TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

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

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp. (the "Company") as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, 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 parent company only financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019 in accordance with "Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants", "Financial Supervisory Commission Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Auditing-1090360805 of February 25, 2020" and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China (ROC GAAS); and in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants" and ROC GAAS for our audit of the parent company only financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's 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 Code of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in the Republic of China (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the parent company only financial statements of the year ended December 31, 2019. 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 Company's parent company only financial statements of the current period are stated as follows:

Existence of revenues of the newly top 10 significant customers

Description

Please refer to Note 4(25) for accounting policy on recognition of revenue and Note 6(16) for details of sales revenue.

Considering that the customers' demand has changed, the Company adjusted its product type. There are changes in sales customers resulted from changes in market demand and introduction of new products. As the newly top 10 significant customers are significant to the parent company only financial statements, we consider the existence of sales revenue from the newly top 10 significant customers a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter:

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

A. Obtained the evaluation data of the newly top 10 significant customers, completed an understanding of the Company's transaction counterparties and assessed new transaction counterparties based on the internal controls.
B. Obtained detailed listing of sales revenue, performed detailed tests for the newly top 10 significant customers and verified relevant evidences including customer sales invoices, purchase orders and delivery documents.

C. Inspected contents and relevant evidences of the newly top 10 significant customers in relation to sales returns and discounts occurring subsequent to the reporting period and assessed the reasonableness of respective sales revenue recognised.

Valuation of allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description

For a description of the accounting policy on inventory valuation, please refer to Note 4(11); for accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty in relation to inventory valuation, please refer to Note 5(2); and for information on the allowance for inventory valuation losses, please refer to Note 6(6).

As of December 31, 2019, the Company's inventories and allowance for inventory valuation losses amounted to NT $641,474 thousand and NT $30,447 thousand, respectively. The Company is primarily engaged in design, processing, manufacturing and trading of TFT-LCD panels, general electronic information products and PCB surface mount packaging. In addition, the Company also manufactured made-to-order products. Most of the customers designated the Company to purchase and process materials, which were needed to manufacture the electronic products. Taking into consideration that those products have short life spans and are affected by the fluctuating market price of TFT-LCD panels, there is a higher risk of inventory losses due to market value decline or obsolescence. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The net realisable value which was used in the individual identification and valuation of allowance for inventory valuation losses, involved subjective judgment and uncertainty of estimation. The Company's inventory and allowance for inventory valuation losses are significant to financial statements, as well as being significant to the Company's subsidiaries, which is recognised as investments accounted for using equity method, we identified inventory valuation loss as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

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

A. Assessed the reasonableness of policies and procedures related to the provision of allowance for inventory valuation loses based on our understanding of the Company's operations and the characteristics of its industry.

B. Understood the Company's warehousing control procedures. Reviewed the annual physical inventory count plan and observed the annual inventory count in order to assess the effectiveness of the classification of obsolete inventory and internal control over obsolete inventory.

C. Verified whether the inventory aging report that were used to assess obsolete and slow-moving inventories was correct, including changes in inventories being classified to according inventory aging.

D. Checked the appropriateness of the estimation basis adopted by the Company for the evaluation of net realisable value, verified accuracy of inventory selling and purchase prices and recalculated and evaluated the reasonableness of allowance for inventory valuation losses.

Subsidiaries accounted for using equity method-fair value measurement of investments in unlisted stocks without active market

Description

Please refer to Note 4(12) for accounting policy on investments accounted for using equity method, and Note 6(7) for details of share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method.
Unlisted stocks without active market held by the Company's 100% held subsidiary accounted for using equity method, Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (B.V.I.) Co. Limited, were recorded in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of those financial assets was measured by external appraisers appointed by management. Assessments made by external experts includes the selection of measurement method, the market price information of comparable companies used in valuation model and the discount under the market liquidity and the specified risks. Since the fair value measurement of investments in unlisted stock without active market involved subjective judgment and uncertainty of estimation, and is significant to the Company's investments accounted for using equity method, we determined fair value measurement of investment in unlisted stock without active market as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

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

A. We understood and assessed relevant policies and valuation process on the fair value measurement of unlisted stock without active market.

