the Executive Yuan.

In order to establish long-term harmonious labor relations, the Company established the Employees' Retirement Reserve Fund Supervisory Committee in December 1998 and obtained the approval of the Taipei County Labor Bureau for registration in the letter Pei-Fu-Lau-Er-Zhi No. 396072 dated December 16, 1998, and regularly contributes 2% of the total amount paid to the retirement reserve fund:

(1) Seniority prior to March 1, 1998 is recognized, but the pension base is not calculated.

(2) For the first fifteen years of service after March 1, 1998, two basis points will be granted for each year of service; for the sixteenth year of service, one basis point will be granted for each year of service, up to a maximum of forty-five basis points. If it is less than six months, it will be counted as six months; if it is more than six months, it will be counted as one year.

(3) Starting from July 1, 2005, in accordance with the Labor Pension Act, monthly contributions of 6% of employees' salaries are made to the Labor Insurance Bureau's individual labor pension accounts.

4. Agreement between the Labor and the Management

All regulations and measures of the Company regarding labor relations are in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and are therefore well implemented. Any new or amended measures regarding labor relations are fully agreed and communicated between employers and employees and sent to the labor-management meeting for approval before being finalized.

The Company has implemented the above benefits and retirement system.

(2) For the most recent year and as of the printing date of the annual report, the losses suffered by the Company as a result of labor disputes, and disclose the estimated amount of current and potential future losses and the measures to be taken, and if the amount cannot be reasonably estimated, the facts that cannot be reasonably estimated.

(1) Up to now, the Company has not had any significant labor disputes, and the employees and employers are in harmony with each other, and there are no losses arising from labor disputes.

(2) Current and possible future measures in response.

A. To fully comply with labor laws and regulations and to enhance welfare measures.

B. Establish open and honest communication and grievance channels between employers and

employees.

C. Establish an operation management system with full participation of all employees.

- (3) Current and potential future losses: The Company has always adhered to the management policy of harmony and honesty, and if there are no other external changes, labor relations should become more normal and harmonious, and no losses will occur.

(VI) Important Contracts:

Supply and sales contracts, technical cooperation contracts, construction contracts, long-term loan contracts and other contracts of significance to investors' interests that are still in effect in the recent year

Nature of Contract	Agent Firm	Date of commencement of agency contract	Main content	Restrictions
Agent Contract	ROHM SEMICONDUCTOR TAIWAN CO., LTD.	2017.04.01-2018.03.31 Annual automatic renewal	Sales agent for semiconductor parts	None
	Infineon Technologies Asia Pacific Pte Ltd	2015.08.01 - Agreement terminated	Sales agent for semiconductor parts	None
	Microchip Technology Ireland Limited	2018.11.8 to termination	Sales agent for semiconductor parts	None
	Realtek Semiconductor	2016.01.01 - Agreement terminated	Sales agent for semiconductor parts	None
	FUJI ELECTRIC TAIWAN CO., LTD.	2020.4.1~2022.3.31 Automatic renewal for one year	Sales agent for semiconductor parts	None
	Diodes Taiwan, Inc.	2014.12.15 -Agreement terminated	Sales agent for semiconductor parts	None
	Vishay Intertechnology Asia PTE LTD	2008.04.01 -Agreement terminated	Sales agent for semiconductor parts	None
	CYPRESS SEMICONDUCTOR Corporation	2008.11.24-2010.11.23 Automatic annual renewal	Sales agent for semiconductor parts	None
	Western Digital Technologies, Inc.	2018.7.12~2021.7.11 Extended for a year after termination	Sales agent for semiconductor parts	None

VI. Financial Information

(I) Condensed Balance Sheet and Income Statement in the Past Five Years

(1) Condensed Balance Sheet and Statement of Comprehensive Income - Adopt International Financial Reporting Standards:

1. Individual Balance Sheet - Based on IFRS: (consolidated)

Unit: NT\$1,000

Item	Year	Financial analysis for the past five years (Note1~Note 2)					Financial information as of Mar. 31, 2021 (Note 3)
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Current assets		11,791,586	14,163,339	15,973,739	13,493,379	18,490,142	16,495,692
Property, Plant and Equipment		494,887	474,478	460,307	449,200	440,004	434,299
Intangible assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets		395,986	370,166	280,147	284,521	360,031	1,191,343
Total assets		12,682,459	15,007,983	16,714,193	14,227,100	19,290,177	18,121,334
Current liabilities	Before distribution	7,740,230	10,025,588	12,166,280	9,633,359	14,243,165	12,886,322
	After distribution	8,003,662	10,414,749	12,529,780	9,847,259	14,649,465 (Note 4)	13,292,622 (Note 4)
Non-current liabilities		195,306	164,881	181,561	188,033	245,454	237,170
Total liabilities	Before distribution	7,935,536	10,190,469	12,347,841	9,821,392	14,488,619	13,123,492
	After distribution	8,198,968	10,579,630	12,711,341	10,035,292	14,894,919 (Note 4)	13,529,792 (Note 4)
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		4,746,923	4,781,766	4,366,352	4,405,708	4,801,558	4,591,542
Capital stock		2,138,249	2,138,249	2,138,249	2,138,249	2,138,249	2,138,249
Capital surplus		1,020,594	963,289	965,034	965,034	958,734	958,734
Retained earnings	Before distribution	1,060,871	1,222,566	1,218,257	1,085,221	1,361,862	1,560,656
	After distribution	797,439	833,405	854,757	877,621	955,562 (Note 4)	1,154,356 (Note 4)
Other interests		527,209	457,662	44,812	217,204	342,713	340,203
Treasury stock		-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests		-	35,748	-	-	-	-
Total shareholders' equity	Before distribution	4,746,923	4,817,514	4,366,352	4,405,708	4,801,558	4,997,842
	After distribution	4,483,491	4,428,353	4,002,852	4,191,808	4,395,258 (Note 4)	4,591,542 (Note 4)

Note 1: The financial statements for the years from 2016 to 2020 were audited and approved by CPAs.

Note 2: The Company has no asset revaluation.

Note 3: The financial statements for the first quarter of 2021 have been reviewed by CPAs.

Note 4: Note 1: The resolution on the distribution of the 2020 earnings has been approved by the board of directors and has not yet been recognized by the shareholders' meeting. The amount of cash dividends and bonus distribution has been approved by the board of directors and has not yet been submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

2. Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income - Based on IFRS (consolidated)

Unit: NT\$1,000

Year Item	Financial analysis for the past five years (Note 1)					Financial information as of Mar. 31, 2021 (Note 2)
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Operating revenue	22,266,768	27,575,938	31,079,867	26,992,869	34,401,169	10,468,073
Gross profit	1,331,170	1,477,754	1,813,109	1,483,789	1,621,186	555,900
Operating profit (loss)	343,610	490,162	694,040	385,569	426,977	253,969
Non-operating income and expenses	(8,477)	26,572	(154,615)	(78,142)	128,079	(8,407)
Net income before income tax	335,133	516,734	539,425	307,427	555,056	245,562
Continuing business units	292,596	432,055	409,036	230,581	472,025	192,557
Loss of suspended business unit	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	292,596	432,055	409,036	230,581	472,025	192,557
Other comprehensive income(Income after tax)	(259,777)	(76,912)	(412,163)	172,275	137,725	3,727
Total comprehensive income	32,819	355,143	(3,127)	402,856	609,750	196,284
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company	292,596	432,492	406,646	230,581	472,025	192,557
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	—	(437)	2,390	—	—	—
Comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the parent company	32,819	355,580	(6,844)	402,856	609,750	196,284
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	—	(437)	3,717	—	—	—
Earnings per share	1.37	2.02	1.90	1.08	2.21	0.90

Note 1: The financial statements for the years from 2016 to 2020 were audited and approved by CPAs.

Note 2: The financial statements for the first quarter of 2021 have been reviewed by CPAs.

3. Individual Balance Sheet (individual)- Based on IFRS:

Unit: NT\$1,000

Unit: NT\$1,000

Item \ Year		Financial analysis for the past five years (Note1~Note 2)					Financial information as of Mar. 31, 2021 (Note 3)
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Current assets		7,980,279	10,097,919	10,628,977	8,101,683	11,638,694	Not applicable
Property, Plant and Equipment		416,440	398,127	386,569	382,711	376,212	
Intangible assets		—	—	—	—	—	
Other assets		2,014,293	2,210,413	2,448,605	2,526,420	2,719,063	
Total assets		10,411,012	12,706,459	13,464,151	11,010,814	14,733,969	
Current liabilities	Before distribution	5,470,959	7,761,805	8,918,289	6,424,930	9,747,597	
	After distribution	5,734,391	8,150,966	9,281,789	6,638,830	10,153,897 (Note 4)	
Non-current liabilities		193,130	162,888	179,510	180,176	184,814	
Total liabilities	Before distribution	5,664,089	7,924,693	9,097,799	6,605,106	9,932,411	
	After distribution	5,927,521	8,313,854	9,461,299	6,819,006	10,338,711 (Note 4)	
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		4,746,923	4,781,766	4,366,352	4,405,708	4,801,558	
Capital stock		2,138,249	2,138,249	2,138,249	2,138,249	2,138,249	
Capital surplus		1,020,594	963,289	965,034	965,034	958,734	
Retained earnings	Before distribution	1,060,871	1,222,566	1,218,257	1,085,221	1,361,862	
	After distribution	797,439	833,405	854,757	877,621	955,562 (Note 4)	
Other interests		527,209	457,662	44,812	217,204	342,713	
Treasury stock		—	—	—	—	—	
Non-controlling interests		—	—	—	—	—	
Total shareholders' equity	Before distribution	4,746,923	4,781,766	4,366,352	4,405,708	4,801,558	
	After distribution	4,483,491	4,392,605	4,002,852	4,198,108	4,395,258 (Note 4)	

Note 1: The financial statements for the years from 2016 to 2020 were audited and approved by CPAs.

Note 2: The Company has no asset revaluation.

Note 3: In accordance with Article 7 of the Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (IFRS version), the Company is not required to prepare a separate financial report for the first quarter of fiscal year 2021.

Note 4: Note 1: The resolution on the distribution of the 2020 earnings has been approved by the board of directors and has not yet been recognized by the shareholders' meeting. The amount of cash dividends and bonus distribution has been approved by the board of directors and has not yet been submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

4. Individual Balance Sheet (individual)- Based on IFRS:

Unit: NT\$1,000

Item \ Year	Financial analysis for the past five years (Note 1)					Financial information as of Mar. 31, 2021 (Note 2)
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Operating revenue	13,401,666	17,601,080	19,875,551	15,469,871	20,128,205	Not applicable
Gross profit	669,935	614,872	794,545	692,791	648,480	
Operating profit (loss)	123,358	77,060	272,576	179,599	22,321	
Non-operating income and expenses	186,715	367,371	200,543	99,340	455,433	
Net income before income tax	310,073	444,431	473,119	278,939	477,754	
Continuing business units	310,073	444,431	473,119	278,939	477,754	
Loss of suspended business unit	-	-	-	-	-	
Net income (loss)	292,596	432,492	406,646	230,581	472,025	
Other comprehensive income (Income after tax)	(259,777)	(76,912)	(413,490)	172,275	137,725	
Total comprehensive income	32,819	355,580	(6,844)	402,856	609,750	
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company	-	-	-	-	-	
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	
Comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the parent company	-	-	-	-	-	
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	
Earnings per share	1.37	2.02	1.90	1.08	2.21	

Note 1: The financial statements for the years from 2016 to 2020 were audited and approved by CPAs.

Note 2: In accordance with Article 7 of the Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (IFRS version), the Company is not required to prepare a separate individual financial statements for the first quarter of fiscal year 2021.

(2) Name of the accountants and their audit opinion for the last five years

Year	Accounting firm	CPAs	Audit opinion
2020	PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan	CHEN,CHIN-CHANG , LIN,YI-FAN	Unqualified opinion
2019	PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan	CHEN,CHIN-CHANG , LIN,YI-FAN	Unqualified opinion
2018	PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan	CHEN,CHIN-CHANG , LIN,YI-FAN	Unqualified opinion
2017	PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan	LIN,YI-FAN, WANG,HUI-HSIEN	Unqualified opinion
2016	PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan	TU,PEI-LING, WANG,HUI-HSIEN	Unqualified opinion

II. Financial analysis for the past five years:

(I) Financial analysis (consolidated)-Adopt International Financial Reporting Standards:

Year Analysis Items		Financial analysis for the past five years (Note 1)					Financial information as of Mar. 31, 2021 (Note 2)
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Financial structure (%)	Debt to asset ratio	62.57	67.90	73.87	69.03	75.10	74.66
	Long term capital to property, plant and equipment ratio	998.65	1,050.07	988.01	1,022.64	1,147.03	1,111.84
Solvency (%)	Current ratio	152.34	141.27	131.29	139.77	129.81	124.09
	Quick ratio	97.43	84.16	82.48	95.13	84.44	81.30
	Interest coverage ratio	607.66	543.07	362.20	259.10	554.36	909.42
Operating capacity	Receivables turnover (times)(Note 4)	3.95	4.64	4.24	3.48	4.11	4.41
	Average cash recovery day	92.40	78.66	86.08	104.88	88.80	82.76
	Inventory turnover (times)(Note 4)	4.85	5.17	4.96	4.83	5.79	6.20
	Accounts receivables turnover (times)	7.61	7.50	7.79	7.52	8.63	9.80
	Days sales outstanding	75.25	70.59	73.58	75.56	63.03	58.87
	Property, plant and equipment turnover (times)	45.07	56.89	66.49	59.35	77.37	95.76
	Total asset turnover (times)	1.73	1.99	1.95	1.74	2.05	2.20
Profitability	Return on assets (%) (Note 3)	2.70	3.81	3.61	2.48	3.39	4.63
	Return on equity (%) (Note 3)	5.95	9.03	8.90	5.25	10.25	16.39
	Pre-tax net profit to paid-in capital ratio (%) *(Note 3)	15.67	24.16	25.22	14.37	25.95	45.93
	Net profit ratio (%)	1.31	1.56	1.31	0.85	1.37	1.83
	Earnings per share (NT\$)	1.37	2.02	1.90	1.08	2.21	0.90
Cash flow	Cash flow ratio (%)	10.81	(9.60)	(15.43)	23.51	(17.13)	2.40
	Cash flow adequacy ratio	53.40	(17.33)	(32.41)	23.24	(38.27)	(52.26)
	Cash reinvestment ratio (%)	10.32	(23.48)	(46.75)	39.13	(50.69)	6.34
Leverage	Operating leverage	1.77	1.57	1.47	1.73	1.78	1.27
	Financial leverage	1.24	1.31	1.42	2.00	1.40	1.13

Please explain the reasons for the changes in each financial ratio for the last two years. (Analysis is waived if the change is less than 20%)

The following table shows the changes in financial ratios of the Company of 20% or more for the last two years

Analysis item \ Year	2019	2020	Changes ratio	Explanation
Interest coverage ratio	259.10	554.36	113.96%	1
Property, plant and equipment turnover (times)	59.35	77.37	30.36%	1
Return on assets (%)	2.48	3.39	36.69%	1
Return on equity (%)	5.25	10.25	95.24%	1
Pre-tax net profit to paid-in capital ratio (%)	14.37	25.95	80.58%	1
Net profit ratio (%)	0.85	1.37	61.18%	1
Earnings per share (NT\$)	1.08	2.21	104.63%	1
Cash flow ratio (%)	23.51	(17.13)	(172.86)%	2
Cash flow adequacy ratio	23.24	(38.27)	(264.67)%	2
Cash reinvestment ratio (%)	39.13	(50.69)	(229.54)%	2
Financial leverage	2.00	1.40	(30.00)%	1

1. The increase in operating income and net income before (after) tax was mainly due to the increase in net sales as a result of the growth in 2020.

2. Increased receivable, also earlier preparation and response to customer needs leading to increase of inventory as a result of the growth in 2020.

Note 1: The financial statements for the years from 2016 to 2020 were audited and approved by CPAs.

Note 2: The financial statements for the first quarter of 2021 have been reviewed by CPAs.

Note 3: Some of the rates for the first quarter of 2021 have been converted on a one-year basis.

Note 4: The related ratios of receivables and inventories are calculated on a gross basis.

(II) Financial analysis (individual)-Adopt International Financial Reporting Standards:

Analysis Items \ Year		Financial analysis for the past five years (Note 1)					Financial information as of Mar. 31, 2021 (Note 2)
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Financial structure (%)	Debt to asset ratio	54.41	62.36	67.57	59.98	67.41	Not applicable
	Long term capital to property, plant and equipment ratio	1,186.26	1,241.97	1,175.95	1,198.26	1,325.41	
Solvency (%)	Current ratio	145.87	130.09	119.18	126.09	119.40	
	Quick ratio	99.01	87.10	77.48	87.35	74.57	
	Interest coverage ratio	771.21	685.08	437.53	354.97	805.73	
Operating capacity	Receivables turnover (times)(Note 3)	3.21	3.83	3.59	3.09	4.10	
	Average cash recovery day	113.71	95.30	101.67	118.12	89.02	
	Inventory turnover (times)(Note 3)	4.91	5.79	5.43	4.66	5.47	
	Accounts receivables turnover (times)	7.41	7.39	7.18	6.87	8.99	
	Days sales outstanding	74.34	63.03	67.21	78.32	66.72	
	Property, plant and equipment turnover (times)	32.12	43.21	50.65	40.21	53.04	
	Total asset turnover (times)	1.25	1.52	1.51	1.26	1.56	
Profitability	Return on assets (%)	3.10	4.28	3.96	2.59	4.08	
	Return on equity (%)	5.96	9.07	8.89	5.25	10.25	
	Pre-tax net profit to paid-in capital ratio (%)	14.50	20.78	22.12	13.04	22.34	
	Net profit ratio (%)	2.18	2.45	2.04	1.49	2.34	
	Earnings per share (NT\$)	1.37	2.02	1.90	1.08	2.21	
Cash flow	Cash flow ratio (%)	13.66	(13.26)	(10.57)	30.97	(23.69)	
	Cash flow adequacy ratio	64.68	(17.31)	(26.71)	50.59	(33.37)	
	Cash reinvestment ratio (%)	8.65	(25.16)	(27.76)	33.74	(48.40)	
Leverage	Operating leverage	2.26	3.35	1.67	1.89	10.14	
	Financial leverage	1.60	70.05	2.05	2.55	(0.49)	

Please explain the reasons for the changes in each financial ratio for the last two years. (Analysis is waived if the change is less than 20%)

The following table shows the changes in financial ratios of the Company of 20% or more for the last two years.

Analysis Items \ Year	2019	2020	Changes ratio	Explanation
Interest coverage ratio	354.97	805.73	126.99%	1
Receivables turnover (times)	3.09	4.10	32.69%	1
Average cash recovery day	118.12	89.02	(24.64)%	1
Payable turnover ratio (time)	6.87	8.99	30.86%	1
Property, plant and equipment turnover (times)	40.21	53.04	31.91%	1
Total asset turnover (times)	1.26	1.56	23.81%	1
Return on assets (%)	2.59	4.08	57.53%	1
Return on equity (%)	5.25	10.25	95.24%	1
Pre-tax net profit to paid-in capital ratio (%)	13.04	22.34	71.32%	1
Net profit ratio (%)	1.49	2.34	57.05%	1
Earnings per share (NT\$)	1.08	2.21	104.63%	1
Cash flow ratio (%)	30.97	(23.69)	(176.49)%	2
Cash flow adequacy ratio	50.59	(33.37)	(165.96)%	2
Cash reinvestment ratio (%)	33.74	(48.40)	(243.45)%	2
Operating leverage	1.89	10.14	436.51%	3
Financial leverage	2.55	(0.49)	(119.22)%	3

1. The increase in sales costs and net income before (after) tax was mainly due to the increase in net sales as a result of the growth in
2. Increased receivable, also earlier preparation and response to customer needs leading to increase of inventory as a result of the growth in 2020.
3. The decrease in operating income was mainly due to the fluctuation of the exchange rate of the Taiwan dollar in 2020 and the change in the composition of product sales.

Note 1: The financial statements for the years from 2016 to 2020 were audited and approved by CPAs.

Note 2: In accordance with Article 7 of the Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (IFRS version), the Company is not required to prepare a separate individual financial statements for the first quarter of fiscal year 2021.

Note 3: The related ratios of receivables and inventories are calculated on a gross basis.

Calculation formulas for the financial analysis for the past five years:

1. Financial structure
 - (1) Debt to assets ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 - (2) Ratio of long term funds to property, plant, and equipment (total equity + non-current liabilities) / net worth of property, plant and equipment.
 2. Solvency
 - (1) Current ratio = current assets / current liabilities.
 - (2) Quick ratio = (current assets – inventory – contract property – prepaid items) / current liabilities.
 - (3) Times interest earned ratio = net income before tax and interest expense / interest expense.
 3. Operating capacity
 - (1) Account receivable turnover (including accounts receivable and notes receivable resulted from business operation) = net sales / average balance of account receivable (including accounts receivable and notes receivable resulted from business operation).
 - (2) Days sales in account receivable = 365 / account receivable turnover.
 - (3) Inventory turnover = cost of goods sold / average inventory.
 - (4) Account payable turnover (including accounts payable and notes payable resulted from business operation) = operating costs / average balance of account payable (including accounts payable and notes payable resulted from business operation).
 - (5) Average days in sales = 365 / inventory turnover.
 - (6) Property, plant and equipment turnover = net sales / average net worth of property, plant and equipment.
 - (7) Total assets turnover = net sales / average total assets.
 4. Profitability
 - (1) Ratio or return on total assets = [net income + interest expense × (1 tax rate)] / average total assets.
 - (2) Return on equity = net income / average net equity.
 - (3) Profit ratio = net income / net sales.
 - (4) Earnings per share = (net income preferred stock dividend) / weighted average stock shares issued (Note 4)
 5. Cash flow
 - (1) Cash flow ratio = net cash flow from operating activity / current liabilities
 - (2) Cash flow adequacy ratio = (net cash flow from operating activities within five year / (capital expenditure + inventory increase + cash dividend) within five year
 - (3) Cash reinvestment ratio = (net cash flow from operating activity cash dividend) / (total fixed assets + long term investment + other non-current assets + working capital). (Note 5)
 6. Leverage
 - (1) Operation balance = (net operating income operating variable cost and expense) / operating income.
 - (2) Financial balance = operating income / (operating income interest expense).
- Note 4: The above formula for calculating earnings per share should be measured with special attention to the following items.
1. Based on the weighted-average number of common shares, rather than the number of shares outstanding at the end of the year.
 2. The weighted-average number of shares should be calculated by considering the period of liquidity of the shares.
 3. For any capital increase from earnings or capital surplus, the percentage of capital increase should be adjusted retroactively in the calculation of earnings per share for prior years and semiannual periods, without regard to the issuance period of such capital increase.
 4. If the preferred shares are non-convertible cumulative preferred shares, the dividends for the year, whether paid or unpaid, should be deducted from net income after tax or increased by net loss after tax. If the preferred stock is non-cumulative, the preferred stock dividends should be deducted from net income if there is after-tax profit; if there is a loss, no adjustment is required.
- Note 5: The above formula for calculating earnings per share should be measured with special attention to the following items.
1. Net cash flow from operating activities represents the net cash inflow from operating activities in the cash flow statement.
 2. Capital expenditures represent the annual cash outflows from capital investments.
 3. Increases in inventories are included only if the ending balance is greater than the opening balance, and are calculated as zero if inventories decrease at year-end.
 4. Cash dividends include cash dividends on common stock and preferred stock.
 5. Gross property, plant and equipment represents the total amount of property, plant and equipment before accumulated depreciation.
- Note 6: The issuer should distinguish each operating cost and operating expense into fixed and variable depending on their nature, and where estimates or subjective judgments are involved, note the reasonableness and maintain consistency.
- Note 7: If the Company's stock has no par value or the par value per share is not NT\$10, the calculation of the ratio of paid-in capital in the preceding paragraph is based on the ratio of equity attributable to the owners of the parent company in the balance sheet.

(III) Supervisors' /Audit Committee's Report for the Most Recent Year

Zenitron Corporation Audit Committee's Review Report

The Board of Directors has prepared the Company's 2020 Business Report, parent company only financial statement and consolidated financial statement, as well as the proposal of earnings distribution. The financial statements have been certified by Chen, Jin-Chang and Lin, Yi-Fan, CPAs of PwC Taiwan and reports been verified. The aforementioned business report, together with the financial reports and proposal of earnings distribution have been reviewed and determined to be correct and accurate by the Audit Committee members of Zenitron Corp., in accordance with Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act, we hereby submit this report.

Submitted to:

2021 Annual General Meeting of Zenitron Corporation

Chairman of the Audit Committee:

Hsu, Jui-Mao

March 22, 2021

(IV) Recent Annual Financial Statement

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Zenitron Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Zenitron Corporation and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2020 in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China; and in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, Financial Supervisory Commission Letter No. 1090360805 of February 25, 2020 and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China for our audit of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2019. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we 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 are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Group's 2020 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Group's 2020 consolidated financial statements are stated as follows:

Valuation of allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable

Description

Refer to Note 4(8)(9), Note 5(1) and Note 6(4) for accounting policies on accounts receivable, accounting estimates and assumptions on impairment assessment as well as details of related impairment, respectively.

The Group assesses impairment of accounts receivable based on historical experience and takes into consideration the customers' historical default records and current financial conditions to estimate expected loss rate in recognising loss allowance. In addition, the Group provides for full allowance for uncollectible accounts from individual customers where there is an indication that they are individually identified as impaired or a credit impairment actually occurred. As the assessment of allowance for uncollectible accounts is subject to management's judgment and estimates in determining the future collectability, such as management's assessment of customer's credit risk, we considered the valuation of allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable from individual customers a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Understood and evaluated related policies and internal control of the credit risk management and accounts receivable impairment.
2. Assessed the calculation logic of year-end accounts receivable ageing report provided by management, reviewed the related supporting documents and verified it against the accounting records to ascertain the accuracy of the ageing classification.
3. For those material accounts receivable individually identified by the management to have been impaired, reviewed the supporting documents of impairment assessment provided by the management to assess the reasonableness of collectability.
4. Sampled significant overdue accounts receivable amounts and examined their subsequent collections.

Assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description

Refer to Note 4(11), Note 5(2) and Note 6(5) for accounting policies on inventory valuation, accounting estimates and assumptions and details of allowance for valuation losses, respectively.

The Group is mainly engaged in sales of electronic components. The Group measures ending inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value and provides allowance for inventory valuation losses based on usable condition of inventories that were individually identified as obsolete. As the life cycle of such inventories is short, the market is competitive, and the assessment of allowance for valuation of inventories individually identified as obsolete often involves management's subjective judgment, we considered the estimation of inventory valuation loss a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Understood and evaluated the internal control procedures over the Group's inventories individually identified as obsolete.
2. Understood the Group's warehousing control procedures, reviewed the annual physical inventory count plan as well as participated and observed the annual physical inventory count in order to assess the effectiveness of the procedures the management used to identify and control obsolete inventories.
3. Obtained the details of inventories that were individually identified as obsolete by the management, reviewed the related supporting documents and verified it against the accounting records.

Recognition of distribution warehouses sales revenue

Description

Refer to Note 4(21) for accounting policies on revenue recognition.

The Group has two revenue types, including direct shipment from its own warehouses and shipment from distribution warehouses. For shipment from distribution warehouses, revenue is recognised when goods are picked up by customers. The Group's responsible unit regularly obtains the inventory movement records generated from the inventory warehousing system of the customer's distribution warehouses. The supporting documents for revenue recognition include inventory movement records.

As the distribution warehouses are located separately in various regions in China, the process of revenue recognition involves numerous manual procedures. Considering the appropriateness of the timing of distribution warehouses' sales revenue recognition, we considered the recognition of distribution warehouses sales revenue a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Understood the procedures of revenue recognition for shipment from distribution warehouses, evaluated and sampled the internal control of the two parties' daily reconciliation.
2. Obtained the inventory movement records generated from the inventory warehousing system of the customer's distribution warehouses in a certain period before and after the balance sheet date and checked whether the timing of revenue recognition was reasonable.
3. Observed the physical inventory count or sent out confirmation letters to the distribution warehouses with significant inventory amount.

Other matter – Parent company only financial reports

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of Zenitron Corporation as at and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Group's 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 misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors'

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. 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.

Chen, Chin-Chang

Yi-Fan Lin

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 22, 2021

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

ZENITRON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 1,676,223	9	\$ 1,198,560	8
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	25,307	-	70,050	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	6(3)	858,856	4	667,431	5
Notes receivable, net	6(4)	220,785	1	247,446	2
Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	9,146,660	47	6,904,459	49
Other receivables		100,253	1	105,692	1
Inventories, net	6(5)	6,377,512	33	4,184,671	29
Other current assets		84,546	1	115,070	1
Total current assets		18,490,142	96	13,493,379	95
Non-current assets					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(3)	95,894	1	110,509	1
Property, plant and equipment	6(6)	440,004	2	449,200	3
Right-of-use assets	6(7)	98,306	1	21,563	-
Investment property, net	6(9) and 8	37,036	-	37,579	-
Deferred income tax assets	6(21)	63,504	-	48,809	-
Other non-current assets	8	65,291	-	66,061	1
Total non-current assets		800,035	4	733,721	5
Total assets		\$ 19,290,177	100	\$ 14,227,100	100

(Continued)

ZENITRON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	6(10)	\$ 8,668,103	45	\$ 5,512,308	39
Short-term notes and bills payable	6(11)	549,506	3	499,481	4
Notes payable		2,528	-	3,664	-
Accounts payable		4,403,301	23	3,185,177	22
Other payables		447,222	2	324,944	2
Current income tax liabilities		59,326	-	32,573	-
Current lease liabilities	6(7)	40,234	-	20,499	-
Other current liabilities		72,945	1	54,713	-
Total current liabilities		<u>14,243,165</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>9,633,359</u>	<u>67</u>
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred income tax liabilities	6(21)	114,468	1	114,468	1
Non-current lease liabilities	6(7)	59,073	-	1,216	-
Other non-current liabilities	6(12)	71,913	-	72,349	1
Total non-current liabilities		<u>245,454</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>188,033</u>	<u>2</u>
Total liabilities		<u>14,488,619</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>9,821,392</u>	<u>69</u>
Equity attributable to owners of parent					
Share capital	6(13)				
Common stock		2,138,249	11	2,138,249	15
Capital surplus	6(14)				
Capital surplus		958,734	5	965,034	6
Retained earnings	6(15)				
Legal reserve		718,200	4	695,154	5
Unappropriated retained earnings		643,662	3	390,067	3
Other equity interest					
Other equity interest		342,713	2	217,204	2
Total equity attributable to owners of parent		<u>4,801,558</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>4,405,708</u>	<u>31</u>
Total equity		<u>4,801,558</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>4,405,708</u>	<u>31</u>
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9				
Significant subsequent events	6(15) and 11				
Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 19,290,177</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 14,227,100</u>	<u>100</u>

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

ZENITRON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except for earnings per share)

Items	Notes	Year ended December 31			
		2020		2019	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Operating Revenue	6(16)	\$ 34,401,169	100	\$ 26,992,869	100
Operating Costs	6(5)	(32,779,983)	(95)	(25,509,080)	(95)
Gross Profit		<u>1,621,186</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1,483,789</u>	<u>5</u>
Operating Expenses	6(20)				
Selling expenses		(857,343)	(3)	(812,972)	(3)
General and administrative expenses		(336,866)	(1)	(285,248)	(1)
Total operating expenses		(1,194,209)	(4)	(1,098,220)	(4)
Operating Profit		<u>426,977</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>385,569</u>	<u>1</u>
Non-operating Income and Expenses					
Interest income		6,425	-	7,551	-
Other income	6(17)	74,300	-	74,214	-
Other gains and losses	6(18)	169,516	-	33,320	-
Finance costs	6(19)	(122,162)	-	(193,227)	-
Total non-operating income and expenses		<u>128,079</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(78,142)</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit before Income Tax		<u>555,056</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>307,427</u>	<u>1</u>
Income tax expense	6(21)	(83,031)	-	(76,846)	-
Profit for the Year		<u>\$ 472,025</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 230,581</u>	<u>1</u>
Other Comprehensive Income					
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Loss on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6(12)	(\$ 5,623)	-	(\$ 147)	-
Unrealised gains from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	217,244	1	224,144	-
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(21)	1,124	-	30	-
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		(75,020)	-	(51,752)	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year		<u>\$ 137,725</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 172,275</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Comprehensive Income		<u>\$ 609,750</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>\$ 402,856</u>	<u>1</u>
Net profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		\$ 472,025	1	\$ 230,581	1
Non-controlling interest		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>\$ 472,025</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 230,581</u>	<u>1</u>
Comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		\$ 609,750	2	\$ 402,856	1
Non-controlling interest		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>\$ 609,750</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>\$ 402,856</u>	<u>1</u>
Earnings per Share (in dollars)	6(22)				
Basic earnings per share		\$ 2.21		\$ 1.08	
Diluted earnings per share		<u>\$ 2.20</u>		<u>\$ 1.08</u>	

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

ZENITRON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Notes	Equity attributable to owners of the parent						Total equity
		Share capital – common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Other Equity Interest		
						Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	
<u>Year ended December 31, 2019</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2019		\$ 2,138,249	\$ 965,034	\$ 654,490	\$ 563,767	(\$ 38,919)	\$ 83,731	\$ 4,366,352
Net income for the year		-	-	-	230,581	-	-	230,581
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(3)	-	-	-	(117)	(51,752)	224,144	172,275
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	230,464	(51,752)	224,144	402,856
Appropriation and distribution of 2018 earnings	6(15)							
Legal reserve		-	-	40,664	(40,664)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(363,500)	-	-	(363,500)
Balance at December 31, 2019		<u>\$ 2,138,249</u>	<u>\$ 965,034</u>	<u>\$ 695,154</u>	<u>\$ 390,067</u>	<u>(\$ 90,671)</u>	<u>\$ 307,875</u>	<u>\$ 4,405,708</u>
<u>Year ended December 31, 2020</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2020		\$ 2,138,249	\$ 965,034	\$ 695,154	\$ 390,067	(\$ 90,671)	\$ 307,875	\$ 4,405,708
Net income for the year		-	-	-	472,025	-	-	472,025
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(3)	-	-	-	(4,499)	(75,020)	217,244	137,725
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	467,526	(75,020)	217,244	609,750
Appropriation and distribution of 2019 earnings	6(15)							
Legal reserve		-	-	23,046	(23,046)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(207,600)	-	-	(207,600)
Cash payment from capital surplus	6(15)	-	(6,300)	-	-	-	-	(6,300)
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	-	-	-	16,715	-	(16,715)	-
Balance at December 31, 2020		<u>\$ 2,138,249</u>	<u>\$ 958,734</u>	<u>\$ 718,200</u>	<u>\$ 643,662</u>	<u>(\$ 165,691)</u>	<u>\$ 508,404</u>	<u>\$ 4,801,558</u>

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

ZENITRON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		Year ended December 31	
	Notes	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		\$ 555,056	\$ 307,427
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(18)	(52,030)	(12,983)
Expected credit loss (gain)	6(4)	12,100	(6,523)
Depreciation and amortisation	6(20)	71,700	73,937
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(18)	(196)	396
Interest expense	6(19)	122,162	193,227
Interest income		(6,425)	(7,551)
Dividend income	6(17)	(26,654)	(23,782)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		96,773	9,451
Notes and accounts receivable		(2,227,640)	983,210
Other receivables		(19,157)	(21,528)
Inventories		(2,192,841)	1,626,845
Other current assets		30,524	11,214
Changes in operating liabilities			
Notes and accounts payable		1,216,988	(399,894)
Other payables		123,088	(133,510)
Other current liabilities		18,232	(5,930)
Other non-current liabilities		(436)	5,403
Cash (outflow) inflow generated from operations		(2,278,756)	2,599,409
Interest received		6,425	7,551
Interest paid		(122,972)	(206,702)
Income tax paid		(44,787)	(134,807)
Net cash flows (used in) from operating activities		(2,440,090)	2,265,451
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(74)	(36,570)
Proceeds from capital reduction of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		11,392	24,728
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		25,892	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(6)	(13,739)	(16,615)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		681	913
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits		(1,138)	1,329
Increase in other non-current assets		(2,237)	(3,042)
Dividends received		26,654	23,782
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		47,431	(5,475)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	6(23)	3,155,795	(1,868,987)
Increase (decrease) in short-term notes and bills payable	6(23)	50,025	(99,921)
Payments of lease liabilities	6(23)	(42,154)	(42,776)
Cash dividends paid	6(15)	(213,900)	(363,500)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		2,949,766	(2,375,184)
Effect of exchange rate changes		(79,444)	(49,966)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		477,663	(165,174)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,198,560	1,363,734
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		\$ 1,676,223	\$ 1,198,560

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

ZENITRON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

Zenitron Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated as a company limited by shares in October 1982. The Company has been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange and started trading since August 26, 2002. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred herein as the “Group”) are primarily engaged in the sales of electrical components.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 22, 2021.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2020 are as follows:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8, ‘Disclosure initiative-definition of material’	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 3, ‘Definition of a business’	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7, ‘Interest rate benchmark reform’	January 1, 2020
Amendment to IFRS 16, ‘Covid-19-related rent concessions’	June 1, 2020 (Note)
Note: Earlier application from January 1, 2020 is allowed by the FSC.	

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

Amendment to IFRS 16, ‘Covid-19-related rent concessions’

This amendment provides a practical expedient for lessees from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19, and that meets all the following conditions, is a lease modification:

- A. Changes in lease payments result in the revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- B. Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before June 30, 2021; and
- C. There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

Any lease payment changes caused by the rent concessions will be accounted for as variable lease payments during the concession period.

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 4, 'Extension of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9'	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2'	January 1, 2021

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Reference to the conceptual framework'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Disclosure of accounting policies'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8, 'Definition of accounting estimates'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment: proceeds before intended use'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, 'Onerous contracts — cost of fulfilling a contract'	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	January 1, 2022

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”, International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”).

(2) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for the following items, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:
- (a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
 - (b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
 - (c) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.
- B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

- A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:
- (a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group’s consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.
 - (b) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.
 - (c) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.
 - (d) Changes in a parent’s ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as

equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as 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 recognised directly in equity.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiaries	Main business activities	Ownership (%)		Description
			December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
The Company	Supertronic International Corp. (Supertronic)	Investment business	100.00	100.00	Note 1
The Company	Yo-Teh Investment Corporation (Yo-Teh)	Investment business	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Raytronic Corporation (Raytronic)	Sales of electronic components	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Zenitron (HK) Limited (Zenitron (HK))	Sales of electronic components	1.47	1.47	Note 2
Supertronic	Zenitron (HK)	Sales of electronic components	98.53	98.53	
Supertronic	Zenicom (HK) Limited (Zenicom (HK))	Sales of electronic components	100.00	100.00	
Zenicom (HK)	Zenicom Electronic (Shenzhen) Limited (Zenicom (Shenzhen))	Sales of electronic components	-	-	
Zenitron (HK)	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd. (Zenitron (Shanghai))	Sales of electronic components	100.00	100.00	
Zenitron (HK)	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd. (Zenitron (Shenzhen))	Sales of electronic components	100.00	100.00	
Zenitron (HK)	Shanghai Zenitron Electronic Trading Co., Ltd. (Shanghai Zenitron)	Sales of electronic components	100.00	100.00	
Zenitron (HK)	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (ZTHC (Shanghai))	Sales of computer storage device, providing technical service and sales of related components	100.00	100.00	

Note 1: Yo-Teh, the subsidiary of the Company reduced its capital, which amounted to \$100,833 on June 30, 2020.

Note 2: Zenicom (Shenzhen) had been liquidated on September 30, 2019.

C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

- D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.
- E. Significant restrictions: None.
- F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group: None.

(4) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in NTD, which is the Company's functional and the Group's presentation currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

- (a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- (b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.
- (c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.
- (d) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial position of all the group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- (b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and
- (c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

- (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be

sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;

- (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
 - (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.
- B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
- (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
 - (c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(6) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

- A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.
- D. The Group recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:
The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the

Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Accounts and notes receivable

- A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Group a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods.
- B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Impairment of financial assets

For accounts receivable or contract assets that have a significant financing component, at each reporting date, the Group recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(10) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

- A. The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.
- B. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.
- C. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; however, the Group has not retained control of the financial asset.

(11) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the moving average method. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the applicable variable selling expenses.

(12) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, 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 replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	1 ~ 55 year(s)
Transportation equipment	1 ~ 5 year(s)
Office equipment	1 ~ 15 year(s)

(13) Leasing arrangements (lessee) - right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities

- A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

- B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

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

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

- (a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- (b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;
- (c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- (d) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(14) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Except for land, investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 50 ~ 55 years.

(15) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(16) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise short-term bank borrowings and other short-term loans.

(17) Notes and accounts payable

- A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.
- B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(18) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(19) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognised as expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognised as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(b) Defined benefit plans

- i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Group in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date).

- ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.
 - iii. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.
- C. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration
- Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the accrued amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts resolved by the shareholders is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(20) Income tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.
- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
- C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

(21) Revenue recognition

Sales of goods - agency

- A. The Group is an agency of electronic components. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. As the time interval between the transfer of committed goods or service and the payment of customer does not exceed one year, the Group does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.
- B. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the timing based on trade terms that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

(22) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company's chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

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

(1) Valuation of allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable

The assessment of accounts receivable impairment relies on the Company's judgement and assumption about the recoverable amount of the accounts receivable in the future, taking into account various factors such as client's financial status, the Company's internal credit rating, transaction history, current economic condition and others which might affect the client's repayment ability. Where there is suspicion of recoverability, the Company needs to assess the possible recoverable amount and recognise reasonable allowance. The assessment of impairment depends on reasonable expectation about future events on the basis of the conditions existing at the balance sheet date. The estimation may differ from the actual result and may lead to significant changes.

(2) Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Group must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Group evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 944	\$ 1,792
Checking accounts and demand deposits	1,446,046	906,232
Time deposits	229,233	290,536
	<u>\$ 1,676,223</u>	<u>\$ 1,198,560</u>

A. The Group transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. The Group has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

(2) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Current items		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed stocks	\$ 45,927	\$ 85,097
Unlisted stocks	-	28,598
Emerging stocks	1,163	1,130
	47,090	114,825
Valuation adjustments	(21,783)	(44,775)
	<u>\$ 25,307</u>	<u>\$ 70,050</u>

A. The Group recognised net profit amounting to \$52,030 and \$12,983 on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

B. The Group acquired disposal proceeds amounting to \$76,182 from disposing Fresco Logic Inc. in the second quarter of 2020. In accordance with the trading contract, part of the disposal proceeds amounting to US\$ 303 thousand will be set aside for any pending expenses, and the remaining amount will be received by the Group one year after the trade date. The Group has not yet recognised such gain on disposal based on the assessment of IAS 37.

C. The Group has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others as collateral.

D. Information relating to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(3).

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

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Current items		
Equity instruments		
Listed stocks	\$ 347,990	\$ 357,168
Emerging stocks	2,462	2,388
	<u>350,452</u>	<u>359,556</u>
Valuation adjustment	508,404	307,875
	<u>\$ 858,856</u>	<u>\$ 667,431</u>
Non-current items		
Equity instruments		
Unlisted stocks	\$ 95,894	\$ 110,509

- A. The Group has elected to classify stock investments with steady dividend income as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to \$954,750 and \$777,940 as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Without considering any collateral held or other credit enhancements, until the end of the reporting period, the maximum credit risk in relation to the financial loss arising from unsatisfied performance obligation of the counterparties is the carrying amount of financial assets.
- B. Aiming to adjust strategic investment, the Group sold \$25,892 stock investment at fair value resulting in cumulative gain on disposal of \$16,715 during the year ended December 31, 2020.
- C. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>		
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	\$ 217,244	\$ 224,144
Cumulative gains reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	<u>(\$ 16,715)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

- D. The Group has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others as collateral.
- E. Information relating to fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is provided in Note 12(3).

(4) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Notes receivable	\$ 220,785	\$ 247,446
Accounts receivable	\$ 9,255,767	\$ 7,002,403
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(109,107)	(97,944)
	<u>\$ 9,146,660</u>	<u>\$ 6,904,459</u>

A. The Group uses historical experience and takes into consideration the customers' historical default records, current financial conditions and economic conditions of the industry to estimate expected loss rate in recognising loss allowance. In addition, the Group provides for adequate allowance for uncollectible accounts from individual customers where there is an indication that they are impaired based on specific identification or a credit impairment actually occurred and the customers did not provide any collateral.

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

	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2020	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not past due	\$ 8,688,643	\$ 220,785	\$ 6,437,642	\$ 247,446
Up to 30 days	301,830	-	243,239	-
31 to 90 days	187,497	-	241,050	-
Over 90 days	77,797	-	80,472	-
	<u>\$ 9,255,767</u>	<u>\$ 220,785</u>	<u>\$ 7,002,403</u>	<u>\$ 247,446</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

C. The Group applies the simplified approach using the provision matrix based on the loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss.