B. We assessed the independence, objectivity and competence of external appraisers.

C. We assessed whether external appraisers adopted an adequate measurement method and valuation model which were commonly adopted in the same industry.

D. We assessed the reasonableness of assumptions on comparable companies and parameters setting, including the relevance and reliability of business nature and financial information between comparable companies and the companies being valued, and reviewed relevant basic data and corroborating documents.

E. We assessed the sensitivity analysis of inputs prepared by external appraisers, and confirming whether management has adequately managed the possible impact on the estimation uncertainty.

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.

Auditor’s 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 auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ROC GAAS 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 ROC GAAS, 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 auditor's 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 auditor's 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 company 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 period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

CHIU,CHAO-HSIEN LEE,HSIU-LING

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
March 20, 2020

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 report of independent accountants 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.

TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2019 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2018 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 662,988	3	$ 326,508	2
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost	6(4)	382,626	2	-	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(5)	1,072,114	6	1,030,291	5
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	7	27,173	-	3,223	-
1200	Other receivables		117,491	1	185,580	1
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	63,201	-	134,897	1
130X	Inventories	6(6)	611,027	3	475,013	2
1410	Prepayments		37,196	-	149,317	1
11XX	**Current Assets**		2,973,816	15	2,304,829	12
	Non-current assets					
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	278,171	1	-	-
1550	Investments accounted for under equity method	6(7)	14,494,563	75	14,785,943	80
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(8)	1,312,872	7	1,051,415	6
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(9)	970	-	-	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(22)	25,340	-	27,226	-
1920	Guarantee deposits paid		3,585	-	3,745	-
1990	Other non-current assets, others		319,075	2	278,126	2
15XX	**Non-current assets**		16,434,576	85	16,146,455	88
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 19,408,392	100	$ 18,451,284	100

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TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2019 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2018 AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(10)	$ 2,150,000	11	$ 2,856,437	16
2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	254	-	-	-
2150	Notes payable		4,807	-	5,028	-
2170	Accounts payable		1,766,774	9	1,119,646	6
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	22,284	-	242,050	1
2200	Other payables		396,482	2	250,148	2
2220	Other payables - related parties	7	3,041	-	602,334	3
2230	Current income tax liabilities	6(22)	159,049	1	49,683	-
2280	Current lease liabilities		976	-	-	-
2310	Advance receipts		-	-	2,089	-
2399	Other current liabilities, others		6,111	-	4,592	-
21XX	**Current Liabilities**		4,509,778	23	5,132,007	28
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(11)	1,100,000	6	500,000	3
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(22)	895,760	5	1,022,901	5
2640	Net defined benefit liability, non-current	6(12)	64,447	-	61,413	-
2645	Guarantee deposits received		30	-	30	-
2650	Credit balance of investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	106,488	-	153,792	1
25XX	**Non-current liabilities**		2,166,725	11	1,738,136	9
2XXX	**Total Liabilities**		6,676,503	34	6,870,143	37
	Equity					
	Share capital	6(13)				
3110	Share capital - common stock		2,923,984	15	2,923,984	16
	Capital surplus	6(14)				
3200	Capital surplus		2,515,001	13	2,529,156	14
	Retained earnings	6(15)				
3310	Legal reserve		1,416,844	8	1,338,344	7
3320	Special reserve		827,907	4	1,008,812	5
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		6,063,207	31	4,308,752	23
	Other equity interest					
3400	Other equity interest		(1,015,054)	(5)	(527,907)	(2)
3XXX	Total equity		12,731,889	66	11,581,141	63
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9				
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 19,408,392	100	$ 18,451,284	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