D. The Group adjusts historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable, contract assets and lease payments receivable. On December 31, 2020 and 2019, the provision matrix and loss rate methodology are as follows:

	Not past due	Up to 30 days past due	31~90 days past due	Over 90 days past due	Total
<u>December 31, 2020</u>					
Expected loss rate	0.11%-0.44%	0.11%-2.5%	0.11%-100%	0.11%-100%	
Total accounts receivable	<u>\$ 8,688,643</u>	<u>\$ 301,830</u>	<u>\$ 187,497</u>	<u>\$ 77,797</u>	<u>\$ 9,255,767</u>
	Not past due	Up to 30 days past due	31~90 days past due	Over 90 days past due	Total
<u>December 31, 2019</u>					
Expected loss rate	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	53.6%-100%	
Total accounts receivable	<u>\$ 6,437,642</u>	<u>\$ 243,239</u>	<u>\$ 241,050</u>	<u>\$ 80,472</u>	<u>\$ 7,002,403</u>

- E. Movements in relation to the Group applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	2020	2019
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>
At January 1	\$ 97,944	\$ 110,287
Provision for (reversal of) impairment loss	12,100 (	6,523)
Write-offs	(480) (	4,734)
Effect of foreign exchange	(457) (	1,086)
At December 31	<u>\$ 109,107</u>	<u>\$ 97,944</u>

- F. As of December 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and January 1, 2019, the balances of receivables (including notes receivable) from contracts with customers amounted to \$9,476,552, \$7,249,849 and \$8,238,879, respectively. Without considering any collateral held or other credit enhancements, until the end of the reporting period, the maximum credit risk in relation to the financial loss arising from unsatisfied performance obligation of the counterparties is the carrying amount of financial assets.

- G. Transferred financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety

The Group entered into a factoring agreement with financial institutions to sell its accounts receivable. Under the agreement, the Group is not obligated to bear the default risk of the accounts receivable but is liable for the losses incurred on any business dispute. The Group meets the condition of financial assets derecognition as it did not provide other collaterals except for issuing a promissory note equal to the facility as the collateral. The Group does not have any continuing involvement in the transferred accounts receivable. Thus, the Group derecognised the transferred accounts receivable, and the related information is as follows:

December 31, 2020					
Purchaser of accounts receivable	Accounts receivable transferred	Amount derecognised	Amount advanced	Amount available for advance	Interest rate of amount advanced
Chang Hwa Bank	\$ 1,564,867	\$ 1,564,867	\$ 1,564,867	\$ -	0.94%~1.16%
Bank SinoPac	217,716	206,831	206,831	10,885	0.94%~1.16%

December 31, 2019					
Purchaser of accounts receivable	Accounts receivable transferred (amount derecognised)	Amount advanced	Amount available for advance	Interest rate of amount advanced	
Chang Hwa Bank	\$ 188,511	\$ 188,511	\$ -	2.94%~3.31%	

- H. Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety

- (a) The Group entered into a factoring agreement with Chang Hwa Bank to sell its accounts receivable. Under the agreement, the Group transferred the entire accounts receivable and is obligated to provide partial guarantees for the default risk of the transferred accounts receivable. Therefore, the Group did not derecognise these accounts receivable. Related

advanced payments are recorded under short-term borrowings. As of December 31, 2020, the related information on accounts receivable that were sold but had not reached maturity is as follows:

	December 31, 2020
Accounts receivable transferred	\$ 427,312
Amount advanced	USD 15,000 thousand

(b) There were no transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety on December 31, 2019.

I. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable and notes receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2020		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Merchandise inventories	\$ 6,233,422	(\$ 412,900)	\$ 5,820,522
Inventories in transit	556,990	-	556,990
	<u>\$ 6,790,412</u>	<u>(\$ 412,900)</u>	<u>\$ 6,377,512</u>

	December 31, 2019		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Merchandise inventories	\$ 4,410,597	(\$ 330,834)	\$ 4,079,763
Inventories in transit	104,908	-	104,908
	<u>\$ 4,515,505</u>	<u>(\$ 330,834)</u>	<u>\$ 4,184,671</u>

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year:

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Cost of goods sold	\$ 32,640,551	\$ 25,388,134
Loss on decline in market value	139,432	120,946
	<u>\$ 32,779,983</u>	<u>\$ 25,509,080</u>

(6) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings and structures	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Total
<u>At January 1, 2020</u>					
Cost	\$ 252,592	\$ 408,193	\$ 52,602	\$ 110,365	\$ 823,752
Accumulated depreciation	-	(256,041)	(35,212)	(83,299)	(374,552)
	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 152,152</u>	<u>\$ 17,390</u>	<u>\$ 27,066</u>	<u>\$ 449,200</u>
<u>2020</u>					
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 252,592	\$ 152,152	\$ 17,390	\$ 27,066	\$ 449,200
Additions	-	-	7,888	5,851	13,739
Disposals	-	-	(330)	(155)	(485)
Depreciation charge	-	(8,091)	(5,065)	(9,809)	(22,965)
Net exchange differences	-	569	27	(81)	515
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 144,630</u>	<u>\$ 19,910</u>	<u>\$ 22,872</u>	<u>\$ 440,004</u>
<u>At December 31, 2020</u>					
Cost	\$ 252,592	\$ 409,175	\$ 51,828	\$ 113,366	\$ 826,961
Accumulated depreciation	-	(264,545)	(31,918)	(90,494)	(386,957)
	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 144,630</u>	<u>\$ 19,910</u>	<u>\$ 22,872</u>	<u>\$ 440,004</u>
	Land	Buildings and structures	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Total
<u>At January 1, 2019</u>					
Cost	\$ 252,592	\$ 410,892	\$ 54,478	\$ 116,447	\$ 834,409
Accumulated depreciation	-	(248,422)	(37,293)	(88,387)	(374,102)
	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 162,470</u>	<u>\$ 17,185</u>	<u>\$ 28,060</u>	<u>\$ 460,307</u>
<u>2019</u>					
Opening net book amount as at January 1	252,592	162,470	17,185	28,060	460,307
Additions	-	-	6,493	10,122	16,615
Disposals	-	-	(924)	(385)	(1,309)
Depreciation charge	-	(8,532)	(5,290)	(10,465)	(24,287)
Net exchange differences	-	(1,786)	(74)	(266)	(2,126)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 152,152</u>	<u>\$ 17,390</u>	<u>\$ 27,066</u>	<u>\$ 449,200</u>
<u>At December 31, 2019</u>					
Cost	\$ 252,592	\$ 408,193	\$ 52,602	\$ 110,365	\$ 823,752
Accumulated depreciation	-	(256,041)	(35,212)	(83,299)	(374,552)
	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 152,152</u>	<u>\$ 17,390</u>	<u>\$ 27,066</u>	<u>\$ 449,200</u>

(7) Lease arrangements – lessee

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Right-of-use assets:		
Buildings and structures	\$ <u>98,306</u>	\$ <u>21,563</u>
Lease liabilities:		
Current	\$ 40,234	\$ 20,499
Non-current	<u>59,073</u>	<u>1,216</u>
	<u>\$ 99,307</u>	<u>\$ 21,715</u>

- A. The Group leases various assets including buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 3 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.
- B. Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less comprise transportation equipment, buildings and structures. Low-value assets comprise office equipment. Right-of-use asset and lease liabilities were not recognised for these leases.
- C. The depreciation charges on right-of-use assets are as follows:

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Buildings and structures	\$ <u>44,026</u>	\$ <u>44,513</u>

- D. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the additions to right-of-use assets were \$120,324 and \$2,181, respectively.
- E. Except for the depreciation charge, the information on profit or loss in relation to lease contracts is as follows:

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 2,195	\$ 1,278
Expense on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets	13,534	15,904

- F. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's total cash outflow for leases were \$57,883 and \$61,451, respectively.
- G. The Group has applied the practical expedient to "Covid-19-related rent concessions", and recognised the gain from changes in lease payments arising from the rent concessions amounting to \$1,435 by increasing other income for the year ended December 31, 2020.

(8) Lease arrangements — lessor

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group recognised rent income in the amounts of \$6,886 and \$6,895, respectively, based on the operating lease agreement, which does not include variable lease payments.

(9) Investment property

	Land	Buildings	Total
<u>January 1, 2020</u>			
Cost	\$ 32,466	\$ 29,941	\$ 62,407
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(15,410)	(9,418)	(24,828)
	<u>\$ 17,056</u>	<u>\$ 20,523</u>	<u>\$ 37,579</u>
<u>2020</u>			
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 17,056	\$ 20,523	\$ 37,579
Depreciation charge	-	(543)	(543)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 17,056</u>	<u>\$ 19,980</u>	<u>\$ 37,036</u>
<u>December 31, 2020</u>			
Cost	\$ 32,466	\$ 29,941	\$ 62,407
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(15,410)	(9,961)	(25,371)
	<u>\$ 17,056</u>	<u>\$ 19,980</u>	<u>\$ 37,036</u>
	Land	Buildings	Total
<u>January 1, 2019</u>			
Cost	\$ 32,466	\$ 29,941	\$ 62,407
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(15,410)	(8,874)	(24,284)
	<u>\$ 17,056</u>	<u>\$ 21,067</u>	<u>\$ 38,123</u>
<u>2019</u>			
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 17,056	\$ 21,067	\$ 38,123
Depreciation charge	-	(544)	(544)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 17,056</u>	<u>\$ 20,523</u>	<u>\$ 37,579</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>			
Cost	\$ 32,466	\$ 29,941	\$ 62,407
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(15,410)	(9,418)	(24,828)
	<u>\$ 17,056</u>	<u>\$ 20,523</u>	<u>\$ 37,579</u>

- A. Rental income from investment property and direct operating expenses arising from investment property are shown below:

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Rental revenue from investment property	\$ 2,546	\$ 2,546
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income during the year	\$ 543	\$ 544

- B. The fair value of the investment property held by the Group was \$95,101 and \$91,476 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, which were based on the trading prices of nearby areas.
- C. Refer to Note 8 for further information on investment property pledged to others as collateral.

(10) Short-term borrowings

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Unsecured borrowings	\$ 8,668,103	\$ 5,512,308
Interest rate range	0.64%~4.25%	1%~4.79%

- A. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the interest expense recognised in profit or loss amounted to \$106,397 and \$165,125, respectively.
- B. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group provided collaterals for the financing facility of short-term borrowings and issued guaranteed notes as collateral in the amount of \$15,271,888 and \$15,441,663, respectively.

(11) Short-term notes and bills payable

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Short-term notes and bills payable	\$ 550,000	\$ 500,000
Discount on short-term notes and bills payable	(494)	(519)
	\$ 549,506	\$ 499,481
Coupon rate	1%~1.2%	1%~1.2%

The abovementioned commercial paper was secured by financial institutions.

(12) Pensions

- A. (a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee.

(b) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 84,217	\$ 80,044
Fair value of plan assets	(18,965)	(19,246)
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 65,252</u>	<u>\$ 60,798</u>

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
<u>2020</u>			
Balance at January 1	(\$ 80,044)	\$ 19,246	(\$ 60,798)
Past service cost	1,444	-	1,444
Interest (expense) income	(592)	137	(455)
	<u>(79,192)</u>	<u>19,383</u>	<u>(59,809)</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets	-	632	632
Change in demographic assumptions	(465)	-	(465)
Change in financial assumptions	(3,702)	-	(3,702)
Experience adjustments	(2,088)	-	(2,088)
	<u>(6,255)</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>(5,623)</u>
Paid pension	1,230	(1,230)	-
Pension fund contribution	-	180	180
Balance at December 31	<u>(\$ 84,217)</u>	<u>\$ 18,965</u>	<u>(\$ 65,252)</u>
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
<u>2019</u>			
Balance at January 1	(\$ 78,464)	\$ 18,234	(\$ 60,230)
Interest (expense) income	(775)	174	(601)
	<u>(79,239)</u>	<u>18,408</u>	<u>(60,831)</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets	-	658	658
Change in demographic assumptions	9	-	9
Change in financial assumptions	(2,017)	-	(2,017)
Experience adjustments	1,203	-	1,203
	<u>(805)</u>	<u>658</u>	<u>(147)</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	180	180
Balance at December 31	<u>(\$ 80,044)</u>	<u>\$ 19,246</u>	<u>(\$ 60,798)</u>

- (d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitisation products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.
- (e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Discount rate	0.30%	0.75%
Future salary increases	2.00%	2.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with statistics and experience of the 5th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2020				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 2,061)	\$ 2,139	\$ 2,097	(\$ 2,032)
December 31, 2019				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 2,016)	\$ 2,095	\$ 2,064	(\$ 1,997)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

- (f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plan of the Group for the year ending December 31, 2021 amount to \$180.
- (g) As of December 31, 2020, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 9 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	\$	2,421
1-2 year(s)		3,767
2-5 years		20,562
Over 5 years		59,483
	\$	<u>86,233</u>

- B. (a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount not lower than 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment. The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$14,710 and \$14,540, respectively.
- (b) The overseas subsidiaries, Zenitron (HK) Limited, Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd, Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co. Ltd., ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Zenicom Electronic (Shenzhen) Limited and Shanghai Zenitron Electronic Trading Co., Ltd, have a defined contribution plan. Monthly contributions to an independent fund administered by the government in accordance with the local pension regulations are based on a certain percentage of employees’ monthly salaries and wages. Other than the monthly contributions, aforementioned companies have no further obligations. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the amount of pension expenses that were recognised were \$3,880 and \$29,674, respectively.
- C. The overseas subsidiaries, Supertronic International Corp., Zenicom (HK) Limited and domestic subsidiaries, Yo-Teh Investment Corporation and Raytronic Corporation, have no employees, thus, they have no pension plan.

(13) Share capital

- A. As of December 31, 2020, the Company’s authorised capital was \$3,500,000, consisting of 350 million shares of ordinary stock (including 20 million shares reserved for employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was \$2,138,249 with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share.
- B. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the beginning and ending number of outstanding shares were both 213,825 thousand shares.

(14) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to

issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. However, capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(15) Retained earnings \ events after the balance sheet date

- A. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve, and setting aside or reversal of special reserve in accordance with related laws, if any. The remaining earnings are the distributable earnings for the year.
- B. Dividend policy:
 - (a) The distribution of dividends shall be above 50% of the current year's distributable earnings and the cash dividends distributed shall not be lower than 20% of the current actual earnings distributed.
 - (b) The Board of Directors is authorised to distribute all or part of the dividends and bonus in cash through a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors which shall be reported to the shareholders during their meeting.
 - (c) When the Company has no deficit, the Board of Directors is authorised to distribute all or part of the legal reserve (for the part that exceeds 25% of paid-in capital) and capital surplus if it meets the requirements under the Company Act in cash through a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors which shall be reported to the shareholders during their meeting.
- C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
- D. In accordance with the regulations, the Company 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.
- E. The appropriations of 2019 and 2018 earnings as resolved by the shareholders on June 12, 2020 and June 12, 2019, respectively are as follows:

(a) The distribution of 2019 and 2018 earnings were as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Amount	Dividend per share and cash distributed	Amount	Dividend per share and cash distributed
Legal surplus	\$ 23,046		\$ 40,664	
Cash dividends	207,600	\$ 0.9708	363,500	\$ 1.70
	<u>\$ 230,646</u>		<u>\$ 404,164</u>	

(b) For the year ended December 31, 2019, the cash payment from capital surplus was \$0.0294 per share, totaling \$6,300.

F. Events after the balance sheet date

On March 22, 2021, the Company's Board of Directors proposed the distribution of 2020 earnings as follows:

	2020	
	Amount	Dividend per share and cash distributed
Legal surplus	\$ 48,424	
Cash dividends	406,300	\$ 1.90
	<u>\$ 454,724</u>	

The aforementioned distribution of 2020 earnings has not yet been resolved by the shareholders.

(16) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Revenue from contracts with customers	<u>\$ 34,401,169</u>	<u>\$ 26,992,869</u>

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following geographical regions:

Year ended				
December 31, 2020	China	Taiwan	Others	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	<u>\$ 30,326,197</u>	<u>\$ 3,301,677</u>	<u>\$ 773,295</u>	<u>\$ 34,401,169</u>

Year ended				
December 31, 2019	China	Taiwan	Others	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	<u>\$ 22,669,586</u>	<u>\$ 3,874,510</u>	<u>\$ 448,773</u>	<u>\$ 26,992,869</u>

(17) Other income

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Rent income	6,886	6,895
Advertising income	13,131	11,100
Dividend income	26,654	23,782
Other income	27,629	32,437
	<u>\$ 74,300</u>	<u>\$ 74,214</u>

(18) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Foreign exchange gains	\$ 117,400	\$ 19,792
Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	52,030	12,983
Gains (losses) on disposals of property, plant and equipment	196 (	396)
Others	(110)	941
	<u>\$ 169,516</u>	<u>\$ 33,320</u>

(19) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Interest expense	\$ 106,397	\$ 165,125
Other interest expense	15,765	28,102
	<u>\$ 122,162</u>	<u>\$ 193,227</u>

(20) Expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Employee benefit expense		
Salary expenses	\$ 636,883	\$ 528,961
Labour and health insurance fees	36,331	41,903
Pension costs	17,601	44,815
Other personnel expenses	33,504	33,287
Depreciation	67,534	69,344
Amortisation	4,166	4,593

A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The ratio shall be 3%~12% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 3% for directors' remuneration.

B. The Company's directors' remuneration and employees' compensation accounted as operating expenses were as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Directors' remuneration	\$ 15,000	\$ 6,000
Employees' compensation	18,000	9,000
	<u>\$ 33,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,000</u>

- C. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on a certain percentage of distributable profit of current year as of the end of reporting period.
- D. The employees' compensation of \$9,000 and directors' remuneration of \$6,000 for 2019 were resolved by the Board of Directors and were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2019 financial statements.
- E. Information about employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved at the meeting of the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(21) Income taxes

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	\$ 99,075	\$ 78,339
Prior year income tax (over) underestimation	(2,473)	12,052
Total current tax	<u>96,602</u>	<u>90,391</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(13,571)	(13,545)
Total deferred tax	<u>(13,571)</u>	<u>(13,545)</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 83,031</u>	<u>\$ 76,846</u>

- (b) The income tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	<u>\$ 1,124</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	\$ 179,747	\$ 81,906
Effects from items disallowed by tax regulation	(94,243)	(17,112)
Prior year income tax overestimation	(2,473)	(12,052)
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 83,031</u>	<u>\$ 52,742</u>

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences are as follows:

	2020			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):				
Unrealised loss on valuation loss and slow-moving inventories	\$ 38,102	\$ 11,767	\$ -	\$ 49,869
Unrealised loss on doubtful debts	4,346	1,090	-	5,436
Unpaid salary	2,010	714	-	2,724
Unrealised actuarial loss on defined benefit plan	4,351	-	1,124	5,475
Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	(114,468)	-	-	(114,468)
	<u>(\$ 65,659)</u>	<u>\$ 13,571</u>	<u>\$ 1,124</u>	<u>(\$ 50,964)</u>

2019				
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets				
(liabilities):				
Unrealised loss on valuation loss and slow-moving inventories	\$ 23,918	\$ 14,184	\$ -	\$ 38,102
Unrealised loss on doubtful debts	5,105	(759)	-	4,346
Unpaid salary	1,890	120	-	2,010
Unrealised actuarial loss on defined benefit plan	4,321	-	30	4,351
Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	(114,468)	-	-	(114,468)
	<u>(\$ 79,234)</u>	<u>\$ 13,545</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>(\$ 65,659)</u>

D. The amounts of deductible temporary differences that were not recognised as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Deductible temporary differences	<u>\$ 184,415</u>	<u>\$ 243,718</u>

E. The Company's and domestic subsidiaries' income tax returns through 2017 and 2018 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority, respectively.

(22) Earnings per share

Year ended December 31, 2020			
	Profit after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 472,025	213,825	\$ 2.21
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 472,025	213,825	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	946	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 472,025	214,771	\$ 2.20
Year ended December 31, 2019			
	Profit after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 230,581	213,825	\$ 1.08
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 230,581	213,825	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	576	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 230,581	214,401	\$ 1.08

(23) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Short-term borrowings	Short-term notes and bills payable	Lease liabilities	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
January 1, 2020	\$ 5,512,308	\$ 499,481	\$ 21,715	\$ 6,033,504
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	3,155,795	50,025	(42,154)	3,163,666
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	119,746	119,746
December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 8,668,103</u>	<u>\$ 549,506</u>	<u>\$ 99,307</u>	<u>\$ 9,316,916</u>
				Liabilities from financing activities-gross
January 1, 2019	\$ 7,381,295	\$ 599,402	\$ 64,130	\$ 8,044,827
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(1,868,987)	(99,921)	(42,776)	(2,011,684)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	361	361
December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 5,512,308</u>	<u>\$ 499,481</u>	<u>\$ 21,715</u>	<u>\$ 6,033,504</u>

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	<u>\$ 46,314</u>	<u>\$ 36,845</u>

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Group's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

Pledged assets	Book value		Purpose
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
Accounts receivable, net:			
Accounts receivable as collateral	\$ 427,312	\$ -	Short-term borrowings
Investment property	2,945	3,023	Short-term borrowings
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as 'other non-current assets')	10,000	10,000	Court deposits
	<u>\$ 440,257</u>	<u>\$ 13,023</u>	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

As of December 31, 2020, other significant commitments were as follows:

As a requirement for the release of imported goods before duty and customs clearance, the Group has applied for customs guarantee with certain banks in the amount of \$20,000.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

The distribution of 2020 earnings was resolved by the Company's Board of Directors on March 22, 2021. Please refer to Note 6(15) for more details.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital risk management

The Group's main objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal credit ranking and capital ratio to support the operations and to maximize stockholders' equity. Please refer to the consolidated balance sheet of each period for related liabilities and capital ratio.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>\$ 25,307</u>	<u>\$ 70,050</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Designation of equity instrument	<u>\$ 954,750</u>	<u>\$ 777,940</u>
Financial assets at amortised cost/receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,676,223	\$ 1,198,560
Notes receivable	220,785	247,446
Accounts receivable	9,146,660	6,904,459
Other receivables	100,253	105,692
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as 'other non-current assets')	<u>57,581</u>	<u>56,443</u>
	<u>\$ 11,201,502</u>	<u>\$ 8,512,600</u>

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 8,668,103	\$ 5,512,308
Short-term notes and bills payable	549,506	499,481
Notes payable	2,528	3,664
Accounts payable	4,403,301	3,185,177
Other accounts payable	447,222	324,944
Guarantee deposits received (shown as ‘other non-current assets’)	3,139	7,936
	<u>\$ 14,073,799</u>	<u>\$ 9,533,510</u>
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 99,307</u>	<u>\$ 21,715</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

- (a) The Group’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group’s financial risk management policies is to identify and analyse all the risks by examining the impact of the macroeconomics, industrial developments, market competition and the Group’s business development so as to achieve the optimised risk position, to maintain adequate liquidity position and to centralise the management of all market risks.
- (b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

- i. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency, primarily with respect to the USD and RMB. Foreign exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.
- ii. The Group’s businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company’s and certain subsidiaries’ functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries’ functional currency: USD, RMB and HKD). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

December 31, 2020										
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				Sensitivity analysis						
	Foreign		Book value			Effect on				
	currency	Exchange	(In thousands	Degree of	Effect on	other				
	amount	rate	of NTD)	variation	profit or loss	comprehensive				
(In thousands)						income				
<u>Financial assets</u>										
<u>Monetary items</u>										
USD:NTD	\$	199,209	28.43	\$	5,663,512	1%	\$	56,635	\$	-
JPY:NTD		230,186	0.27		62,150	1%		622		-
RMB:NTD		55,091	4.35		239,646	1%		2,396		-
USD:HKD (Note)		233,273	7.76		6,631,961	1%		66,320		-
JPY:HKD (Note)		63,162	0.08		17,054	1%		171		-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>										
<u>Monetary items</u>										
USD:NTD	\$	281,890	28.53	\$	8,042,322	1%	\$	80,423	\$	-
JPY:NTD		53,597	0.28		15,007	1%		150		-
USD:HKD (Note)		160,790	7.76		4,587,339	1%		45,873		-
USD:RMB (Note)		7,175	6.52		204,703	1%		2,047		-
JPY:HKD (Note)		46,403	0.08		12,993	1%		130		-
December 31, 2019										
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				Sensitivity analysis						
	Foreign		Book value			Effect on				
	currency	Exchange	(In thousands	Degree of	Effect on	other				
	amount	rate	of NTD)	variation	profit or loss	comprehensive				
(In thousands)						income				
<u>Financial assets</u>										
<u>Monetary items</u>										
USD:NTD	\$	142,764	29.93	\$	4,272,927	1%	\$	42,729	\$	-
JPY:NTD		181,021	0.27		48,876	1%		489		-
RMB:NTD		54,037	4.28		231,278	1%		2,313		-
USD:HKD (Note)		104,322	7.79		3,122,357	1%		31,224		-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>										
<u>Monetary items</u>										
USD:NTD	\$	148,837	30.03	\$	4,469,575	1%	\$	44,696	\$	-
JPY:NTD		135,897	0.28		38,051	1%		381		-
USD:HKD (Note)		90,537	7.79		2,718,826	1%		27,188		-
USD:RMB (Note)		7,613	6.98		228,618	1%		2,286		-

Note: The functional currencies of certain consolidated entities are not NTD, thus, this information must be considered when reporting. For example, when a subsidiary's functional currency is RMB, the subsidiary's segments that are involved with USD must be taken into consideration.