			Year ended December 31			
			2019		2018	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	**Sales revenue**	6(16) and 7	$ 6,536,043	100	$ 3,341,227	100
5000	**Operating costs**	6(6)(20)(21) and 7	(5,430,984)	(83)	(3,002,792)	(90)
5900	**Net operating margin**		1,105,059	17	338,435	10
	Operating expenses	6(17)(18)				
6100	Selling expenses		(55,337)	(1)	(45,598)	(1)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(297,257)	(5)	(202,475)	(6)
6300	Research and development expenses		(71,300)	(1)	(31,014)	(1)
6000	**Total operating expenses**		(423,894)	(7)	(279,087)	(8)
6900	**Operating profit**		681,165	10	59,348	2
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7010	Other income	6(17) and 7	86,808	1	76,187	2
7020	Other gains and losses	6(18)	177,028	3	27,490	1
7050	Finance costs	6(19)	(33,949)	-	(31,100)	(1)
7070	Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, net	6(7)	1,261,103	19	703,125	21
7000	**Total non-operating income and expenses**		1,490,990	23	775,702	23
7900	**Profit before income tax**		2,172,155	33	835,050	25
7950	Income tax expense	6(22)	(136,933)	(2)	(50,047)	(1)
8000	**Profit for the year from continuing operations**		2,035,222	31	785,003	24
8200	**Profit for the year**		$ 2,035,222	31	$ 785,003	24
	Other comprehensive income					
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6(12)	($ 3,054)	-	$ 827	-
8316	Unrealised gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	(12,725)	-	-	-
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(7)	(114,913)	(2)	(129,178)	(4)
8310	**Components of other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**		(130,692)	(2)	(128,351)	(4)
	Components of other comprehensive loss that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Other comprehensive (loss) income, before tax, exchange differences on translation	6(7)	(359,509)	(5)	310,083	9
8360	**Components of other comprehensive (loss) income that will be reclassified to profit or loss**		(359,509)	(5)	310,083	9
8300	**Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year**		($ 490,201)	(7)	$ 181,732	5
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		$ 1,545,021	24	$ 966,735	29
	Basic earnings per share	6(23)				
9750	**Total basic earnings per share**		$	6.96	$	2.68
	Diluted earnings per share	6(23)				
9850	**Total diluted earnings per share**		$	6.93	$	2.67

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

				Retained earnings			Other equity interest				
	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Capital surplus, additional paid-in capital	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unrealized gain or loss on available-for-sale financial assets	Treasury stocks	Total equity
2018											
Balance at January 1, 2018		$ 2,953,984	$ 2,569,764	$ 1,261,253	$ 300,000	$ 4,691,498	($ 563,161)	$ -	($ 145,651)	($ 83,953)	$ 10,983,734
Effects of retrospective application		-	-	-	-	(2,555)	-	(145,651)	145,651	-	(2,555)
Balance at 1 January after adjustments		2,953,984	2,569,764	1,261,253	300,000	4,688,943	(563,161)	(145,651)	-	(83,953)	10,981,179
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	785,003	-	-	-	-	785,003
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	827	310,083	(129,178)	-	-	181,732
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	785,830	310,083	(129,178)	-	-	966,735
Appropriation and distribution of 2017 retained earnings:	6(13)										
Legal reserve		-	-	77,091	-	(77,091)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	708,812	(708,812)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(380,118)	-	-	-	-	(380,118)
Unclaimed dividends past due	6(12)	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Changes in equity of associates accounted for under equity	6(6)(12)	-	13,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,294
Retirement of treasury share	6(11)(12)	(30,000)	(53,953)	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,953	-
Balance at December 31, 2018		$ 2,923,984	$ 2,529,156	$ 1,338,344	$ 1,008,812	$ 4,308,752	($ 253,078)	($ 274,829)	$ -	$ -	$ 11,581,141
2019											
Balance at January 1, 2019		$ 2,923,984	$ 2,529,156	$ 1,338,344	$ 1,008,812	$ 4,308,752	($ 253,078)	($ 274,829)	$ -	$ -	$ 11,581,141
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	2,035,222	-	-	-	-	2,035,222
Other comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(3,054)	(359,509)	(127,638)	-	-	(490,201)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	2,032,168	(359,509)	(127,638)	-	-	1,545,021
Appropriation and distribution of 2018 retained earnings:	6(13)										
Legal reserve		-	-	78,500	-	(78,500)	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	(180,905)	180,905	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(380,118)	-	-	-	-	(380,118)
Disposal of associates accounted for using equity method	6(6)	-	(14,219)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,219)
Unclaimed dividends past due	6(12)	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Balance at December 31, 2019		$ 2,923,984	$ 2,515,001	$ 1,416,844	$ 827,907	$ 6,063,207	($ 612,587)	($ 402,467)	$ -	$ -	$ 12,731,889

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 2,172,155	$ 835,050
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		254	-
Depreciation expense (including right-of-use assets)	6(8)(9)	107,243	71,121
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates accounted for under equity	6(7)	(1,261,103)	(703,125)
Disposal of associates accounted for using equity method	6(7)	(185,892)	-
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(18)	(6,786)	3,066
Interest income	6(17)	(7,527)	(4,563)
Interest expense	6(19)	33,949	31,100
Impairment loss on investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	-	7,222
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	253
Accounts receivable, net		(41,823)	(198,201)
Accounts receivable - related parties		(23,950)	1,129
Other receivables		68,933	(180,085)
Other receivables - related parties		71,696	(62,476)
Inventories		(136,014)	(264,773)
Prepayments		112,121	(120,617)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Notes payable		(221)	(1,678)
Accounts payable		647,128	491,309
Accounts payable - related parties		(219,766)	(18,040)
Advance receipts		(2,089)	66
Other payables		141,732	61,580
Other current liabilities, others		1,519	(495)
Accrued pension liabilities		(20)	2
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations		1,471,539	(52,155)
Interest received		6,683	4,563
Dividends received	6(7)	1,011,524	237,330
Interest paid		(34,920)	(30,587)
Income taxes paid		(152,822)	(21,928)
Net cash flows from operating activities		2,302,004	137,223

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TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	($ 99,990)	($ 292,440)
Acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost	6(4)	(382,626)	-
Proceeds from capital reduction of investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	-	1,460,000
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(24)	(138,341)	(305,435)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(8)	29,770	5,021
Decrease in refundable deposits		160	-
Increase in other non-current assets		(287,056)	(275,273)
Net cash flows (used in) from investing activities		(878,083)	591,873
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayments of short-term borrowings		4,147,492	4,936,437
Decrease in short-term borrowings		(4,853,929)	(5,250,000)
(Decrease) increase in other payables to related parties		(599,293)	1,500
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		1,500,000	500,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings		(900,000)	(500,000)
Cash dividends paid	6(15)	(380,118)	(380,118)
Unclaimed dividends past due	6(14)	64	51
Repayments of principal portion of lease liabilities		(1,657)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(1,087,441)	(692,130)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		336,480	36,966
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		326,508	289,542
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		$ 662,988	$ 326,508

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.

NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS,

EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

A. Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated as company in March 1990. The Company is primarily engaged in design, processing, manufacturing and trading of TFT-LCD panels, general electronic information products and PCB surface mount packaging.

B. On March 12, 2004, the Company's common stock was officially listed on the Taipei Exchange approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission. In July 2010, the Company's common stock was officially listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission. The Company has officially terminated trading on the Taipei Exchange, and listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation since August 24, 2010.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 20, 2020.

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 FSC effective from 2019 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 9, 'Prepayment features with negative compensation'	January 1, 2019
IFRS 16, 'Leases'	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 19, 'Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement'	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 28, 'Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures'	January 1, 2019
IFRIC 23, 'Uncertainty over income tax treatments'	January 1, 2019
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 cycle	January 1, 2019

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.

IFRS 16, 'Leases'

A. IFRS 16, 'Leases', replaces IAS 17, 'Leases' and related interpretations and SICs. The standard requires lessees to recognise a 'right-of-use asset' and a lease liability (except for those leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets). The accounting stays the same for lessors, which is to classify their leases as either finance leases or operating leases and account for those two types of leases differently. IFRS 16 only requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors.

B. The Company has elected to apply IFRS 16 by not restating the comparative information (referred herein as the 'modified retrospective approach') when applying "IFRSs" effective in 2019 as endorsed by the FSC. Accordingly, the Company increased 'right-of-use asset' by $2,633 and increased 'lease liability' by $2,633 with respect to the lease contracts of lessees on January 1, 2019.

C. The Company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard at the date of initial application of IFRS 16:

   (a) The use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.

   (b) The accounting for operating leases whose period will end before December 31, 2019 as short-term leases and accordingly, rent expense of $1,148 was recognised in 2019.

   (c) The exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of 'right-of-use asset'.