- iii. The total exchange gain, including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, amounted to \$117,400 and \$19,792, respectively.

(b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. According to the Group's credit policy, the Group is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their clients. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Credit risk arises from credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.
- ii. The Group adopts the following assumptions to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:
 - (i) If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.
 - (ii) If any external credit rating agency rates these bonds as investment grade, the credit risk of these financial assets is low.
- iii. The default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 60 days.
- iv. The Group classifies customer's accounts receivable in accordance with the credit rating of the customer. The Group applies the modified approach using a provision matrix to estimate the expected credit loss.
- v. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Group will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights.
- vi. The Group used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. Please refer to Note 6(4) for details of the provision matrix and movements in loss allowance for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated by Group treasury. Group treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Group's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets.
- ii. Except for those listed in the table below, the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities will expire within 1 year. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the cash flows within 1 year of short-term borrowings, short-term notes and bills payable, notes payable, accounts payable and other payables are undiscounted and are in agreement with the balance of each account in the balance sheets.

December 31, 2020	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>Between 2 and 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>			
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 43,538</u>	<u>\$ 61,061</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
December 31, 2019	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>Between 2 and 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>			
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 20,887</u>	<u>\$ 1,278</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

iii. The Group does not expect the timing of occurrence of the cash flows estimated through the maturity date analysis will be significantly earlier, nor expect the actual cash flow amount will be significantly different.

(1) Fair value information

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

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. An active market refers to a market in which transactions for an asset or liability take place with enough frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Group's investment in listed stocks and OTC stocks is included in Level 1.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Group's investment in equity investment without active market is included in Level 3.

B. Financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value

(a) The related information on financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities are as follows:

December 31, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed stocks	\$ 25,054	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,054
Emerging stocks	253	-	-	253
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Listed stocks	858,283	-	-	858,283
Emerging stocks	573	-	-	573
Unlisted stocks	-	-	95,894	95,894
	<u>\$ 884,163</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 95,894</u>	<u>\$ 980,057</u>
December 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed stocks	\$ 41,235	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,235
Emerging stocks	217	-	-	217
Unlisted stocks	-	-	28,598	28,598
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Listed stocks	666,941	-	-	666,941
Emerging stocks	490	-	-	490
Unlisted stocks	-	-	110,509	110,509
	<u>\$ 708,883</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 139,107</u>	<u>\$ 847,990</u>

(b) The methods and assumptions the Group used to measure fair value are as follows:

- i. For the instruments the Group used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1), the Group uses the closing price as market quoted price.
- ii. Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the consolidated balance sheet date.

- iii. The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the Group's financial and non-financial instruments. Therefore, the estimated value derived using valuation model is adjusted accordingly with additional inputs, for example, model risk or liquidity risk, etc. In accordance with the Group's management policies and relevant control procedures relating to the valuation models used for fair value measurement, management believes adjustment to valuation is necessary in order to reasonably represent the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments at the consolidated balance sheet. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.
 - iv. The Group considers adjustments for credit risks to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments to reflect credit risk of the counterparty and the Group's credit quality.
- C. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.
- D. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
At January 1	\$ 139,107	\$ 137,772
Acquired in the period	-	27,500
Sold in the period	(28,598)	-
Proceeds from capital reduction	(11,392)	(24,728)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(3,223)	(1,437)
At December 31	<u>\$ 95,894</u>	<u>\$ 139,107</u>

- E. Investment segment is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently calibrating, updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.
- F. The following is the qualitative information on significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	Fair value at December 31, 2020	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	<u>\$ 95,894</u>	Net asset value	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Fair value at December 31, 2019	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative debt instrument:					
Unlisted shares	<u>\$ 28,598</u>	Market comparable companies	Price to book ratio multiple and discount for lack of marketability	Not applicable	The higher the multiple and control premium, the higher the fair value The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	\$ 27,500	Most recent non-active market price	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Unlisted shares	<u>83,009</u>	Net asset value	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	<u>\$ 110,509</u>				

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: Please refer to table 1.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Please refer to table 2.
- C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 3.
- D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
- E. Acquisition of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- F. Disposal of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 4.
- H. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 5.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: None.

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 6.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Please refer to table 7.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 8.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to Notes 13(1) A, B and J.

(4) Major shareholders information

The Company has no shareholders with a shareholding ratio above 5%.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

The Group operates business only in a single industry. The Board of Directors who allocates resources and assesses performance of the Group as a whole, has identified that the Group has only one reportable operating segment.

(2) Segment information

The pre-tax net income is used to measure the operating segment profit (loss) and performance of the operating segments. The segment information provided to the chief operating decision-maker for the reportable segments is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Segment revenue	\$ 34,401,169	\$ 26,992,869
Segment income	\$ 472,025	\$ 230,581
Segment income, including:		
Depreciation and amortisation	\$ 71,700	\$ 73,937

(3) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

A. The revenue from external customers reported to the Board of Directors is measured in a manner consistent with that in the statement of comprehensive income.

B. The Group's Board of Directors assesses performance of operating segments and allocates resources based on pre-tax net income; thus, reconciliation is not needed.

(4) Information on products and services

Revenue from external customers is mainly from sales of electronic components.

(5) Geographical information

Geographical information for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
China	\$ 30,326,197	\$ 178,183	\$ 22,669,586	\$ 104,296
Taiwan	3,301,677	462,454	3,874,510	470,107
Others	773,295		448,773	-
	<u>\$ 34,401,169</u>	<u>\$ 640,637</u>	<u>\$ 26,992,869</u>	<u>\$ 574,403</u>

(6) Major customer information

Major customer information of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
	Revenue	Revenue
A	<u>\$ 6,350,843</u>	<u>\$ 2,969,687</u>

Zenitron Corporation and Subsidiaries

Loans to others

Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account (Note 2)	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2020 (Note 3)	Balance at December 31, 2020 (Note 8)	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of loan (Note 4)	Amount of transactions with the borrower (Note 5)	Reason for short- term financing (Note 6)	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party (Note 7)	Ceiling on total loans granted (Note 7)	Footnote
0	Zenitron Coporation	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	\$ 749,450	\$ 609,280	\$ 217,600	2.50%	2	\$ -	Operating capital	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 1,920,623	\$ 1,920,623	
1	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	87,600	87,600	-	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	652,676	652,676	
1	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	262,800	262,800	109,500	2.50%	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	652,676	652,676	
2	Shanghai Zenitron Electronic Trading Co., Ltd	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	52,560	52,560	43,800	4.35%	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	179,198	179,198	
3	Yo-Teh Investment Corporation	Raytronic Corporation	Other receivables	Yes	20,000	-	-	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	23,070	23,070	

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the loans provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

(1) The Company is '0'.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: The name of account in which the loans are recognised, such as receivables-related parties, current account with stockholders, prepayments, temporary payments, etc.

Note 3: The maximum outstanding balance of loans to others for the year.

Note 4: The nature of the loan as follows:

(1)'1' for business transaction.

(2)'2' for short-term financing.

Note 5: The amount of business transactions when nature of the loan is 1, which is the amount of business transactions occurred between the creditor and borrower in the current year.

Note 6: Purpose of loan when nature of loan is 2, for example, repayment of loan, acquisition of equipment, working capital, etc.

Note 7: Limit on loans granted to a single party and ceiling on total loans granted as prescribed in the creditor company's "Procedures for Provision of Loans", the calculation and amount are as follows:

(1) Limit on loans granted to a single party is 40% of the creditor company's net assets based on the latest financial statements.

(2) Ceiling on total loans granted is 40% of the creditor company's net assets based on the latest financial statements.

(3) Limit on loans granted between foreign companies which the Company directly or indirectly holds 100% of their voting shares is 200% of the creditor company's net assets based on the latest financial statements.

Note 8: The amounts of funds to be loaned to others which have been approved by the board of directors of a public company in accordance with Article 14, Item 1 of the "Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of

Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies" should be included in its published balance of loans to others at the end of the reporting period to reveal the risk of loaning the public company bears, even though they have not yet been appropriated.

However, this balance should exclude the loans repaid when repayments are done subsequently to reflect the risk adjustment. In addition, if the board of directors of a public company has authorized the chairman to loan funds in instalments

or in revolving within certain lines and within one year in accordance with Article 14, Item 2 of the "Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies",

the published balance of loans to others at the end of the reporting period should also include these lines of loaning approved by the board of directors, and these lines of loaning should not be excluded from this balance even though

the loans are repaid subsequently, for taking into consideration they could be loaned again thereafter.

Zenitron Corporation and Subsidiaries
Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/ guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed		Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2020 (Note 4)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2020 (Note 5)	Actual amount drawn down (Note 6)	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/guarantor company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided (Note 3)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China (Note 7)	Footnote
		Company name	Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor (Note 2)											
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	3	\$ 7,202,337	\$ 2,109,080	\$ 2,086,640	\$ 997,208	\$ -	43.46%	\$ 7,202,337	Y	N	N	
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	3	7,202,337	538,160	536,600	158,856	-	11.18%	7,202,337	Y	N	Y	
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	3	7,202,337	658,929	657,060	294,079	-	13.68%	7,202,337	Y	N	Y	
0	Zenitron Coporation	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	3	7,202,337	462,200	455,580	-	-	9.49%	7,202,337	Y	N	Y	

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

- (1) The Company is '0'.
- (2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed is classified into the following six categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

- (1) Having business relationship.
- (2) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/ guaranteed subsidiary.
- (3) The endorser/guarantor parent company and its subsidiaries jointly own more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/ guaranteed company.
- (4) The endorsed/guaranteed parent company directly or indirectly owns more than 50% voting shares of the endorser/guarantor subsidiary.
- (5) Mutual guarantee of the trade as required by the construction contract.
- (6) Due to joint venture, each shareholder provides endorsements/guarantees to the endorsed/guaranteed company in proportion to its ownership.

Note 3: The calculation for and amount of limit on endorsements/guarantees are as follows: (If any contingent loss is recognised in the financial statements, the recognised amount should be indicated)

- (1) Limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party is 150% of the Company's net assets.
- (2) Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/guarantees is 150% of the Company's net assets.

Note 4: The year-to-date maximum outstanding balance of endorsements/guarantees provided as of the reporting period.

Note 5: Once endorsement/guarantee contracts or promissory notes are signed/issued by the endorser/guarantor company to the banks, the endorser/guarantor company bears endorsement/guarantee liabilities.

And all other events involve endorsements and guarantees should be included in the balance of outstanding endorsements and guarantees.

Note 6: The actual amount of endorsements/guarantees used by the endorsed/guaranteed company.

Note 7: 'Y' for those cases of provision of endorsements/guarantees by listed parent company to subsidiary and provision by subsidiary to listed parent company, and provision to the party in Mainland China.

Zenitron Corporation and Subsidiaries
Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)
December 31, 2020

Table 3

Expressed in NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

				As of December 31, 2020				
Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	General ledger account	Number of shares (Share/Unit)	Book value (Note 3)	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote (Note 4)
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Tong Yang Industry Co., Ltd.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	44,000	\$ 1,716,000	0.01	\$ 1,716,000
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Yeong Guan Group	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	93,834	7,731,922	0.08	7,731,922
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	TrueLight Corporation	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,000	311,850	0.01	311,850
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Cyber Power Systems, Inc.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,000	1,420,800	0.02	1,420,800
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	LuxNet Corporation	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,291	439,042	0.01	439,042
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Casetek Holdings Limited	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	34,439	3,006,525	0.01	3,006,525
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	ADLINK TECHNOLOGY INC.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,537,592	858,283,333	6.22	858,283,333
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Orient Pharma Co., Ltd.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	39,462	572,988	0.02	572,988
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	NU INC.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,136,364	8,610,838	7.89	8,610,838
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Quadlink Technology Inc.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	500,000	10,000,000	3.62	10,000,000
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	MEAN WELL ENTERPRISES CO., LTD.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	100,000	27,500,000	0.07	27,500,000
Raytronic Corporation	Stock	Yeong Guan Group	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	51,087	4,209,569	0.05	4,209,569
Raytronic Corporation	Stock	ICHIA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	165,000	3,052,500	0.05	3,052,500
Raytronic Corporation	Stock	Orient Pharma Co., Ltd.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17,454	253,432	0.01	253,432
Yo-Teh Investment Corporation	Stock	Tong Yang Industry Co., Ltd.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20,000	780,000	0.00	780,000
Yo-Teh Investment Corporation	Stock	WISECHIP SEMICONDUCTOR INC.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	58,103	2,385,128	0.13	2,385,128
Supertronic International Corp	Stock	Capital Investment Development Corp.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,000,000	49,783,496	3.57	49,783,496

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities within the scope of IFRS 9 'Financial instruments'.

Note 2: Leave the column blank if the issuer of marketable securities is non-related party.

Note 3: Fill in the amount after adjusted at fair value and deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities measured at fair value; fill in the acquisition cost or amortised cost deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities not measured at fair value.

Note 4: The number of shares of securities and their amounts pledged as security or pledged for loans and their restrictions on use under some agreements should be stated in the footnote if the securities presented herein have such conditions.

Table 4

Zenitron Corporation and Subsidiaries
Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NTS100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
Year ended December 31, 2020

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty (Note 2)	Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions (Note 1)		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Footnote (Note 3)
			Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	1	Sales	(\$ 7,259,607)	(36)	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30~120 days after monthly billings for third parties	\$ 1,065,084	19	
Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron Coporation	2	Purchases	7,259,607	40	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10~75 days after monthly billings for third parties	(1,065,084)	(39)	
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	1	Sales	(402,271)	(2)	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30~120 days after monthly billings for third parties	48,040	1	
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Zenitron Coporation	2	Purchases	402,271	33	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10~75 days after monthly billings for third parties	(48,040)	(27)	
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	1	Sales	(212,346)	(1)	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30~120 days after monthly billings for third parties	28,009	1	
Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	Zenitron Coporation	2	Purchases	212,346	25	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10~75 days after monthly billings for third parties	(28,009)	(31)	
Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	(526,494)	(3)	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30~120 days after monthly billings for third parties	52,296	1	
Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (HK) Limited	3	Purchases	526,494	63	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10~75 days after monthly billings for third parties	(52,296)	(57)	
Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	(565,070)	(3)	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30~120 days after monthly billings for third parties	62,580	2	
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (HK) Limited	3	Purchases	565,070	46	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10~75 days after monthly billings for third parties	(62,580)	(35)	
Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron Coporation	2	Sales	(242,132)	(1)	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30~120 days after monthly billings for third parties	25,170	1	
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	1	Purchases	242,132	1	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10~75 days after monthly billings for third parties	(25,170)	(1)	

Note 1: If terms of related-party transactions are different from third-party transactions, explain the differences and reasons in the 'Unit price' and 'Credit term' columns.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

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

Note 3: In case related-party transaction terms involve advance receipts (prepayments) transactions, explain in the footnote the reasons, contractual provisions, related amounts, and differences in types of transactions compared to third-party transactions.

Note 4: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company. In the case that shares were issued with no par value or a par value other than NTS10 per share, the 20 % of paid-in capital shall be replaced by 10% of equity attributable to owners of the parent in the calculation.

Zenitron Corporation and Subsidiaries
Receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty (Note 2)	Balance as at	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
			December 31, 2020 (Note 1)		Amount	Action taken		
<u>Accounts receivable</u>								
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	1	\$ 1,065,084	9.56	\$ -	-	\$ 503,313	\$ -
<u>Other receivables</u>								
Zenitron Coporation	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	1	217,600	-	-	-	-	-
ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	3	109,371	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: Fill in separately the balances of accounts receivable-related parties, notes receivable-related parties, other receivables-related parties....

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to

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

Note 3: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company. In the case that shares were issued with no par value or a par value other than NT\$10 per share, the 20 % of paid-in capital shall be replaced by 10% of equity attributable to owners of the parent in the calculation.

Zenitron Corporation and Subsidiaries
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	1	Sales	\$ 7,259,607	Selling price has no obvious difference from the third parties	21
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	1	Accounts receivable	1,065,084	60~90 days after monthly billings	6
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	1	Sales	402,271	Selling price has no obvious difference from the third parties	1
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	48,040	60~90 days after monthly billings	0
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	1	Sales	212,346	Selling price has no obvious difference from the third parties	1
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	28,009	60~90 days after monthly billings	0
0	Zenitron Coporation	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	1	Other receivables	217,600	In accordance with mutual agreements	1
1	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron Coporation	2	Sales	242,132	Selling price has no obvious difference from the third parties	1
1	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron Coporation	2	Accounts receivable	25,170	60~90 days after monthly billings	0
1	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	526,494	Selling price has no obvious difference from the third parties	2
1	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts receivable	52,296	60~90 days after monthly billings	0
1	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	565,070	Selling price has no obvious difference from the third parties	2
1	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts receivable	62,580	60~90 days after monthly billings	0
2	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables	109,371	In accordance with mutual agreements	1

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:

(1) Parent company is '0'.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: The Company may decide to disclose or not to disclose transaction details in this table based on the Materiality Principle.

Zenitron Corporation and Subsidiaries
Information on investees
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2020			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2020 (Note 2(2))	Investment income recognised by the Company for the year ended	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2020	Balance as at December 31, 2019	Number of shares (in thousand)	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Zenitron Coporation	Raytronic Corporation	Taiwan	Trading of electronic components and assembly	\$ 55,854	\$ 55,854	1,520	100.00	\$ 30,475	\$ 2,321	\$ 2,321	Subsidiary
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Trading of electronic components and assembly	2,008	2,008	510	1.47	33,316	302,614	4,448	Second-tier subsidiary
Zenitron Coporation	Supertronic International Corp.	B. V. I.	Reinvested holding company	618,023	618,023	18,704	100.00	2,414,819	301,241	301,241	Subsidiary
Zenitron Coporation	Yo-Teh Investment Corporation	Taiwan	Reinvested holding company	84,167	185,000	7,700	100.00	57,676	47,832	47,832	Subsidiary
Supertronic International Corp.	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Trading of electronic components and assembly	471,639	471,639	34,272	98.53	2,233,123	302,614	298,166	Subsidiary
Supertronic International Corp.	Zenicom (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Trading of electronic components and assembly	92,780	92,780	23,800	100.00	87,490	348	348	Subsidiary

Note 1: If a public company is equipped with an overseas holding company and takes consolidated financial report as the main financial report according to the local law rules, it can only disclose the information of the overseas holding company about the disclosure of related overseas investee information.

Note 2: If situation does not belong to Note 1, fill in the columns according to the following regulations:

- (1) The columns of 'Investee', 'Location', 'Main business activities', 'Initial investment amount' and 'Shares held as at December 31, 2020' should fill orderly in the Company's (public company's) information on investees and every directly or indirectly controlled investee's investment information, and note the relationship between the Company (public company) and its investee each (ex. direct subsidiary or indirect subsidiary) in the 'footnote' column.
- (2) The 'Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2020' column should fill in amount of net profit (loss) of the investee for this period.
- (3) The 'Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020' column should fill in the Company (public company) recognised investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary and recognised investment income (loss) of its investee accounted for under the equity method for this period. When filling in recognised investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary, the Company (public company) should confirm that direct subsidiary's net profit (loss) for this period has included its investment income (loss) which shall be recognised by regulations.

Zenitron Corporation and Subsidiaries
Information on investments in Mainland China
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2020			Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Net income (loss) of investee for the year ended December 31, 2020	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	Footnote
				Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2020	Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Trading of electronic components and assembly	\$ 157,730	(2)	\$ 97,270	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 97,270	\$ 16,589	100.00	\$ 16,589	\$ 181,056	\$ -	
ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Selling computer memory equipment and related components and providing technical support	116,601	(2)	116,601	-	-	116,601	48,087	100.00	48,087	326,338	-	
Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	Trading of electronic components and assembly	93,080	(2)	32,620	-	-	32,620	14,044	100.00	14,044	68,438	-	
Shanghai Zenitron Electronic Trading Co., Ltd.	Trading of electronic components and assembly	94,760	(2)	-	-	-	-	524	100.00	524	89,599	-	
Company name		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2020		Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)		Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA							
Zenitron Corporation		\$	246,491	\$	443,484	\$	2,880,935						

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

- (1) Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.
- (2) Through investing in Zenitron (HK) Limited, an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.
- (3) Others

Note 2: Basis for investment income (loss) recognition is the financial statements that are audited and attested by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.

Note 3: The numbers in this table are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars.

(V) Individual Statement Audited and Certified by Accountants during Recent Year

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Zenitron Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Zenitron Corporation (the “Company”) as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit of the parent company only financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2020 in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China; and in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, Financial Supervisory Commission No. 1090360805 of February 25, 2020 and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China for our audit of the parent company only financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2019. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we 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 are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Company's 2020 parent company only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Company's 2020 parent company only financial statements are stated as follows:

Valuation of allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable

Description

Refer to Note 4(7)(8), Note 5(1) and Note 6(4) for accounting policies on accounts receivable, accounting estimates and assumptions on impairment assessment as well as details of related impairment, respectively.