D. The Company calculated the present value of lease liabilities by using the weighted average incremental borrowing interest rate of 1.2%.

E. The Company recognised lease liabilities which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of IAS 17, 'Leases'. The reconciliation between operating lease commitments under IAS 17 measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate and lease liabilities recognised as of January 1, 2019 is as follows:

Operating lease commitments disclosed by applying IAS 17 as at December 31, 2018	$ 4,543
Less: Short-term leases	(1,148)
Less: Contracts reassessed as service agreements	(735)
Total lease contracts amount recognised as lease liabilities by applying IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019	$ 2,660
Incremental borrowing interest rate at the date of initial application	1.2%
Lease liabilities recognised as at January 1, 2019 by applying IFRS 16	$ 2,633

(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 2020 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendment 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 IFRS7, 'Interest rate benchmark reform'	January 1, 2020

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 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, 2021
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	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 only 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 and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) 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 parent company only 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 Company's functional and 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

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

i. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

ii. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

iii. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(b) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is an associate, exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale. In addition, even when the Company retains partial interest in the former associate after losing significant influence over the former associate, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in the foreign operation.

(c) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, cumulative exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately transferred to the non-controlling interest in this foreign operation. In addition, even when the Company retains partial interest in the former foreign subsidiary after losing control of the former foreign subsidiary, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in the foreign operation.

(4) <u>Classification of current and non-current items</u>

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) <u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</u>

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 and debt instruments which meet all of the following criteria:

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

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

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are 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:

(a) 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.

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

(7) Financial assets at amortised cost

A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

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

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

D. The Company's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(8) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Impairment of financial assets

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost, 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.

(10) 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.

(11) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the standard cost method. Variances are recorded to show the difference between the expected and actual costs, which will be allocated to operating cost and ending inventory at end of year. Allocated actual cost is approaching the actual cost assessed under weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. 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 estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

(12) Investments accounted for using equity method/subsidiaries and associates

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. Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost.

E. The Company's share of its associates' 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 an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate (including any other unsecured receivables), the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

F. When changes in an associate's equity do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, the Company recognises change in ownership interests in the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.

G. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

H. In the case that an associate issues new shares and the Company does not subscribe or acquire new shares proportionately, which results in a change in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate but maintains significant influence on the associate, then 'capital surplus' and 'investments accounted for under the equity method' shall be adjusted for the increase or decrease of its share of equity interest. If the above condition causes a decrease in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, in addition to the above adjustment, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.

I. Upon loss of significant influence over an associate, the Company remeasures any investment retained in the former associate at its fair value. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

J. When the Company disposes its investment in an associate, if it loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.

K. When the Company disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised as capital surplus in relation to the associate are transferred to profit or loss. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised as capital surplus in relation to the associate are transferred to profit or loss proportionately.

L. 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. Property, plant and equipment subsequently apply cost model. 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 separately depreciated by using the straight-line to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives.

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	20~50 years
Machinery and equipment	2~10 years
Other facilities	5~10 years

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

Effective 2019

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 amount of the initial measurement of lease liability.

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) Operating lease (lessee)

Prior to 2019

Payments made under an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessor) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

A. 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. Except for goodwill, when the circumstances or reasons for recognizing 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.

B. The recoverable amounts of goodwill, intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets that have not yet been available for use are evaluated periodically. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment loss of goodwill previously recognised in profit or loss shall not be reversed in the following years.

C. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that is/are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

(17) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise long-term and short-term bank borrowings. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(18) Accounts and notes payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.

B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(19) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition:

(a) Hybrid (combined) contracts; or

(b) They eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or

(c) They are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management policy.

B. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(20) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(21) 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 Company 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 high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability; when there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Company uses interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.

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. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Company's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Company recognises expense as it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or it recognises relating restructuring costs, whichever is earlier. Benefits that are expected to be due more than 12 months after balance sheet date shall be discounted to their present value.

D. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' 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 resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(22) 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 parent company only balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or 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 and associates, 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.