The Company assesses impairment of accounts receivable based on historical experience and takes into consideration the customers' historical default records and current financial conditions to estimate expected loss rate in recognising loss allowance. In addition, the Company provides for full allowance for uncollectible accounts from individual customers where there is an indication that they are individually identified as impaired or a credit impairment actually occurred. As the assessment of allowance for uncollectible accounts is subject to management's judgment and estimates in determining the future collectability, such as management's assessment of customer's credit risk, we considered the valuation of allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable from individual customers a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Understood and evaluated related policies and internal control of the credit risk management and accounts receivable impairment.
2. Assessed the calculation logic of year-end accounts receivable ageing report provided by management, reviewed the related supporting documents and verified it against the accounting records to ascertain the accuracy of the ageing classification.
3. For those material accounts receivable individually identified by the management to have been impaired, reviewed the supporting documents of impairment assessment provided by the management to assess the reasonableness of collectability.
4. Sampled significant overdue accounts receivable amounts and examined their subsequent collections.

Assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description

Refer to Note 4(11), Note 5(2) and Note 6(5) for accounting policies on inventory valuation, accounting estimates and assumptions and details of allowance for valuation losses, respectively.

The Company is mainly engaged in sales of electronic components. The Company measures ending inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value and provides allowance for inventory valuation losses based on usable condition of inventories that were individually identified as obsolete. As the life cycle of such inventories is short, the market is competitive, and the assessment of allowance for valuation of inventories individually identified as obsolete often involves management's subjective judgment, we considered the estimation of inventory valuation loss a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Understood and evaluated the internal control procedures over the Company's inventories individually identified as obsolete.
2. Understood the Company's warehousing control procedures, reviewed the annual physical inventory count plan as well as participated and observed the annual physical inventory count in order to assess the effectiveness of the procedures the management used to identify and control obsolete inventories.
3. Obtained the details of inventories that were individually identified as obsolete by the management, reviewed the related supporting documents and verified it against the accounting records.

Appropriateness of warehouse revenue cut-off

Description

Refer to Note 4(22) for accounting policies on revenue recognition.

The Company has two revenue types, including direct shipment from its own warehouses and shipment from distribution warehouses. For shipment from distribution warehouses, revenue is recognised when goods are picked up by customers. The Company's responsible unit regularly obtains the inventory movement records generated from the inventory warehousing system of the customer's distribution warehouses. The supporting documents for revenue recognition include inventory movement records.

As the distribution warehouses are located separately in various regions in China, the process of revenue recognition involves numerous manual procedures. Considering the appropriateness of the timing of distribution warehouses' sales revenue recognition, we considered the recognition of distribution warehouses sales revenue a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Understood the procedures of revenue recognition for shipment from distribution warehouses, evaluated and sampled the internal control of the two parties' daily reconciliation.
2. Obtained the inventory movement records generated from the inventory warehousing system of the customer's distribution warehouses in a certain period before and after the balance sheet date and checked whether the timing of revenue recognition was reasonable.
3. Observed the physical inventory count or sent out confirmation letters to the distribution warehouses with significant inventory amount.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company'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 parent company only 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 the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the parent company only financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. 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.

Chen, Chin-Chang

Yi-Fan Lin

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 22, 2021

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

ZENITRON CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 562,899	4	\$ 465,932	4
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	14,626	-	32,196	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	6(3)	858,856	6	667,431	6
Notes receivable, net	6(4)	11,770	-	9,313	-
Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	4,357,461	30	3,644,468	33
Accounts receivable - related parties, net	7	1,141,133	8	499,230	5
Other receivables		98,069	1	73,357	1
Other receivables - related parties	7	224,194	2	220,435	2
Inventories, net	6(5)	4,297,237	29	2,392,963	22
Other current assets		72,449	-	96,358	1
Total current assets		11,638,694	80	8,101,683	74
Non-current assets					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(3)	46,111	-	46,111	-
Investments accounted for using equity method	6(6)	2,536,286	17	2,357,370	20
Property, plant and equipment	6(7)	376,212	3	382,711	4
Right-of-use assets	6(8)	764	-	995	-
Investment property, net	6(10) and 8	37,036	-	37,579	-
Deferred income tax assets	6(22)	50,424	-	35,543	-
Other non-current assets	8	48,442	-	48,822	2
Total non-current assets		3,095,275	20	2,909,131	26
Total assets		\$ 14,733,969	100	\$ 11,010,814	100

(Continued)

ZENITRON CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	6(11)	\$ 6,381,379	43	\$ 3,949,484	36
Short-term notes and bills payable	6(12)	549,506	4	499,481	5
Notes payable		2,496	-	3,664	-
Accounts payable		2,506,644	17	1,760,945	16
Accounts payable - related parties	7	44,694	-	14,725	-
Other payables		250,499	2	162,485	1
Current income tax liabilities		-	-	25,123	-
Current lease liabilities	6(8)	406	-	871	-
Other current liabilities		11,973	-	8,152	-
Total current liabilities		<u>9,747,597</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>6,424,930</u>	<u>58</u>
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred income tax liabilities	6(22)	114,468	1	114,468	1
Non-current lease liabilities	6(8)	354	-	123	-
Other non-current liabilities	6(13)	69,992	-	65,585	1
Total non-current liabilities		<u>184,814</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>180,176</u>	<u>2</u>
Total liabilities		<u>9,932,411</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>6,605,106</u>	<u>60</u>
Equity					
Share capital	6(14)				
Common stock		2,138,249	15	2,138,249	19
Capital surplus	6(15)				
Capital surplus		958,734	7	965,034	9
Retained earnings	6(16)				
Legal reserve		718,200	5	695,154	6
Unappropriated retained earnings		643,662	4	390,067	4
Other equity interest					
Other equity interest		342,713	2	217,204	2
Total equity		<u>4,801,558</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>4,405,708</u>	<u>40</u>
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9				
Significant subsequent events	6(16) and 11				
Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 14,733,969</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 11,010,814</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

ZENITRON CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except for earnings per share)

Items	Notes	Year ended December 31			
		2020		2019	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Operating Revenue	6(17) and 7	\$ 20,128,205	100	\$ 15,469,871	100
Operating Costs	6(5) and 7	(19,479,725)	(97)	(14,777,080)	(96)
Gross Profit		648,480	3	692,791	4
Unrealised gain from sales		(1,600)	-	(1,600)	-
Realised gain from sales		1,600	-	1,600	-
Net Gross Profit		648,480	3	692,791	4
Operating Expenses	6(20)				
Selling expenses		(421,985)	(2)	(353,160)	(2)
General and administrative expenses		(204,174)	(1)	(160,032)	(1)
Total operating expenses		(626,159)	(3)	(513,192)	(3)
Operating Profit		22,321	-	179,599	1
Non-operating Income and Expenses					
Interest income		6,054	-	7,867	-
Other income	6(18)	60,443	-	63,529	-
Other gains and losses	6(19)	100,790	1	47,432	-
Finance costs	6(21)	(67,696)	-	(109,397)	(1)
Share of profit of subsidiaries and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	355,842	2	89,909	1
Total non-operating income and expenses		455,433	3	99,340	-
Profit before Income Tax		477,754	3	278,939	1
Income tax expense	6(22)	(5,729)	-	(48,358)	-
Profit for the Year		<u>\$ 472,025</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>\$ 230,581</u>	<u>1</u>
Other Comprehensive Income					
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Loss on remeasurements of defined benefit plan	6(13)	(\$ 5,623)	-	(\$ 147)	-
Unrealised gains from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	217,244	1	224,144	1
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(22)	1,124	-	30	-
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		(75,020)	-	(51,752)	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year		<u>\$ 137,725</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 172,275</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Comprehensive Income		<u>\$ 609,750</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>\$ 402,856</u>	<u>2</u>
Earnings per Share (in dollars)	6(23)				
Basic earnings per share		\$ 2.21		\$ 1.08	
Diluted earnings per share		\$ 2.20		\$ 1.08	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

ZENITRON CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		Retained Earnings			Other Equity Interest			
						Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
Notes	Share capital – common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings				
<u>Year ended December 31, 2019</u>								
	\$ 2,138,249	\$ 965,034	\$ 654,490	\$ 563,767	(\$ 38,919)	\$ 83,731	\$ 4,366,352	
	-	-	-	230,581	-	-	230,581	
	-	-	-	(117)	(51,752)	224,144	172,275	
	-	-	-	230,464	(51,752)	224,144	402,856	
Appropriations and distribution of 2018 earnings	6(16)							
Legal reserve	-	-	40,664	(40,664)	-	-	-	
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(363,500)	-	-	(363,500)	
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 2,138,249	\$ 965,034	\$ 695,154	\$ 390,067	(\$ 90,671)	\$ 307,875	\$ 4,405,708	
<u>Year ended December 31, 2020</u>								
	\$ 2,138,249	\$ 965,034	\$ 695,154	\$ 390,067	(\$ 90,671)	\$ 307,875	\$ 4,405,708	
	-	-	-	472,025	-	-	472,025	
	-	-	-	(4,499)	(75,020)	217,244	137,725	
	-	-	-	467,526	(75,020)	217,244	609,750	
Appropriations and distribution of 2019 earnings	6(16)							
Legal reserve	-	-	23,046	(23,046)	-	-	-	
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(207,600)	-	-	(207,600)	
Cash payment from capital surplus	6(16)	(6,300)	-	-	-	-	(6,300)	
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)							
	-	-	-	16,715	-	(16,715)	-	
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 2,138,249	\$ 958,734	\$ 718,200	\$ 643,662	(\$ 165,691)	\$ 508,404	\$ 4,801,558	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

ZENITRON CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		Year ended December 31	
	Notes	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		\$ 477,754	\$ 278,939
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Unrealised gain from sales		1,600	1,600
Realised gain from sales	(	1,600)	(1,600)
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(19)	(2,568)	(10,696)
Expected credit loss (gain)	6(4)	5,674	(2,095)
Share of profit of subsidiaries and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	(355,842)	(89,909)
Depreciation and amortisation	6(20)	17,743	18,281
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(19)	(74)	161
Interest expense	6(21)	67,696	109,397
Interest income	(	6,054)	(7,867)
Dividend income	6(18)	(24,105)	(20,593)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		20,138	5,701
Notes and accounts receivable	(	721,124)	(342,762)
Accounts receivable - related parties	(	641,903)	(1,218,097)
Other receivables (including related parties)	(	20,367)	(23,353)
Inventories	(	1,904,274)	(1,203,829)
Increase in other current assets		23,909	25,459
Changes in operating liabilities			
Notes and accounts payable (including related parties)		774,500	(738,470)
Other payables		88,815	(123,803)
Other current liabilities		3,821	(8,435)
Other non-current liabilities	(	1,216)	396
Cash (outflow) inflow generated from operations	(	2,197,477)	2,177,801
Interest received		6,054	7,867
Interest paid	(	68,497)	(120,778)
Income tax paid	(	49,712)	(74,689)
Net cash flows (used in) from operating activities	(	2,309,632)	1,990,201
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(	74)	(36,570)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		25,892	-
Proceeds from capital reduction of investments accounted for using equity method		100,833	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(7)	(6,380)	(10,260)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		200	786
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits	(	999)	27
(Increase) decrease in other receivables - related parties	(	3,000)	(8,491)
Increase in other current assets	(	1,982)	(1,938)
Dividends received		25,177	20,593
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		139,667	(18,871)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	6(24)	2,431,895	(1,492,382)
Increase (decrease) in short-term notes and bills payable	6(24)	50,025	(99,922)
Payments of lease liabilities	6(24)	(1,088)	(1,144)
Cash dividends paid	6(16)	(213,900)	(363,500)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		2,266,932	(1,956,948)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		96,967	14,382
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		465,932	451,550
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	562,899	\$ 465,932

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

ZENITRON CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

Zenitron Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated as a company limited by shares in October 1982. The Company has been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange and started trading since August 26, 2002. The Company is primarily engaged in the sales of electrical components.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 22, 2021.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2020 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8, ‘Disclosure initiative-definition of material’	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 3, ‘Definition of a business’	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7, ‘Interest rate benchmark reform’	January 1, 2020
Amendment to IFRS 16, ‘Covid-19-related rent concessions’	June 1, 2020 (Note)
Note: Earlier application from January 1, 2020 is allowed by the FSC.	

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

Amendment to IFRS 16, ‘Covid-19-related rent concessions’

This amendment provides a practical expedient for lessees from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19, and that meets all the following conditions, is a lease modification:

- A. Changes in lease payments result in the revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- B. Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before June 30, 2021; and
- C. There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

Any lease payment changes caused by the rent concessions will be accounted for as variable lease payments during the concession period.

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 4, 'Extension of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9'	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2'	January 1, 2021

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Reference to the conceptual framework'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Disclosure of accounting policies'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8, 'Definition of accounting estimates'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment: proceeds before intended use'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, 'Onerous contracts — cost of fulfilling a contract'	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	January 1, 2022

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these parent company financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

The parent company only financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

(2) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for the following items, the parent company only financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:
- (a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
 - (b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
 - (c) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.
- B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”) requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the presentation currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the “functional currency”).

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

- (a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- (b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.
- (c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

- (d) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial position of all the group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- (b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and
- (c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

- (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
- (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
- (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

- (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
- (c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
- (d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(5) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

D. The Company recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established,

future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:
The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(7) Accounts and notes receivable

- A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods.
- B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(8) Impairment of financial assets

For accounts receivable or contract assets that have a significant financing component, at each reporting date, the Company recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(9) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

- A. The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.
- B. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.
- C. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; however, the Company has not retained control of the financial asset.

(10) Leasing arrangements (lessor)—lease receivables/ operating leases

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognised in

profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(11) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the moving average method. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the applicable variable selling expenses.

(12) Investments accounted for using equity method / subsidiaries

- A. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
- B. Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Company are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.
- C. The Company's share of its subsidiaries' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognise losses proportionate to its ownership.
- D. Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as 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 recognised directly in equity.
- E. Pursuant to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, profit (loss) of the current period and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to the amount attributable to owners of the parent in the financial statements prepared with basis for consolidation. Owners' equity in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to equity attributable to owners of the parent in the financial statements prepared with basis for consolidation.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	1 ~ 55 year(s)
Transportation equipment	1 ~ 5 year(s)
Office equipment	1 ~ 5 year(s)

(14) Leasing arrangements (lessee) - right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities

- A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

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

- C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:
 - (a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
 - (b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;
 - (c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
 - (d) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(15) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Except for land, investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 50 ~ 55 years.

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(17) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise short-term bank borrowings and other short-term loans.

(18) Notes and accounts payable

- A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.
- B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(19) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(20) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognised as expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plan

For defined contribution plan, the contributions are recognised as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(b) Defined benefit plan

- i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation

at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date).

ii. Remeasurements arising on the defined benefit plan are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

iii. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the accrued amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts resolved by the shareholders is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(21) Income tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.
- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
- C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

(22) Revenue recognition

Sales of goods - agency

- A. The Company is an agency of electronic components. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
- B. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the timing based on trade terms that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

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

(1) Valuation of allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable

The assessment of accounts receivable impairment relies on the Company's judgement and assumption about the recoverable amount of the accounts receivable in the future, taking into account various factors such as client's financial status, the Company's internal credit rating, transaction history, current economic condition and others which might affect the client's repayment ability. Where there is suspicion of recoverability, the Company needs to assess the possible recoverable amount and recognise reasonable allowance. The assessment of impairment depends on reasonable expectation about future events on the basis of the conditions existing at the balance sheet date. The estimation may differ from the actual result and may lead to significant changes.

(2) Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Company must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 192	\$ 192
Checking accounts and demand deposits	562,707	465,740
	<u>\$ 562,899</u>	<u>\$ 465,932</u>

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. The Company has no cash pledged to others.

(2) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Current items		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed stocks	\$ 22,951	\$ 60,942
Valuation adjustments	(8,325)	(28,746)
	<u>\$ 14,626</u>	<u>\$ 32,196</u>

A. The Company recognised net profit amounting to \$2,568 and \$10,696 on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

B. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others as collateral.

C. Information relating to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(3).

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

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Current items		
Equity instruments		
Listed stocks	\$ 347,990	\$ 357,168
Emerging stocks	2,462	2,388
	<u>350,452</u>	<u>359,556</u>
Valuation adjustment	<u>508,404</u>	<u>307,875</u>
	<u>\$ 858,856</u>	<u>\$ 667,431</u>
Non-current items		
Equity instruments		
Unlisted stocks	<u>\$ 46,111</u>	<u>\$ 46,111</u>

A. The Company has elected to classify stock investments with steady dividend income as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to \$904,967 and \$713,542 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Without considering any collateral held or other credit enhancements, until the end of the reporting period, the maximum credit risk in relation to the financial loss arising from

unsatisfied performance obligation of the counterparties is the carrying amount of financial assets.

- B. Aiming to adjust strategic investment, the Company sold \$25,892 stock investment at fair value resulting in cumulative gain on disposal of \$16,715 during the year ended December 31, 2020.
- C. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>		
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	\$ 217,244	\$ 224,144
Cumulative gains reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	(\$ 16,715)	\$ -

- D. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others as collateral.
- E. Information relating to fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is provided in Note 12(3).

(4) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Notes receivable	\$ 11,770	\$ 9,313
Accounts receivable	\$ 4,428,017	\$ 3,709,350
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(70,556)	(64,882)
	<u>\$ 4,357,461</u>	<u>\$ 3,644,468</u>

- A. The Company uses historical experience and takes into consideration the customers' historical default records, current financial conditions and economic conditions of the industry to estimate expected loss rate in recognising loss allowance. In addition, the Company provides for adequate allowance for uncollectible accounts from individual customers where there is an indication that they are impaired based on specific identification or a credit impairment actually occurred and the customers did not provide any collateral.
- B. The ageing analysis of accounts and notes receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2020	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not past due	\$ 4,293,105	\$ 11,770	\$ 3,607,334	\$ 9,313
Up to 30 days	4,294	-	4,880	-
31 to 90 days	78,043	-	46,719	-
Over 90 days	52,575	-	50,417	-
	<u>\$ 4,428,017</u>	<u>\$ 11,770</u>	<u>\$ 3,709,350</u>	<u>\$ 9,313</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

- C. The Company applies the simplified approach using the provision matrix based on the loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss.
- D. The Company adjusts historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable, contract assets and lease payments receivable. On December 31, 2020 and 2019, the provision matrix based on the roll rate methodology is as follows:

	<u>Not past due</u>	<u>Up to 30 days past due</u>	<u>31~90 days past due</u>	<u>Over 90 days past due</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2020</u>					
Expected loss rate	0.11%	0.11%-0.13%	0.11%-100%	0.11%-100%	
Total accounts receivable	<u>\$ 4,293,105</u>	<u>\$ 4,294</u>	<u>\$ 78,043</u>	<u>\$ 52,575</u>	<u>\$ 4,428,017</u>
	<u>Not past due</u>	<u>Up to 30 days past due</u>	<u>31~90 days past due</u>	<u>Over 90 days past due</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>					
Expected loss rate	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	53.6%-100%	
Total accounts receivable	<u>\$ 3,607,334</u>	<u>\$ 4,880</u>	<u>\$ 46,719</u>	<u>\$ 50,417</u>	<u>\$ 3,709,350</u>

- E. Movements in relation to the Company applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>
At January 1	\$ 64,882	\$ 66,976
Provision for (reversal of) impairment loss	5,674 (	2,095)
Write-offs	-	1
At December 31	<u>\$ 70,556</u>	<u>\$ 64,882</u>

- F. As of December 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and January 1, 2019, the balances of receivables (including notes receivable) from contracts with customers amounted to \$4,439,787, \$3,718,663 and \$4,061,424, respectively. Without considering any collateral held or other credit enhancements, until the end of the reporting period, the maximum credit risk in relation to the financial loss arising from unsatisfied performance obligation of the counterparties is the carrying amount of financial assets.
- G. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable and notes receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(5) Inventories

December 31, 2020			
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Merchandise inventories	\$ 4,175,374	(\$ 224,747)	\$ 3,950,627
Inventories in transit	346,610	-	346,610
	<u>\$ 4,521,984</u>	<u>(\$ 224,747)</u>	<u>\$ 4,297,237</u>

December 31, 2019			
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Merchandise inventories	\$ 2,534,104	(\$ 203,483)	\$ 2,330,621
Inventories in transit	62,342	-	62,342
	<u>\$ 2,596,446</u>	<u>(\$ 203,483)</u>	<u>\$ 2,392,963</u>

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year:

Year ended December 31		
	2020	2019
Cost of goods sold	\$ 19,416,759	\$ 14,700,112
Loss on decline in market value	62,966	76,968
	<u>\$ 19,479,725</u>	<u>\$ 14,777,080</u>

(6) Investments accounted for using equity method

A. Subsidiaries accounted for using equity method

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Supertronic International Corp.	\$ 2,414,819	\$ 2,187,631
Zenitron (HK) Limited	33,316	29,836
Yo-Teh Investment Corporation	57,676	111,749
Raytronic Corporation	30,475	28,154
	<u>\$ 2,536,286</u>	<u>\$ 2,357,370</u>

B. Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method

Year ended December 31		
	2020	2019
Supertronic International Corp.	\$ 301,241	\$ 84,699
Zenitron (HK) Limited	4,448	1,294
Yo-Teh Investment Corporation	47,832	1,192
Raytronic Corporation	2,321	2,724
	<u>\$ 355,842</u>	<u>\$ 89,909</u>

Refer to Note 4(3) the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 for the information regarding the Company's subsidiaries.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings and structures	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Total
<u>At January 1, 2020</u>					
Cost	\$ 252,592	\$ 334,227	\$ 43,704	\$ 60,445	\$ 690,968
Accumulated depreciation	-	(230,928)	(29,306)	(48,023)	(308,257)
	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 103,299</u>	<u>\$ 14,398</u>	<u>\$ 12,422</u>	<u>\$ 382,711</u>
<u>2020</u>					
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 252,592	\$ 103,299	\$ 14,398	\$ 12,422	\$ 382,711
Additions	-	-	5,740	640	6,380
Disposals	-	-	(126)	-	(126)
Depreciation charge	-	(4,779)	(4,253)	(3,721)	(12,753)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 98,520</u>	<u>\$ 15,759</u>	<u>\$ 9,341</u>	<u>\$ 376,212</u>
<u>At December 31, 2020</u>					
Cost	\$ 252,592	\$ 334,227	\$ 43,864	\$ 61,002	\$ 691,685
Accumulated depreciation	-	(235,707)	(28,105)	(51,661)	(315,473)
	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 98,520</u>	<u>\$ 15,759</u>	<u>\$ 9,341</u>	<u>\$ 376,212</u>
	Land	Buildings and structures	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Total
<u>At January 1, 2019</u>					
Cost	\$ 252,592	\$ 334,227	\$ 46,284	\$ 67,135	\$ 700,238
Accumulated depreciation	-	(225,862)	(32,165)	(55,642)	(313,669)
	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 108,365</u>	<u>\$ 14,119</u>	<u>\$ 11,493</u>	<u>\$ 386,569</u>
<u>2019</u>					
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 252,592	\$ 108,365	\$ 14,119	\$ 11,493	\$ 386,569
Additions	-	-	5,500	4,760	10,260
Disposals	-	-	(924)	(23)	(947)
Depreciation charge	-	(5,066)	(4,297)	(3,808)	(13,171)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 103,299</u>	<u>\$ 14,398</u>	<u>\$ 12,422</u>	<u>\$ 382,711</u>
<u>At December 31, 2019</u>					
Cost	\$ 252,592	\$ 334,227	\$ 43,704	\$ 60,445	\$ 690,968
Accumulated depreciation	-	(230,928)	(29,306)	(48,023)	(308,257)
	<u>\$ 252,592</u>	<u>\$ 103,299</u>	<u>\$ 14,398</u>	<u>\$ 12,422</u>	<u>\$ 382,711</u>

The significant components of buildings and structures include main building and auxiliary building, which are depreciated over 55 and 15 years, respectively.