E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(23) Share capital

Where the Company repurchases the Company's equity share capital that has been issued, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, the difference between their book value and any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

(24) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(25) Revenue recognition

A. The Company manufactures and sells products in relation to TFT-LCD panels and PCB surface mount packaging on general electronic information products. 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 customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

B. Sales revenue is measured at the contract price taking into account of business tax, sales returns and discounts. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 30 days to 90 days when control of the products has been transferred, which is consistent with market practice.

C. A receivable is recognised when control of the products has been transferred to the customer. As this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

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. The related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A. Impairment assessment of investments accounted for using equity method

The Company assesses the impairment of an investment accounted for using equity method as soon as there is any indication that it might have been impaired and its carrying amount cannot be recovered. The Company assesses the recoverable amounts of an investment accounted for under the equity method based on the present value of expected cash dividends receivable from the investee and expected future cash flows from the disposal of the investee, and analyses the reasonableness of related assumptions.

Please refer to Note 6(7) for the information of investments accounted for using equity method impairment.

B. 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.

As of December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of inventories was $611,027.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 627	$ 273
Demand deposits	512,461	326,235
Time deposits	149,900	-
	$ 662,988	$ 326,508

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 and cash pledged to others.

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

Items	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Current items:		
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Cross currency swap	$ 254	$ -

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are listed below:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities held for trading		
Cross currency swap-settled gain or loss	$ 709	$ 5,435
Forward foreign exchange contracts -settled gain or loss	2,257	360
Cross currency swap –valuation gain or loss	(254)	-
Total	$ 2,712	$ 5,795

B. The Company entered into contracts relating to derivative financial assets liabilities which were not accounted for under hedge accounting. The information is listed below:

December 31, 2018: None.

	December 31, 2019	
Derivative financial liabilities	Contract amount (Notional principal)	Contract period
Current items:		
Cross currency swap	$ 90,660	2019.12.20~2020.01.21

The Company entered into cross currency swap contracts relating to derivative financial instruments to hedge exchange rate risk of foreign currency assets. However, these cross currency swap derivative instruments are not accounted for under hedge accounting.

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

D. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2).

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

Items	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Listed stocks	$ 290,896	$ -
Valuation adjustment	(12,725)	-
	$ 278,171	$ -

A. The Company has elected to classify equity instruments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. Investments of Uniflex Technology Inc. accounted for using equity method held by the Company was reclassified to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income because the Company no longer has significant influence over the company. Please refer to Note 6(7) for information on reclassifications.

C. For the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recognised financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in comprehensive income (loss) amounting to

($12,725) and $0, respectively.

D. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others as collateral.

E. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) Financial assets at amortised cost

Items	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Current items:		
Drawing restricted demand deposits	$ 37,856	$ -
Drawing restricted time deposits	344,770	-
	$ 382,626	$ -

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at amortised cost are listed below:

	2019	2018
Interest income	$ 860	$ -

B. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at amortised cost held by the Company was $382,626 and $0, respectively.

C. The Company has no financial assets at amortised cost pledged to others as collateral.

D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at amortised cost is provided in Note 12(2).

(5) Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Accounts receivable	$ 1,075,051	$ 1,033,228
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(2,937)	(2,937)
	$ 1,072,114	$ 1,030,291

A. The ageing analysis of notes and accounts receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Not past due	$ 1,056,094	$ 1,012,537
Up to 90 days	15,798	19,706
91 to 180 days	30	62
181 to 365 days	2,903	693
Over 1 year	226	230
	$ 1,075,051	$ 1,033,228

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31 ,2019 and 2018, accounts receivable and notes receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2018, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to $835,027.

C. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

D. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's accounts receivable was $1,075,051 and $1,033,228, respectively.