(8) Lease arrangements – lessee

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Right-of-use assets:		
Buildings and structures	<u>\$ 764</u>	<u>\$ 995</u>
Lease liabilities:		
Current	\$ 406	\$ 871
Non-current	<u>354</u>	<u>123</u>
	<u>\$ 760</u>	<u>\$ 994</u>

- A. The Company leases various assets including buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 3 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.
- B. Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less comprise transportation equipment, buildings and structures. Low-value assets comprise office equipment. Right-of-use asset and lease liabilities were not recognised for these leases.
- C. The depreciation charges on right-of-use assets are as follows:

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	<u>Depreciation charge</u>	<u>Depreciation charge</u>
Buildings and structures	<u>\$ 1,086</u>	<u>\$ 1,142</u>

- D. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the additions to right-of-use assets were \$854 and \$0, respectively.
- E. Except for the depreciation charge, the information on profit or loss in relation to lease contracts is as follows:

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 15	\$ 19
Expense on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets	489	471

- F. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's total cash outflow for leases were \$1,592 and \$1,634, respectively.

(9) Lease arrangements – lessor

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company recognised rent income in the amounts of \$6,897 and \$6,907, respectively, based on the operating lease agreement, which does not include variable lease payments.

(10) Investment property

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>January 1, 2020</u>			
Cost	\$ 32,466	\$ 29,941	\$ 62,407
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(15,410)	(9,418)	(24,828)
	<u>\$ 17,056</u>	<u>\$ 20,523</u>	<u>\$ 37,579</u>
<u>2020</u>			
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 17,056	\$ 20,523	\$ 37,579
Depreciation charge	-	(543)	(543)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 17,056</u>	<u>\$ 19,980</u>	<u>\$ 37,036</u>
<u>December 31, 2020</u>			
Cost	\$ 32,466	\$ 29,941	\$ 62,407
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(15,410)	(9,961)	(25,371)
	<u>\$ 17,056</u>	<u>\$ 19,980</u>	<u>\$ 37,036</u>
	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>January 1, 2019</u>			
Cost	\$ 32,466	\$ 29,941	\$ 62,407
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(15,410)	(8,874)	(24,284)
	<u>\$ 17,056</u>	<u>\$ 21,067</u>	<u>\$ 38,123</u>
<u>2019</u>			
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 17,056	\$ 21,067	\$ 38,123
Depreciation charge	-	(544)	(544)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 17,056</u>	<u>\$ 20,523</u>	<u>\$ 37,579</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>			
Cost	\$ 32,466	\$ 29,941	\$ 62,407
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(15,410)	(9,418)	(24,828)
	<u>\$ 17,056</u>	<u>\$ 20,523</u>	<u>\$ 37,579</u>

A. Rental income from investment property and direct operating expenses arising from investment property are shown below:

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Rental revenue from investment property	\$ 2,546	\$ 2,546
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income during the year	\$ 543	\$ 544

B. The fair value of the investment property held by the Company was \$95,101 and \$91,476 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, which were based on the trading prices of nearby areas.

C. Refer to Note 8 for further information on investment property pledged to others as collateral.

(11) Short-term borrowings

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Unsecured borrowings	\$ 6,381,379	\$ 3,949,484
Interest rate range	0.64%~1.21%	1%~3%

A. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the interest expense recognised in profit or loss amounted to \$64,592 and \$105,580, respectively.

B. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company provided collaterals for the financing facility of short-term borrowings and issued guaranteed notes as collateral in the amount of \$11,309,510 and \$11,516,175, respectively.

(12) Short-term notes and bills payable

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Short-term notes and bills payable	\$ 550,000	\$ 500,000
Discount on short-term notes and bills payable	(494)	(519)
	\$ 549,506	\$ 499,481
Coupon rate	1%~1.2%	1%~1.2%

The abovementioned commercial paper was secured by financial institutions.

(13) Pensions

A. (a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee.

(b) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 84,217	\$ 80,044
Fair value of plan assets	(18,965)	(19,246)
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 65,252</u>	<u>\$ 60,798</u>

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
<u>2020</u>			
Balance at January 1	(\$ 80,044)	\$ 19,246	(\$ 60,798)
Current service cost	1,444	-	1,444
Interest (expense) income	(592)	137	(455)
	<u>(79,192)</u>	<u>19,383</u>	<u>(59,809)</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets	-	632	632
Change in demographic assumptions	(465)	-	(465)
Change in financial assumptions	(3,702)	-	(3,702)
Experience adjustments	(2,088)	-	(2,088)
	<u>(6,255)</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>(5,623)</u>
Paid pension	1,230	(1,230)	-
Pension fund contribution	-	180	180
Balance at December 31	<u>(\$ 84,217)</u>	<u>\$ 18,965</u>	<u>(\$ 65,252)</u>
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
<u>2019</u>			
Balance at January 1	(\$ 78,464)	\$ 18,234	(\$ 60,230)
Interest (expense) income	(775)	174	(601)
	<u>(79,239)</u>	<u>18,408</u>	<u>(60,831)</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets	-	658	658
Change in demographic assumptions	9	-	9
Change in financial assumptions	(2,017)	-	(2,017)
Experience adjustments	1,203	-	1,203
	<u>(805)</u>	<u>658</u>	<u>(147)</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	180	180
Balance at December 31	<u>(\$ 80,044)</u>	<u>\$ 19,246</u>	<u>(\$ 60,798)</u>

- (d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitisation products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.
- (f) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Discount rate	0.30%	0.75%
Future salary increases	2.00%	2.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with statistics and experience of the 5th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2020				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 2,061)	\$ 2,139	\$ 2,097	(\$ 2,032)
December 31, 2019				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 2,016)	\$ 2,095	\$ 2,064	(\$ 1,997)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

- (f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plan of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2021 amount to \$180.
- (g) As of December 31, 2020, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 9 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	\$	2,421
1-2 year(s)		3,767
2-5 years		20,562
Over 5 years		59,483
	\$	<u>86,233</u>

- B. (a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount not lower than 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.
- (b) The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plan of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$14,710 and \$14,540, respectively.

(14) Share capital

- A. As of December 31, 2020, the Company’s authorised capital was \$3,500,000, consisting of 350 million shares of ordinary stock (including 20 million shares reserved for employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was \$2,138,249 with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share.
- B. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the beginning and ending number of outstanding shares were both 213,825 thousand shares.

(15) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. However, capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(16) Retained earnings / events after the balance sheet date

- A. In accordance with the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, the current year’s earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years’ operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve, and setting aside or reversal of special reserve in accordance with related laws, if any. The remaining earnings are the distributable earnings for the year.

B. Dividend policy:

- (a) The distribution of dividends shall be above 50% of the current year's distributable earnings and the cash dividends distributed shall not be lower than 20% of the current actual earnings distributed.
 - (b) The Board of Directors is authorised to distribute all or part of the dividends and bonus in cash through a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors which shall be reported to the shareholders during their meeting.
 - (c) When the Company has no deficit, the Board of Directors is authorised to distribute all or part of the legal reserve (for the part that exceeds 25% of paid-in capital) and capital surplus if it meets the requirements under the Company Act in cash through a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors which shall be reported to the shareholders during their meeting.
- C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
- D. In accordance with the regulations, the Company 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.
- E. The appropriations of 2019 and 2018 earnings as resolved by the shareholders on June 12, 2020 and June 12, 2019, respectively are as follows:
- (a) The distribution of 2019 and 2018 earnings were as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Amount	Dividend per share	Amount	Dividend per share
Legal surplus	\$ 23,046		\$ 40,664	
Cash dividends	207,600	\$ 0.9708	363,500	\$ 1.70
	<u>\$ 230,646</u>		<u>\$ 404,164</u>	

- (b) For the year ended December 31, 2019, the cash payment from capital surplus was \$0.0294 per share, totaling \$6,300.
- F. Events after the balance sheet date
- On March 22, 2021, the Company's Board of Directors proposed the distribution of 2020 earnings as follows:

	2020	
	Amount	Dividend per share and cash distributed
Legal surplus	\$ 48,424	
Cash dividends	406,300	\$ 1.90
	<u>\$ 454,724</u>	

The aforementioned distribution of 2020 earnings has not yet been resolved by the shareholders.

(17) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Revenue from contracts with customers	<u>\$ 20,128,205</u>	<u>\$ 15,469,871</u>

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following geographical regions:

Year ended December 31, 2020	China	Taiwan	Others	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	<u>\$ 16,190,543</u>	<u>\$ 3,171,880</u>	<u>\$ 765,782</u>	<u>\$ 20,128,205</u>
Year ended December 31, 2019	China	Taiwan	Others	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	<u>\$ 11,232,581</u>	<u>\$ 3,797,872</u>	<u>\$ 439,418</u>	<u>\$ 15,469,871</u>

(18) Other income

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Rent income	6,897	6,907
Advertising income	13,131	11,100
Dividend income	24,105	20,593
Other income	16,310	24,929
	<u>\$ 60,443</u>	<u>\$ 63,529</u>

(19) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Foreign exchange gains	\$ 98,148	\$ 35,905
Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,568	10,696
Gains (losses) on disposals of property, plant and equipment	74 (	161)
Others	-	992
	<u>\$ 100,790</u>	<u>\$ 47,432</u>

(20) Expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Employee benefit expense		
Salary expenses	\$ 354,698	\$ 245,909
Labour and health insurance fees	25,237	25,791
Pension costs	13,721	15,141
Directors' remuneration	15,350	6,380
Other personnel expenses	16,039	16,532
Depreciation	14,382	14,857
Amortisation	3,361	3,424

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had 361 and 355 employees, respectively. There were 6 non-employee directors for both years.

Note: The abovementioned expenses were all operating expenses.

A. (a) Average employee benefit expense was \$1,154 and \$869 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(b) Average employees' salaries were \$999 and \$705 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(c) Adjustment of average employees' salaries was 42% for the year ended December 31, 2020.

B. The Company has no supervisors' remuneration as it has set up an audit committee.

C. Remuneration policy of the Company (including directors, managers and employees):

(a) Directors' remuneration policy

In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, remuneration of the Company's directors is determined by the Board of Directors based on the assessment of the remuneration committee according to their participation in the operations of the Company and the value of their contribution and by reference to general pay levels in the industry. The Articles of Incorporation of the Company also prescribes that no more than 3% of the profit of the current year shall be distributed as directors' remuneration.

(b) Managers' remuneration policy:

Remuneration of the Company's managers is proposed by the remuneration committee and discussed and determined by the Board of Directors based on individual performance and contribution to the overall operations of the Company, taking into consideration the Company's future operating risk and general pay levels in the industry.

(c) Employees' compensation policy

i. The Company follows the Labor Standards Act and related regulations to formulate salaries and benefits for employees. Employees' compensation includes monthly salaries, quarterly sales bonuses, employees' compensation and performance bonus which are distributed based on a certain percentage of the Company's distributable profit.

- ii. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, 3%~12% of the current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed as employees' compensation. If the Company has accumulated deficit, earnings should be reserved to cover losses before calculating the distribution. The employees' compensation shall be distributed in the form of shares or in cash to employees including the employees of subsidiaries who meet certain specific requirements.
- D. The Company's directors' remuneration and employees' compensation accounted as operating expenses were as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Directors' remuneration	\$ 15,000	\$ 6,000
Employees' compensation	18,000	9,000
	<u>\$ 33,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,000</u>

- E. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on a certain percentage of distributable profit of current year as of the end of reporting period.
- F. The employees' compensation of \$9,000 and directors' remuneration of \$6,000 for 2019 were resolved by the Board of Directors and were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2019 financial statements.
- G. Information about employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved at the meeting of the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(21) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Interest expense	\$ 64,592	\$ 105,580
Other interest expense	3,104	3,817
	<u>\$ 67,696</u>	<u>\$ 109,397</u>

(22) Income taxes

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	\$ 21,150	\$ 52,955
Prior year income tax (over) underestimation	(1,664)	8,593
Total current tax	<u>19,486</u>	<u>61,548</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(13,757)	(13,190)
Total deferred tax	<u>(13,757)</u>	<u>(13,190)</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 5,729</u>	<u>\$ 48,358</u>

(b) The income tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	<u>\$ 1,124</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	\$ 95,551	\$ 55,788
Effects from items disallowed by tax regulation	(88,158)	(16,023)
Prior year income tax (over) underestimation	(1,664)	8,593
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 5,729</u>	<u>\$ 48,358</u>

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences is as follows:

		2020			
		<u>January 1</u>	<u>Recognised in profit or loss</u>	<u>Recognised in other comprehensive income</u>	<u>December 31</u>
Deferred tax assets					
(liabilities):					
Unrealised loss on valuation loss and slow-moving inventories	\$	31,192	\$ 13,757	\$ -	\$ 44,949
Unrealised actuarial loss on defined benefit plan		4,351	-	1,124	5,475
Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	(	114,468)	-	-	(114,468)
	(\$	<u>78,925</u>)	<u>\$ 13,757</u>	<u>\$ 1,124</u>	<u>(\$ 64,044)</u>
2019					
		<u>January 1</u>	<u>Recognised in profit or loss</u>	<u>Recognised in other comprehensive income</u>	<u>December 31</u>
Deferred tax assets					
(liabilities):					
Unrealised loss on valuation loss and slow-moving inventories	\$	18,002	\$ 13,190	\$ -	\$ 31,192
Unrealised actuarial loss on defined benefit plan		4,321	-	30	4,351
Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	(	114,468)	-	-	(114,468)
	(\$	<u>92,145</u>)	<u>\$ 13,190</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>(\$ 78,925)</u>

D. The amounts of deductible temporary differences that were not recognised as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Deductible temporary differences	\$ <u>184,415</u>	\$ <u>243,718</u>

E. The Company's income tax returns through 2017 has been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(23) Earnings per share

Year ended December 31, 2020			
	Profit after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 472,025	213,825	\$ 2.21
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 472,025	213,825	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	946	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 472,025	214,771	\$ 2.20
Year ended December 31, 2019			
	Profit after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 230,581	213,825	\$ 1.08
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 230,581	213,825	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	576	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 230,581	214,401	\$ 1.08

(24) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Short-term borrowings	Short-term notes and bills payable	Lease liabilities	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
January 1, 2020	\$ 3,949,484	\$ 499,481	\$ 994	\$ 4,449,959
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	2,431,895	50,025	(1,088)	2,480,832
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	854	854
December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 6,381,379</u>	<u>\$ 549,506</u>	<u>\$ 760</u>	<u>\$ 6,931,645</u>

	Short-term borrowings	Short-term notes and bills payable	Lease liabilities	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
January 1, 2019	\$ 5,441,866	\$ 599,403	\$ 2,138	\$ 6,043,407
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(1,492,382)	(99,922)	(1,144)	(1,593,448)
December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 3,949,484</u>	<u>\$ 499,481</u>	<u>\$ 994</u>	<u>\$ 4,449,959</u>

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Refer to Note 4(3)B of the consolidated financial statements.

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Zenitron (HK) Limited	\$ 7,259,607	\$ 3,661,538
Others	614,648	237,575
	<u>\$ 7,874,255</u>	<u>\$ 3,899,113</u>

The sales price to related parties was determined based on initial cost plus a certain mark-up. The collection term was 60~90 days after monthly billings for related parties and 30~120 days after monthly billings for third parties.

B. Purchases

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Zenitron (HK) Limited	\$ 242,132	\$ 109,359

The price and term for purchases from related parties was the same with third parties. The payment term was 60~90 days after monthly billings for related parties and approximately 10~75 days after monthly billings for general suppliers.

C. Receivables from related parties

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Accounts receivable		
Zenitron (HK) Limited	\$ 1,065,084	\$ 454,209
Others	76,049	45,021
	<u>\$ 1,141,133</u>	<u>\$ 499,230</u>
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Other receivables		
ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	\$ 217,600	\$ 214,600
Others	6,594	5,835
	<u>\$ 224,194</u>	<u>\$ 220,435</u>

D. Payables to related parties

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Accounts payable		
Zenitron (HK) Limited	\$ 25,170	\$ 14,725
Other payables	19,524	-
	<u>\$ 44,694</u>	<u>\$ 14,725</u>

E. Loans to /from related parties

Loans to related parties

(i) Outstanding balance:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 217,600</u>	<u>\$ 214,000</u>

(ii) Interest income

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 5,335</u>	<u>\$ 5,509</u>

F. Endorsements and guarantees provided to related parties

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Zenitron (HK) Limited	\$ 997,208	\$ 576,273
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	294,079	270,518
Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	158,856	232,904
	<u>\$ 1,450,143</u>	<u>\$ 1,079,695</u>

G. Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	<u>\$ 46,314</u>	<u>\$ 36,845</u>

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

Pledged assets	Book value		Purpose
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
Investment property	\$ 2,945	\$ 3,023	Short-term borrowings
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as 'other non-current assets')	10,000	10,000	Court deposits
	<u>\$ 12,945</u>	<u>\$ 13,023</u>	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

As of December 31, 2020, other significant commitments were as follows:

As a requirement for the release of imported goods before duty and customs clearance, the Company has applied for customs guarantee with certain banks in the amount of \$20,000.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

The distribution of 2020 earnings was resolved by the Company's Board of Directors on March 22, 2021. Refer to Note 6(16) for more details.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital risk management

The Company's main objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal credit ranking and capital ratio to support the operations and to maximize stockholders' equity. Refer to the parent company only balance sheet of each period for related liabilities and capital ratio.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 14,626	\$ 32,196
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Designation of equity instrument	\$ 904,967	\$ 713,542
Financial assets at amortised cost/receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 562,899	\$ 465,932
Notes receivable	11,770	9,313
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	5,498,594	4,143,698
Other receivables (including related parties)	322,263	293,792
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as 'other non-current assets')	43,337	42,338
	<u>\$ 6,438,863</u>	<u>\$ 4,955,073</u>
	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 6,381,379	\$ 3,949,484
Short-term notes and bills payable	549,506	499,481
Notes payable	2,496	3,664
Accounts payable (including related parties)	2,551,338	1,775,670
Other accounts payable	250,499	162,485
Guarantee deposits received (shown as 'other non-current assets')	3,139	3,187
	<u>\$ 9,738,357</u>	<u>\$ 6,393,971</u>
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 760</u>	<u>\$ 994</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

- (a) The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's entire risk management policies is to identify and analyse all the risks by examining the impact of the macroeconomics, industrial developments, market competition and the Company's business development so as to achieve the optimised risk position, to maintain adequate liquidity position and to centralise the management of all market risks.
- (b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

- i. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency, primarily with respect to the USD. Foreign exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets, liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.
- ii. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations. The information on assets, liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and market risk whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

December 31, 2020							
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Sensitivity analysis						
	Foreign currency amount	Exchange rate	Book value	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income	
	(In thousands)		(In thousands of NTD)				
<u>Financial assets</u>							
<u>Monetary items</u>							
USD	\$	199,209	28.43	\$ 5,663,512	1%	\$ 56,635	\$ -
JPY		230,186	0.27	62,150	1%	622	-
HKD		836	3.64	3,034	1%	30	-
RMB		55,091	4.35	239,646	1%	2,396	-
<u>Investments accounted for using equity method</u>							
USD	\$	84,790	28.48	\$ 2,414,819	-	-	-
HKD		9,075	3.67	33,317	-	-	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>							
<u>Monetary items</u>							
USD	\$	281,890	28.53	\$ 8,042,322	1%	\$ 80,423	\$ -
JPY		53,597	0.28	15,007	1%	150	-
HKD		468	3.70	1,732	1%	17	-

December 31, 2019							
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Sensitivity analysis						
	Foreign currency amount	Exchange	Book value	Effect on			
	(In thousands)	rate	(In thousands of NTD)	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	other comprehensive income	
<u>Financial assets</u>							
<u>Monetary items</u>							
USD	\$ 142,763	29.93	\$ 4,727,897	1%	\$ 42,729	\$ -	
JPY	181,021	0.27	48,876	1%	489	-	
RMB	54,037	4.28	231,278	1%	2,313	-	
<u>Investments accounted for using equity method</u>							
USD	\$ 72,970	29.98	\$ 2,187,631	-	-	-	
HKD	7,751	3.85	29,836	-	-	-	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>							
<u>Monetary items</u>							
USD	\$ 148,837	30.03	\$ 4,469,575	1%	\$ 44,696	\$ -	
JPY	135,897	0.28	38,051	1%	381	-	

iii. The total exchange gain, including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, amounted to \$98,148 and \$35,905, respectively.

(b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. According to the Company's credit policy, the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their clients. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Credit risk arises from credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.
- ii. The Company adopts the following assumptions to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:
 - (i) If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.
 - (ii) If any external credit rating agency rates these bonds as investment grade, the credit risk of these financial assets is low.
- iii. The default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 60 days.
- iv. The Company classifies customer's accounts receivable in accordance with the credit rating of the customer. The Company applies the modified approach using a provision matrix to estimate the expected credit loss.
- v. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be

recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Group will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights.

- vi. The Company used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. Please refer to Note 6(4) for details of the provision matrix and movements in loss allowance for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Company and aggregated by Group treasury. Group treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets.
- ii. Except for those listed in the table below, the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities will expire within 1 year. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the cash flows within 1 year of short-term borrowings, short-term notes and bills payable, notes payable, accounts payable (including related parties) and other payables are undiscounted and are in agreement with the balance of each account in the balance sheet.

		Between 2	
December 31, 2020	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>and 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>			
Lease liabilities	\$ <u>413</u>	\$ <u>356</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

		Between 2	
December 31, 2019	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>and 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>			
Lease liabilities	\$ <u>878</u>	\$ <u>123</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

- iii. The Company does not expect the timing of occurrence of the cash flows estimated through the maturity date analysis will be significantly earlier, nor expect the actual cash flow amount will be significantly different.

(3) Fair value information

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

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. An active market refers to a market in which

transactions for an asset or liability take place with enough frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Company's investment in listed stocks and OTC stocks is included in Level 1.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Company's investment in equity investment without active market is included in Level 3.

B. Financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value

(a) The related information on financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities are as follows:

December 31, 2020	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed stocks	\$ 14,626	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,626
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Listed stocks	858,283	-	-	858,283
Emerging stocks	573	-	-	573
Unlisted stocks	-	-	46,111	46,111
	<u>\$ 873,482</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 46,111</u>	<u>\$ 919,593</u>

December 31, 2019	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed stocks	\$ 32,196	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,196
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Listed stocks	666,941	-	-	666,941
Emerging stocks	490	-	-	490
Unlisted stocks	-	-	46,111	46,111
	<u>\$ 699,627</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 46,111</u>	<u>\$ 745,738</u>

(b) The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:

- i. For the instruments the Company used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1), the Company uses the closing price as market quoted price.

- ii. Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the parent company only balance sheet date.
 - iii. The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the Company's financial and non-financial instruments. Therefore, the estimated value derived using valuation model is adjusted accordingly with additional inputs, for example, model risk or liquidity risk etc. In accordance with the Company's management policies and relevant control procedures relating to the valuation models used for fair value measurement, management believes adjustment to valuation is necessary in order to reasonably represent the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments at the parent company only balance sheet. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.
 - iv. The Group considers adjustments for credit risks to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments to reflect credit risk of the counterparty and the Group's credit quality.
- C. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.
- D. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.
- E. Investment segment is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently calibrating, updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.
- F. The following is the qualitative information on significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	Fair value at December 31, 2020	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	\$ <u>46,111</u>	Net asset value	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

	Fair value at December 31, 2019	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	\$ 27,500	Most recent non-active market price	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Unlisted shares	18,611	Net asset value	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	<u>\$ 46,111</u>				

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: Please refer to table 1.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Please refer to table 2.
- C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 3.
- D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
- E. Acquisition of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- F. Disposal of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 4.
- H. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 5.
- I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: None.
- J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 6.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Please refer to table 7.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

- A. Basic information: Please refer to table 8.
- B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to Notes (1) A, B and J.

(4) Major shareholders information

The Company has no shareholders with a shareholding ratio above 5%.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

None.

Zenitron Corporation
Loans to others
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account (Note 2)	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2020 (Note 3)	Balance at December 31, 2020 (Note 8)	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of loan (Note 4)	Amount of transactions with the borrower (Note 5)	Reason for short- term financing (Note 6)	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party (Note 7)	Ceiling on total loans granted (Note 7)	Footnote
0	Zenitron Coporation	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	\$ 749,450	\$ 609,280	\$ 217,600	2.50%	2	\$ -	Operating capital	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 1,920,623	\$ 1,920,623	
1	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	87,600	87,600	-	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	652,676	652,676	
1	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	262,800	262,800	109,500	2.50%	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	652,676	652,676	
2	Shanghai Zenitron Electronic Trading Co., Ltd	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	52,560	52,560	43,800	4.35%	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	179,198	179,198	
3	Yo-Teh Investment Corporation	Raytronic Corporation	Other receivables	Yes	20,000	-	-	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	23,070	23,070	

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the loans provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

(1) The Company is '0'.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: The name of account in which the loans are recognised, such as receivables-related parties, current account with stockholders, prepayments, temporary payments, etc.

Note 3: The maximum outstanding balance of loans to others for the year.

Note 4: The nature of the loan as follows:

(1)'1' for business transaction.

(2)'2' for short-term financing.

Note 5: The amount of business transactions when nature of the loan is 1, which is the amount of business transactions occurred between the creditor and borrower in the current year.

Note 6: Purpose of loan when nature of loan is 2, for example, repayment of loan, acquisition of equipment, working capital, etc.

Note 7: Limit on loans granted to a single party and ceiling on total loans granted as prescribed in the creditor company's "Procedures for Provision of Loans", the calculation and amount are as follows:

(1) Limit on loans granted to a single party is 40% of the creditor company's net assets based on the latest financial statements.

(2) Ceiling on total loans granted is 40% of the creditor company's net assets based on the latest financial statements.

(3) Limit on loans granted between foreign companies which the Company directly or indirectly holds 100% of their voting shares is 200% of the creditor company's net assets based on the latest financial statements.

Note 8: The amounts of funds to be loaned to others which have been approved by the board of directors of a public company in accordance with Article 14, Item 1 of the "Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of

Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies" should be included in its published balance of loans to others at the end of the reporting period to reveal the risk of loaning the public company bears, even though they have not yet been appropriated.

However, this balance should exclude the loans repaid when repayments are done subsequently to reflect the risk adjustment. In addition, if the board of directors of a public company has authorized the chairman to loan funds in instalments

or in revolving within certain lines and within one year in accordance with Article 14, Item 2 of the "Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies",

the published balance of loans to others at the end of the reporting period should also include these lines of loaning approved by the board of directors, and these lines of loaning should not be excluded from this balance even though

the loans are repaid subsequently, for taking into consideration they could be loaned again thereafter.

Zenitron Corporation
Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/ guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed		Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2020 (Note 4)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2020 (Note 5)	Actual amount drawn down (Note 6)	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/guarantor company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided (Note 3)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China (Note 7)	Footnote
		Company name	Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor (Note 2)											
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	3	\$ 7,202,337	\$ 2,109,080	\$ 2,086,640	\$ 997,208	\$ -	43.46%	\$ 7,202,337	Y	N	N	
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	3	7,202,337	538,160	536,600	158,856	-	11.18%	7,202,337	Y	N	Y	
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	3	7,202,337	658,929	657,060	294,079	-	13.68%	7,202,337	Y	N	Y	
0	Zenitron Coporation	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	3	7,202,337	462,200	455,580	-	-	9.49%	7,202,337	Y	N	Y	

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

- (1) The Company is '0'.
- (2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed is classified into the following six categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

- (1) Having business relationship.
- (2) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/ guaranteed subsidiary.
- (3) The endorser/guarantor parent company and its subsidiaries jointly own more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/ guaranteed company.
- (4) The endorsed/guaranteed parent company directly or indirectly owns more than 50% voting shares of the endorser/guarantor subsidiary.
- (5) Mutual guarantee of the trade as required by the construction contract.
- (6) Due to joint venture, each shareholder provides endorsements/guarantees to the endorsed/guaranteed company in proportion to its ownership.

Note 3: The calculation for and amount of limit on endorsements/guarantees are as follows: (If any contingent loss is recognised in the financial statements, the recognised amount should be indicated)

- (1) Limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party is 150% of the Company's net assets.
- (2) Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/guarantees is 150% of the Company's net assets.

Note 4: The year-to-date maximum outstanding balance of endorsements/guarantees provided as of the reporting period.

Note 5: Once endorsement/guarantee contracts or promissory notes are signed/issued by the endorser/guarantor company to the banks, the endorser/guarantor company bears endorsement/guarantee liabilities.

And all other events involve endorsements and guarantees should be included in the balance of outstanding endorsements and guarantees.

Note 6: The actual amount of endorsements/guarantees used by the endorsed/guaranteed company.

Note 7: 'Y' for those cases of provision of endorsements/guarantees by listed parent company to subsidiary and provision by subsidiary to listed parent company, and provision to the party in Mainland China.

Zenitron Corporation
Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)
December 31, 2020

Table 3

Expressed in NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

					As of December 31, 2020				
Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	General ledger account	Number of shares (Share/Unit)	Book value (Note 3)	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote (Note 4)	
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Tong Yang Industry Co., Ltd.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	44,000	\$ 1,716,000	0.01	\$ 1,716,000	
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Yeong Guan Group	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	93,834	7,731,922	0.08	7,731,922	
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	TrueLight Corporation	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,000	311,850	0.01	311,850	
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Cyber Power Systems, Inc.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,000	1,420,800	0.02	1,420,800	
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	LuxNet Corporation	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,291	439,042	0.01	439,042	
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Casetek Holdings Limited	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	34,439	3,006,525	0.01	3,006,525	
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	ADLINK TECHNOLOGY INC.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,537,592	858,283,333	6.22	858,283,333	
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Orient Pharma Co., Ltd.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	39,462	572,988	0.02	572,988	
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	NU INC.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,136,364	8,610,838	7.89	8,610,838	
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	Quadlink Technology Inc.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	500,000	10,000,000	3.62	10,000,000	
Zenitron Corporation	Stock	MEAN WELL ENTERPRISES CO., LTD.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	100,000	27,500,000	0.07	27,500,000	
Raytronic Corporation	Stock	Yeong Guan Group	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	51,087	4,209,569	0.05	4,209,569	
Raytronic Corporation	Stock	ICHIA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	165,000	3,052,500	0.05	3,052,500	
Raytronic Corporation	Stock	Orient Pharma Co., Ltd.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17,454	253,432	0.01	253,432	
Yo-Teh Investment Corporation	Stock	Tong Yang Industry Co., Ltd.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20,000	780,000	0.00	780,000	
Yo-Teh Investment Corporation	Stock	WISECHIP SEMICONDUCTOR INC.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	58,103	2,385,128	0.13	2,385,128	
Supertronic International Corp	Stock	Capital Investment Development Corp.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,000,000	49,783,496	3.57	49,783,496	

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities within the scope of IFRS 9 'Financial instruments'.

Note 2: Leave the column blank if the issuer of marketable securities is non-related party.

Note 3: Fill in the amount after adjusted at fair value and deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities measured at fair value; fill in the acquisition cost or amortised cost deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities not measured at fair value.

Note 4: The number of shares of securities and their amounts pledged as security or pledged for loans and their restrictions on use under some agreements should be stated in the footnote if the securities presented herein have such conditions.

Table 4

Zenitron Corporation
Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NTS100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
Year ended December 31, 2020

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty (Note 2)	Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions (Note 1)			Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Footnote (Note 3)
			Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	1	Sales	(\$ 7,259,607)	(36)	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30~120 days after monthly billings for third parties	\$ 1,065,084	19		
Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron Coporation	2	Purchases	7,259,607	40	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10~75 days after monthly billings for third parties	(1,065,084)	(39)		
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	1	Sales	(402,271)	(2)	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30~120 days after monthly billings for third parties	48,040	1		
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Zenitron Coporation	2	Purchases	402,271	33	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10~75 days after monthly billings for third parties	(48,040)	(27)		
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	1	Sales	(212,346)	(1)	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30~120 days after monthly billings for third parties	28,009	1		
Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	Zenitron Coporation	2	Purchases	212,346	25	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10~75 days after monthly billings for third parties	(28,009)	(31)		
Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	(526,494)	(3)	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30~120 days after monthly billings for third parties	52,296	1		
Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (HK) Limited	3	Purchases	526,494	63	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10~75 days after monthly billings for third parties	(52,296)	(57)		
Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	(565,070)	(3)	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30~120 days after monthly billings for third parties	62,580	2		
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (HK) Limited	3	Purchases	565,070	46	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10~75 days after monthly billings for third parties	(62,580)	(35)		
Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron Coporation	2	Sales	(242,132)	(1)	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Selling price is based on initial cost plus necessary profit	Approximately 30~120 days after monthly billings for third parties	25,170	1		
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	1	Purchases	242,132	1	Approximately 60~90 days after monthly billings	Approximately the same as the normal price	Approximately 10~75 days after monthly billings for third parties	(25,170)	(1)		

Note 1: If terms of related-party transactions are different from third-party transactions, explain the differences and reasons in the 'Unit price' and 'Credit term' columns.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

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

Note 3: In case related-party transaction terms involve advance receipts (prepayments) transactions, explain in the footnote the reasons, contractual provisions, related amounts, and differences in types of transactions compared to third-party transactions.

Note 4: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company. In the case that shares were issued with no par value or a par value other than NTS10 per share, the 20 % of paid-in capital shall be replaced by 10% of equity attributable to owners of the parent in the calculation.

Zenitron Corporation
Receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty (Note 2)	Balance as at	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
			December 31, 2020		Amount	Action taken		
			(Note 1)					
<u>Accounts receivable</u>								
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	1	\$ 1,065,084	9.56	\$ -	-	\$ 503,313	\$ -
<u>Other receivables</u>								
Zenitron Coporation	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	1	217,600	-	-	-	-	-
ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	3	109,371	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: Fill in separately the balances of accounts receivable-related parties, notes receivable-related parties, other receivables-related parties....

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to

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

Note 3: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company. In the case that shares were issued with no par value or a par value other than NT\$10 per share, the 20 % of paid-in capital shall be replaced by 10% of equity attributable to owners of the parent in the calculation.

Zenitron Corporation
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	1	Sales	\$ 7,259,607	Selling price has no obvious difference from the third parties	21
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	1	Accounts receivable	1,065,084	60~90 days after monthly billings	6
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	1	Sales	402,271	Selling price has no obvious difference from the third parties	1
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	48,040	60~90 days after monthly billings	0
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	1	Sales	212,346	Selling price has no obvious difference from the third parties	1
0	Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	28,009	60~90 days after monthly billings	0
0	Zenitron Coporation	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	1	Other receivables	217,600	In accordance with mutual agreements	1
1	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron Coporation	2	Sales	242,132	Selling price has no obvious difference from the third parties	1
1	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron Coporation	2	Accounts receivable	25,170	60~90 days after monthly billings	0
1	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	526,494	Selling price has no obvious difference from the third parties	2
1	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts receivable	52,296	60~90 days after monthly billings	0
1	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	565,070	Selling price has no obvious difference from the third parties	2
1	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts receivable	62,580	60~90 days after monthly billings	0
2	ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables	109,371	In accordance with mutual agreements	1

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:

(1) Parent company is '0'.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: The Company may decide to disclose or not to disclose transaction details in this table based on the Materiality Principle.

Zenitron Corporation
Information on investees
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2020			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2020 (Note 2(2))	Investment income recognised by the Company for the year ended	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2020	Balance as at December 31, 2019	Number of shares (in thousand)	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Zenitron Coporation	Raytronic Corporation	Taiwan	Trading of electronic components and assembly	\$ 55,854	\$ 55,854	1,520	100.00	\$ 30,475	\$ 2,321	\$ 2,321	Subsidiary
Zenitron Coporation	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Trading of electronic components and assembly	2,008	2,008	510	1.47	33,316	302,614	4,448	Second-tier subsidiary
Zenitron Coporation	Supertronic International Corp.	B. V. I.	Reinvested holding company	618,023	618,023	18,704	100.00	2,414,819	301,241	301,241	Subsidiary
Zenitron Coporation	Yo-Teh Investment Corporation	Taiwan	Reinvested holding company	84,167	185,000	7,700	100.00	57,676	47,832	47,832	Subsidiary
Supertronic International Corp.	Zenitron (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Trading of electronic components and assembly	471,639	471,639	34,272	98.53	2,233,123	302,614	298,166	Subsidiary
Supertronic International Corp.	Zenicom (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Trading of electronic components and assembly	92,780	92,780	23,800	100.00	87,490	348	348	Subsidiary

Note 1: If a public company is equipped with an overseas holding company and takes consolidated financial report as the main financial report according to the local law rules, it can only disclose the information of the overseas holding company about the disclosure of related overseas investee information.

Note 2: If situation does not belong to Note 1, fill in the columns according to the following regulations:

- (1) The columns of 'Investee', 'Location', 'Main business activities', 'Initial investment amount' and 'Shares held as at December 31, 2020' should fill orderly in the Company's (public company's) information on investees and every directly or indirectly controlled investee's investment information, and note the relationship between the Company (public company) and its investee each (ex. direct subsidiary or indirect subsidiary) in the 'footnote' column.
- (2) The 'Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2020' column should fill in amount of net profit (loss) of the investee for this period.
- (3) The 'Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020' column should fill in the Company (public company) recognised investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary and recognised investment income (loss) of its investee accounted for under the equity method for this period. When filling in recognised investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary, the Company (public company) should confirm that direct subsidiary's net profit (loss) for this period has included its investment income (loss) which shall be recognised by regulations.

Zenitron Corporation
Information on investments in Mainland China
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2020			Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Net income (loss) of investee for the year ended December 31, 2020	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	Footnote
				Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2020	Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Trading of electronic components and assembly	\$ 157,730	(2)	\$ 97,270	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 97,270	\$ 16,589	100.00	\$ 16,589	\$ 181,056	\$ -	
ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Selling computer memory equipment and related components and providing technical support	116,601	(2)	116,601	-	-	116,601	48,087	100.00	48,087	326,338	-	
Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	Trading of electronic components and assembly	93,080	(2)	32,620	-	-	32,620	14,044	100.00	14,044	68,438	-	
Shanghai Zenitron Electronic Trading Co., Ltd.	Trading of electronic components and assembly	94,760	(2)	-	-	-	-	524	100.00	524	89,599	-	
Company name		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2020		Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)		Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA							
Zenitron Corporation		\$	246,491	\$	443,484	\$	2,880,935						

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

- (1) Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.
- (2) Through investing in Zenitron (HK) Limited, an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.
- (3) Others

Note 2: Basis for investment income (loss) recognition is the financial statements that are audited and attested by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.

Note 3: The numbers in this table are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars.

ZENITRON CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Statement 1

Item	Description					Amount
Cash on hand and revolving funds						\$ 192
Cash in banks						
Checking accounts						47,355
Demand deposits - NTD						224,981
Demand deposits - foreign currency	USD	8,037	thousand	Exchange rate	28.43	228,487
	JPY	136,323	thousand	Exchange rate	0.27	37,394
	HKD	641	thousand	Exchange rate	3.64	2,335
	RMB	5,091	thousand	Exchange rate	4.35	22,155
						<u>\$ 562,899</u>

ZENITRON CORPORATION
CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Statement 2

Name of Financial Instrument	Description	Shares in thousands/thousand units	Face Value	Total Amount	Interest Rate	Cost	Fair Value		Note
							Unit Price (in dollars)	Total Amount	
Listed stocks	ADLINK TECHNOLOGY INC.	13,538	\$ 10	\$ 858,283	-	\$ 347,990	\$ 63.40	\$ 858,283	
Emerging stocks	Orient Pharma Co., Ltd.	39	10	573	-	<u>2,462</u>	14.52	<u>573</u>	
						<u>\$ 350,452</u>		<u>\$ 858,856</u>	

ZENITRON CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Statement 3

Client Name	Amount	Note
<u>Non-related parties</u>		
Company A	\$ 720,577	
Others		Balance of each client has not exceeded 5% of total account balance
	<u>3,707,440</u>	
	4,428,017	
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(70,556)	
	<u>\$ 4,357,461</u>	

ZENITRON CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Statement 4

Item	Amount		Note
	Cost	Net Realizable Value	
Merchandise	\$ 4,175,374	\$ 3,950,627	
Inventory in transit	346,610	346,610	
	4,521,984	<u>\$ 4,297,237</u>	
Less: Allowance for market value decline and loss on obsolete and slow-moving inventories	(224,747)		
	<u>\$ 4,297,237</u>		

ZENITRON CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Statement 5

Name of Investee										Market Value or Net			
	Beginning Balance		Addition		Decrease		Ending Balance			Assets Value			
	Shares		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Percentage of					
	(in thousands)	Amount	(in thousands)	(Note 1)	(in thousands)	(Note 2)	(in thousands)	Ownership	Amount	Unit Price	Total Amount	Collateral	Note
Supertronic International Corp.	18,704	\$ 2,187,631	-	\$ 227,188	-	\$ -	18,704	100%	\$ 2,414,819	\$ 129.11	\$ 2,414,819	None	
Zenitron (HK) Limited	510	29,836	-	3,480	-	-	510	1.47%	33,316	65.33	33,316	"	
Yo-Teh Investment Corporation	17,783	111,749	-	47,832	(10,083)	(101,905)	7,700	100%	57,676	7.49	57,676	"	
Raytronic Corporation	1,520	28,154	-	2,321	-	-	1,520	100%	30,475	20.00	30,475	"	
		<u>\$ 2,357,370</u>		<u>\$ 280,821</u>		<u>(\$ 101,905)</u>			<u>\$ 2,536,286</u>		<u>\$ 2,536,286</u>		

Note 1: It included exchange differences on translation of financial statements and share of profit or loss or other comprehensive income of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method.

Note 2: It referred to cash dividends distributed by the subsidiaries and proceeds from capital reduction.

ZENITRON CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

STATEMENT 6

Creditor	Description	Ending Balance	Contract Period	Range of Interest Rate	Credit Line	Collateral	Note
Hua Nan Bank	Unsecured borrowings	\$ 730,530	2020/10/13~2021/03/10	Note	\$ 1,200,000	Note 8	Undrawn secured borrowing facilities
Bank SinoPac	"	567,535	2020/12/10~2021/01/25	"	750,000	None	"
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	"	542,070	2020/09/15~2021/03/21	"	800,000	"	"
Taiwan Business Bank	"	456,480	2020/09/30~2021/04/27	"	512,000	"	"
Yuantan Bank	"	450,000	2020/12/04~2021/03/26	"	600,000	"	"
Land Bank of Taiwan	"	388,193	2020/09/30~2021/06/11	"	400,000	"	"
Cathay United Bank	"	342,360	2020/12/25~2021/01/25	"	360,000	"	"
SCSB	"	340,628	2020/08/14~2021/06/08	"	360,000	"	"
Bank of Taiwan	"	318,147	2020/11/17~2021/03/17	"	500,000	"	"
Mega International Commercial Bank	"	283,703	2020/12/30~2021/03/30	"	600,000	"	"
Taichung Commercial Bank	"	274,765	2020/10/12~2021/05/14	"	400,000	"	"
Taipei Fubon Bank	"	244,282	2020/10/20~2021/06/08	"	330,000	"	"
E.SUN Bank	"	234,629	2020/11/26~2021/06/18	"	500,000	"	"
Bank of Panhsin	"	227,355	2020/10/08~2021/06/08	"	300,000	"	"
Taishin Bank	"	223,319	2020/09/21~2021/03/19	"	400,000	"	"
Shin Kong Bank	"	185,445	2020/12/30~2021/06/28	"	200,000	"	"
Jih Sun Bank	"	150,000	2020/11/16~2021/02/05	"	300,000	"	"
Bank of Kaohsiung	"	150,000	2020/12/07~2021/03/30	"	300,000	"	"
First Commercial Bank	"	127,653	2020/11/20~2021/05/19	"	700,000	"	"
EnTie Bank	"	100,000	2020/10/14~2021/01/12	"	300,000	"	"
Far Eastern International Bank	"	44,285	2020/10/22~2021/02/19	"	500,000	"	"
		<u>\$ 6,381,379</u>					

Note: Range of interest rate of the Company's borrowings was 0.64%~1.21%.

ZENITRON CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Statement 7

<u>Supplier Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
<u>Non-related parties</u>			
Company A		\$ 752,075	
Company B		583,386	
Company C		320,379	
Company D		147,412	
Company E		141,438	
			Balance of each client has
			not exceeded 5% of total
Others		561,954	account balance
		<u>\$ 2,506,644</u>	

ZENITRON CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Statement 8

Item	Volume (in thousands)	Amount	Note
Sales revenue			
Memory cards	38,140	\$ 8,779,188	
Linear integrated circuit	471,651	3,043,065	
Digital integrated circuit	134,859	2,377,501	
Power field effect transistors	797,673	1,706,660	
Logic integrated circuit	47,101	1,253,233	
Module	1,416	473,524	
Others	2,393,572	2,495,034	
Net operating revenue		<u>\$ 20,128,205</u>	

ZENITRON CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Statement 9

Item	Amount
Beginning inventory	\$ 2,596,446
Add: Net purchases for the year	21,378,823
Processing fees	10,764
Less: Ending inventory	(4,521,984)
Obsolete and slow-moving inventory sold	(41,703)
Transferred to operating expenses	(5,587)
Cost of goods sold	19,416,759
Loss on decline in market value	62,966
	<u>\$ 19,479,725</u>

ZENITRON CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Statement 10

Item	Selling	Administrative	Total	Note
Wages and salaries	\$ 251,859	\$ 102,839	\$ 354,698	
Export (customs) expense	47,457	-	47,457	
Depreciation expense	2,319	12,063	14,382	
Other expenses	120,350	89,272	209,622	
	<u>\$ 421,985</u>	<u>\$ 204,174</u>	<u>\$ 626,159</u>	Balance of each account has not exceeded 5% of total account balance

(VI) If the Company and Its Affiliates Encounter Any Financial Difficulties in the Past Year and as of the Date of Publication of the Annual Report, the Impact on the Company's Financial Status Shall Be Listed : None.

VII. Review of Financial Conditions, Financial Performance, and Risk Management

(I) Financial status (consolidated)-Adopt International Financial Reporting Standards:

Unit: NT\$1,000

Item \ Year	2020	2019	Difference		
			Amount	%	Explanation
Current assets	18,490,142	13,493,379	4,996,763	37.03	1
Non-current assets	800,035	733,721	66,314	9.04	
Total assets	19,290,177	14,227,100	5,063,077	35.59	1
Current liabilities	14,243,165	9,633,359	4,609,806	47.85	2
Non-current liabilities	245,454	188,033	57,421	30.54	3
Total liabilities	14,488,619	9,821,392	4,667,227	47.52	2
Capital stock	2,138,249	2,138,249	0	-	
Capital surplus	958,734	965,034	(6,300)	(0.65)	
Retained earnings	1,361,862	1,085,221	276,641	25.49	4
Other interests	342,713	217,204	125,509	57.78	5
Non-controlling interests	-	-	0	-	
Total shareholders' equity	4,801,558	4,405,708	395,850	8.98	

Explanation:

Analysis of the change in the percentage of increase or decrease in the last two years (those with an increase or decrease of less than 20% are exempt from analysis)

1. Current assets are due to the increase in accounts receivable as a result of the growth in results for the period and the increase in inventories as a result of stocking up on demand from related customers.
2. Current liabilities are due to the increase in short-term loans and payables as a result of the increase in imports during the period.
3. Non-current liabilities are due to the increase in lease liabilities - non-current.
4. The retained earnings are due to the increase in net income for the period.
5. Other equity is due to the effect of valuation gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(II) Financial performance: Adopt International Financial Reporting Standards:

Unit:NT\$1,000

Item \ Year	2020	2019	Increase (decrease) Amount	Changes ratio (%)	Change Anal ysis Expl anati on
Operating revenues	34,401,169	26,992,869	7,408,300	27.45	1
Operating costs	(32,779,983)	(25,509,080)	(7,270,903)	28.50	1
Gross profit	1,621,186	1,483,789	137,397	9.26	
Operating expenses	(1,194,209)	(1,098,220)	(95,989)	8.74	
Operating profit	426,977	385,569	41,408	10.74	
Non-operating income and expenses					
Other income	80,725	81,765	(1,040)	(1.27)	
Other gains and losses	169,516	33,320	136,196	408.75	2
Financial costs	(122,162)	(193,227)	71,065	(36.78)	3
Net income before income tax	555,056	307,427	247,629	80.55	1
Total income tax expense	(83,031)	(76,846)	(6,185)	8.05	
Net income	472,025	230,581	241,444	104.71	1
Explanation: Analysis of the change in the percentage of increase or decrease in the last two years (those with an increase or decrease of less than 20% are exempt from analysis) 1. Operating revenues, operating costs, net income before tax and net income for the year increased compared to the previous period due to the growth of our major customers. 2. The net exchange gain for the period was higher than the previous period due to the effect of exchange rates; the gain on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss was higher than the previous period. 3. Finance costs decreased during the period due to lower interest rates on borrowings.					

(II) The expected sales volume and its basis, the possible impact on the Company's future financial operations and the plan to respond:

The Company's main products are various electronic parts and components. Due to the wide variety of products and the significant difference in unit price of each product, it is not appropriate to use sales volume as the basis for measurement. On the business side, the Company will provide higher value-added services to its customers, increase its distribution of new product lines, increase its sales and customer penetration in Mainland China, and leverage its own strengths and information to increase its market share and create maximum value for the Company and its shareholders.

V. Re-investment policy, major reason for profit/loss of the last year, improvement plan and the investment plan for the coming year:

Explanation	Carrying amount	Policy	Investment profit or loss	Major reason for profit or loss	Improvement plan	Other investment plans in the future
RAYTRONIC CORPORATION	30,475	Long-term equity investment	2,321	Valuation Gain on the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and profitable business expansion	Not applicable	Adjustment for subsidiary development
Cordial Investment Corporation	57,676	Long-term equity investment	47,832	Disposal of profit on the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Not applicable	Adjustment for subsidiary development
SUPERTRONIC INTERNATIONAL CORP.	2,414,819	Long-term equity investment	301,241	Profit from transfer of investment in ZENITRON (H.K) LIMITED	Not applicable	Moderate adjustment to operating scale expansion
Zenicom (HK) Limited	87,490	Long-term equity investment through SUPERTRONIC INTERNATIONAL CORP.	348	Ceaseless business expansion	Not applicable	Adjustment for subsidiary development
Zenitron (HK) Limited	2,266,439	Long-term equity investment	302,614	Profit for the period from continued business expansion	Not applicable	Adjustment for subsidiary development
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	181,056	Long-term equity investment through Zenitron (HK) Limited	16,589	Profit for the period from continued business expansion	Not applicable	Adjustment for subsidiary development
ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	326,338	Long-term equity investment through Zenitron (HK) Limited	48,087	Profit for the period from continued business expansion	Not applicable	Adjustment for subsidiary development
Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	68,438	Long-term equity investment through Zenitron (HK) Limited	14,044	Continued Business Expansion	Not applicable	Adjustment for subsidiary development
Shanghai Zenitron Electronic Trading Co., Ltd.	89,599	Long-term equity investment through Zenitron (HK) Limited	524	Continued Business Expansion	Not applicable	Adjustment for subsidiary development

(VI) Analysis and Assessment on Risk Matters:

(1) Effects of Changes in Interest Rates, Foreign Exchange Rates and Inflation on Corporate Finance, and Future Response Measures:

1. The Company's bank borrowings are mainly due to the capital requirements arising from operating cycles. An increase in market interest rates will have an adverse effect on the Company's profit and loss. The Company will evaluate the trend of interest rates from time to time and reduce the impact of interest expenses on the Company through financing instruments and working capital management.
2. Most of our sales and purchase orders are quoted on a U.S. dollar basis, which has a significant hedging effect and does not cause significant operational disruptions due to exchange rate issues.
3. The Company has a dedicated risk control unit to observe and analyze the changes and

trends of exchange rates on a long-term basis, and to ensure appropriate hedging of changes in the Company's foreign currency positions.

4. Inflation in recent years is still within the expected range, and the Company's product market price changes are more flexible, so it is not yet affected by this factor too much.

- (2) Policies, Main Causes of Gain or Loss and Future Response Measures with Respect to High-risk, High-leveraged Investments, Lending or Endorsement Guarantees, and Derivatives Transactions:

The Company adopts a conservative financial policy and does not engage in high-risk investments, except for hedging exchange rate operations and conservative fixed-income investments. Ltd.

- (3) Future Research & Development Projects and Corresponding Budget: The company is a professional technology integrated marketing channel, so it is not applicable.

Our main core business is the electronic marketing channel business, providing technical support for customers' inventory, marketing and total solutions, etc. We have a number of FAE staff to provide original technical services, consultation and total solutions for different customers, and we have a good grasp of the support and progress of such cases. In the future, we expect to continue to invest and expand our technical services to our customers, and to move towards the technical level of product integration, so that we can enhance our professional technology and become a professional technical integration marketing channel provider.

- (4) Effects and Response to Changes in Domestic and Foreign Policies and Regulations Relating to Corporate Finance and Sales: None.

- (5) Effects of and Response to Changes in Technology and the Industry Relating to Corporate Finance and Sales :

With the advancement of information product application technology, consumers' willingness to replace their products is accelerated, and the Company's agent lines are all international manufacturers, which have considerable influence on the development and leadership of technical products. In short, technological changes and enhancements have had a positive impact on the Company's operations and competitiveness. In addition, in response to the impact and challenges of such technology, the Company continues to seek out advanced technology partnerships to support its future growth.

- (6) The Impact of Changes in Corporate Image on Corporate Risk Management, and the Company's Response Measures: None.

- (7) Expected Benefits from, Risks Relating to and Response to Merger and Acquisition Plans: None.

- (8) Expected Benefits from, Risks Relating to and Response to Factory Expansion Plans: Not applicable.

- (9) Risks Relating to and Response to Excessive Concentration of Purchasing Sources and Excessive Customer Concentration: None.

- (10) Effects of, Risks Relating to and Response to Large Share Transfers or Changes in Shareholdings by Directors, Supervisors, or Shareholders with Shareholdings of over 10%: None.

- (11) Effects of, Risks Relating to and Response to the Changes in Management Rights: None.

- (12) For the contentious or non-contentious events, it shall list the directors, general manager, substantial person in charge, and shareholders with more than 10% shareholding, as well as the major contentious and non continuous events or administrative litigation event related to the affiliates currently or in the past according to the judgment. For those that the result might show substantial influence on the shareholder's equity or price of securities, it shall disclose its fact, target amount, start date of litigation, major involved parties and handling situation until the date of using the annual report: None.

- (13) Information Security Protection and Countermeasures

Our company attaches great importance to information security, and the Information Technology Division is responsible for establishing a strict information security process mechanism, including information security testing, crisis management, and improvement of information security quality, etc. In addition to the complete network and computer

security protection that has been established, we have also set up a complete audit and education training for employees' computer operation behavior and conducted information security drills. The company also continues to enhance information security equipment to strengthen the defense ability of external attacks.

For the most recent year and as of the date of the annual report, the Company had no material information security incidents affecting its operations.

(14) Other major risks and countermeasures: None

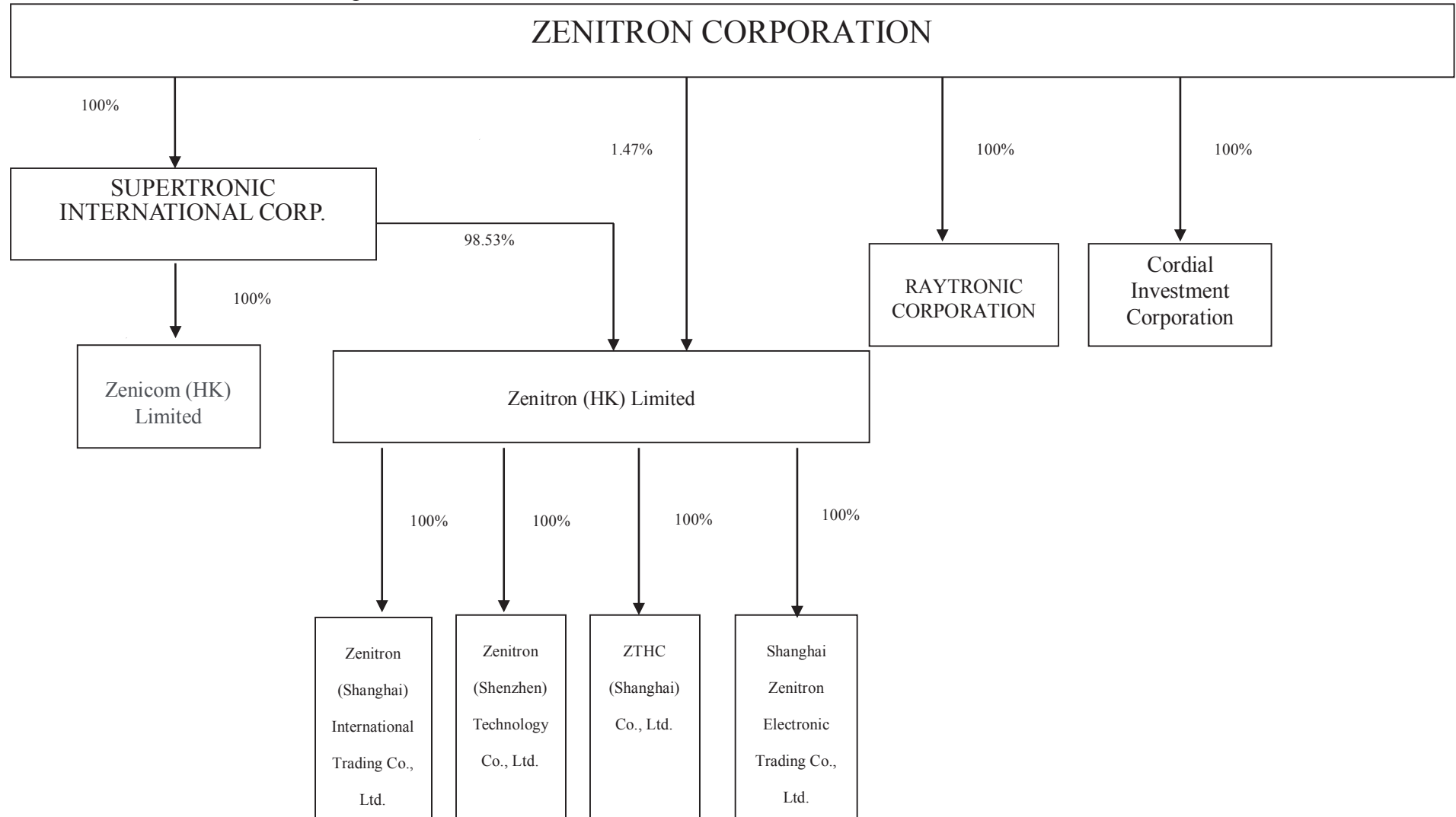
VI. Other important matters: None.

VIII. Special Disclosure

(I) Summary of Affiliated Companies

(1) Consolidated Business Reports of Affiliated Companies:

1. Overview of Affiliated Companies:



2. Profile of each Affiliated Companies:

Name of the Company	Date of Incorporation	Address	Paid-in Capital	Major Business Items
RAYTRONIC CORPORATION	Dec. 21, 1988	4F, No. 8, Lane 250, Xinhua 2nd Road, Neihu District, Taipei, Taiwan	\$15,200,000	Trading of electronic parts and components
Cordial Investment Corporation	Jan. 09, 2003	3F, No. 2, Lane 47, Ming Yuan St., Sanchong District, New Taipei City	\$77,000,000	Holding company for transfer of investment
SUPERTRONIC INTERNATIONAL CORP.	Sep. 01, 2001	AKARA BUILDING 24 DE CASTRO STREET, WICKHAMS CAY I. ROAD TOWN, TORTOLA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	USD18,703,758.59 (Note 1) The exchange rate at the reporting date was approximately 28.48	Holding company for transfer of investment
Zenicom (HK) Limited	Jul. 06, 2017	Room.6C Goldlion Holdings Centre, 13-15 Yuen Shun Circuit, Siu Lek Yuen, Shatin Hong Kong	USD3,049,991.67 (Note 1) The exchange rate at the reporting date was approximately 28.48	Trading of electronic parts and components
Zenitron (HK) Limited	Jun. 16, 1998	2B, Goldilocks Group Centre, 13-15 Yuen Yuen Shun Wai, Siu Lek Yuen, Shatin, Hong Kong	HK\$34,782,648 (Note 1) The exchange rate at the reporting date was approximately 3.67	Trading of electronic parts and components
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Sep. 12, 2002	Room 907B, No.55 Cili Road, Shanghai Free Trade Pilot Zone	USD5,000,000 (Note 1) The exchange rate at the reporting date was approximately 28.48	Trading of electronic parts and components
ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Jul. 09, 2003	Room 2517, No.28 Ga Feng Road, Shanghai Free Trade Pilot Zone	USD3,550,000 (Note 1) The exchange rate at the reporting date was approximately 28.48	Sales of computer memory devices, technical support and sales of related parts
Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	Jun. 22, 2006	10A, 10F, 9A2, Shenzhen Bay Technology Eco Park, Baishi Road, Yuehai Street, Nanshan District, Shenzhen	USD3,000,000 (Note 1) The exchange rate at the reporting date was approximately 28.48	Trading of electronic parts and components
Shanghai Zenitron Electronic Trading Co., Ltd.	Aug. 9, 2010	Room 401, 4F, No.39 Building, No.333 Qinjiang Road, Caohejing Development Zone, Xuhui District, Shanghai	USD3,000,000 (Note 1) The exchange rate at the reporting date was approximately 28.48	Trading of electronic parts and components

Note 1: If the affiliated company is a foreign company, the name and address of the company may be expressed in English, the date of establishment may be expressed in A.D. date, and the amount of paid-in capital may be expressed in foreign currency (provided that the exchange rate as of the date of filing is added).

3. Information on the Directors, Supervisors and General Managers of each Affiliated Companies:

Unit:

shares

Name of the Company	Title(Note 1)	Name or representative	Shareholdings (Note 2) (Note 3)	
			Number of shares	Shareholding ratio
RAYTRONIC CORPORATION	Directors Directors Directors Supervisor	ZENITRON CORPORATION Representative: CHOU,YEOU-YIH ZENITRON CORPORATION Representative: CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN ZENITRON CORPORATION Representative: CHOU,CHUN-KUANG ZENITRON CORPORATION Representative: YEH,LU-CHANG	1,520,000	100%
Cordial Investment Corporation	Directors Directors	ZENITRON CORPORATION Representative: CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN ZENITRON CORPORATION Representative: CHOU,YEOU-YIH	7,700,000	100%
SUPERTRONIC INTERNATIONAL CORP.	Directors	ZENITRON CORPORATION Representative: CHOU,YEOU-YIH	18,703,759	100%
Zenicom (HK) Limited	Directors Directors Directors	SUPERTRONIC INTERNATIONAL CORP. Representative: CHOU,CHUN-HSIEN SUPERTRONIC INTERNATIONAL CORP. Representative: CHOU,CHUN-KUANG SUPERTRONIC INTERNATIONAL CORP. Representative: YEH,LU-CHANG	23,800,000	100%
Zenitron (HK) Limited	Directors Directors Directors	ZENITRON CORPORATION Representative: CHOU,YEOU-YIH ZENITRON CORPORATION Representative: CHOU,CHUN-KUANG ZENITRON CORPORATION Representative: CHEN,HSIN-YI	510,000	1.47.%
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	Directors Supervisor	Zenitron (HK) Limited Representative: CHOU,LI-MEI-CHEN Zenitron (HK) Limited Representative: YEH,LU-CHANG	(Note 4)	100%
ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Directors Supervisor	Zenitron (HK) Limited Representative: YEH,LU-CHANG Zenitron (HK) Limited Representative: CHEN,HSIN-YI	(Note 4)	100%
Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	Directors	Zenitron (HK) Limited Representative: CHEN,HSIN-YI	(Note 4)	100%
Shanghai Zenitron Electronic Trading Co., Ltd.	Directors Supervisor	Zenitron (HK) Limited Representative: CHEN,HSIN-YI Zenitron (HK) Limited Representative: CHOU,LI-MEI-CHEN	(Note 4)	100%

Note 1: If the affiliated company is a foreign company, the position is listed as equivalent.

Note 2: If the investee company is a limited company, please enter the number of shares and the percentage of shareholding; for others, please enter the amount of capital and the percentage of capital contribution and specify.

Note 3: If the director and supervisor is a legal entity, the relevant information of the representative should be disclosed.

Note 4: None of shares held by limited company.

4. For those who are presumed to be in a controlling or subordinate relationship pursuant to Article 369-3 of the Company Act, information on their shareholders: None.

5. The overall industry and division of labor of the affiliated companies.

(1) The business of the overall affiliated company consists mainly of the distribution of electronic parts and components and investment holding.

(2) The division of labor among the affiliates is described as follows.

a. RAYTRONIC CORPORATION is mainly engaged in the trading of electronic parts and components, and also engages in some investments.

b. Cordial Investment Corporation is mainly engaged in the business of investment.

c. SUPERTRONIC is the holding company of the Viking Islands.

d. Zenicom (HK) Limited is mainly engaged in the trading of electronic parts and

components.

- e. Zenitron (HK) Limited is mainly engaged in the sale and purchase of electronic parts and components in Hong Kong and China respectively.
- f. ZTHC (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. is mainly engaged in the sales of computer memory devices, technical support and sales of related parts for domestic sales in China.
- G. Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd., Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd. And Shanghai Zenitron Electronic Trading Co., Ltd. are mainly engaged in the business of selling and distributing electronic parts and components to enterprises in China.

6. Overview on Operations Profile of Affiliated Companies:

Dec. 31, 2020 Unit: NT\$1,000

Name of the Company	Capital	Total assets	Total liabilities	Net value	Operating revenues	Operating profit (loss)	Net income Profit or loss (after-tax)	Net earnings per share (after-tax)
RAYTRONIC CORPORATION	15,200	30,689	214	30,475	14,754	1,082	2,321	-
Cordial Investment Corporation	77,000	57,688	12	57,676	-	(88)	47,832	-
SUPERTRONIC INTERNATIONAL CORP	532,683	2,414,819	-	2,414,819	-	(85)	301,241	-
Zenicom (HK) Limited	86,864	95,947	8,457	87,490	72,604	78	348	-
Zenitron (HK) Limited	127,652	7,150,327	4,883,888	2,266,439	19,068,056	288,486	302,614	-
Zenitron (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.	142,400	754,962	573,906	181,056	1,383,299	25,990	16,589	-
ZTHC (Shanghai) Co.,Ltd.	101,104	791,463	465,125	326,338	2,314,073	62,892	48,087	-
Zenitron (Shenzhen) Technology Co., Ltd.	85,440	502,889	434,451	68,438	1,010,715	23,275	14,044	-
Shanghai Zenitron Electronic Trading Co., Ltd.	85,440	90,698	1,099	89,599	5,773	510	524	-

Note 1: If the affiliated company is a foreign company, the name and address of the company may be expressed in English, the date of establishment may be expressed in Western dollars, and the amount of paid-in capital may be expressed in foreign currency (provided that the exchange rate as of the date of filing is added).

(2) Statement for the consolidated financial statements of affiliated enterprises

ZENITRON CORPORATION

Statement for the consolidated financial statements of affiliated enterprises

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Zenitron Corporation as of and for the year 2020 (from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020), under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with the International Accounting Standard 10, "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements." In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Zenitron Corporation and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Very truly yours,

Name of the Company: ZENITRON CORPORATION

Responsible Person: CHOU, YEOU-YIH

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(3) Affiliation Reports: Not applicable

(II) Private Placement Securities during the most recent fiscal year as well as the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report: None.

(III) Holding or Disposal of the Company's Shares by Affiliated Companies during the most recent fiscal year as well as the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report: None.

(IV) Other Necessary Supplementary Notes: None.

IX. In the event of any matter which has had a significant impact on shareholders rights or the price for the securities referred to Article 36, paragraph 2, subparagraph 2 of the Securities and Exchange Act during the most recent fiscal year as well as the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report: None.