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

(6) Inventories

	December 31, 2019		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 548,527	($ 20,517)	$ 528,010
Work in progress	2,659	-	2,659
Finished goods	90,288	(9,930)	80,358
Total	$ 641,474	($ 30,447)	$ 611,027

	December 31, 2018		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 405,699	($ 21,975)	$ 383,724
Work in progress	3,519	-	3,519
Finished goods	105,672	(17,902)	87,770
Total	$ 514,890	($ 39,877)	$ 475,013

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Cost of goods sold	$ 5,430,984	$ 2,991,992
Scrap loss	9,430	30,300
Loss on (gain on reversal of) decline in market value	(9,430)	(19,500)
	$ 5,430,984	$ 3,002,792

The Company reversed from a previous inventory write-down and accounted for as reduction of cost of goods sold because inventories were subsequently scrapped or sold for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

(7) Investment accounted for using equity method

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries:		
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (B.V.I.) Co. Limited	$ 14,238,499	$ 14,207,601
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Co., Ltd	3,960	3,945
High-Toned Opto Technology Corp	(5,638)	43,218
Bai Hung Investment Corp. Ltd.	19,017	33,722
Fitivision Technology Inc.	(100,850)	(153,792)
TSMT Technology (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	227,109	332,655
Tele System Communciations Pte Ltd.	5,978	3,211
Associates:		
Uniflex Technology Inc.	-	161,591
	14,388,075	14,632,151
Transferred to "other non-current liabilities-credit balance of investments accounted for using equity method"	106,488	153,792
	$ 14,494,563	$ 14,785,943

	2019	2018
At January 1	$ 14,632,151	$ 15,149,245
Adjustments under IFRS 9 of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	-	(2,306)
Capital reduction of investments accounted for using equity method	-	(1,460,000)
Addition of investments accounted for using equity method	99,990	292,440
Gain on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	185,892	-
Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	1,261,103	703,125
Earnings distribution of investments accounted for using equity method	(1,011,524)	(237,330)
Recognised impairment loss which is adopting equity method	-	(7,222)
Reclassified to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(290,896)	-
Changes in associates accounted for using equity method	(14,219)	13,294
Changes in other equity-exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(359,509)	310,083
Changes in other equity-unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(114,913)	(129,178)
	14,388,075	14,632,151
Transferred to "other non-current liabilities-credit balance of investments accounted for using equity method"	106,488	153,792
At December 31	$ 14,494,563	$ 14,785,943

A. Subsidiaries

(a) Details of the subsidiaries are provided in Note 4(3) in the Company's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019.

(b) Because the growth of the operating revenue of Tele System Communications Pte Ltd. and Fitivision Technology Inc. was lower than expected and both Tele System Communications Pte Ltd. and Fitivision Technology Inc. are incurring continuous deficits, the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount under the Company's assessment. Therefore, the Company recognised impairment loss of goodwill in the amount of $7,222 for the year ended December 31, 2018.

B. Associates

(a) The basic information of the associates that are material to the Company is as follows:

Company name	Principal place of business	Shareholding ratio December 31, 2019	Shareholding ratio December 31, 2018	Nature of relationship	Methods of measurement
Uniflex Technology Inc.	Taiwan	-	18.61%	Note 1	Equity method

Note: The Company invests in 27.69% of the shares of Uniflex Technology Inc. starting from 2010. As the Company did not participate in the capital increase raised by Uniflex Technology Inc. proportionally to its interest to Uniflex Technology Inc. in recent years, the shareholding ratio was decreased to 18.61% and no longer has significant influence over the company. Investments accounted for using equity method were reclassified to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income from June 28, 2019. The Company recognised a gain of $185,892 as a result of difference between fair value and carrying amount.

(b) The summarised financial information of the associates that are material to the Company is as follows:

Balance sheet

	Uniflex Technology Inc. December 31, 2018
Current assets	$ 1,653,464
Non-current assets	1,647,685
Current liabilities	(1,127,511)
Non-current liabilities	(1,305,337)
Total net assets	$ 868,301
Share in associate's net assets	$ 161,591
Goodwill	-
Carrying amount of the associate	$ 161,591

Statement of comprehensive income

	Uniflex Technology Inc. Year ended December 31, 2018
Revenue	$ 2,413,285
Loss for the year from continuing operations	(338,170)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(12,747)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	($ 350,917)

C. On December 31, 2018, the fair value of the Company’s significant associate, Uniflex Technology Inc., amounted to $229,655.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Other facilities	Total
January 1, 2019					
Cost	$ 248,841	$ 465,044	$ 671,943	$ 48,444	$1,434,272
Accumulated depreciation	-	(137,339)	(208,540)	(36,978)	(382,857)
	$ 248,841	$ 327,705	$ 463,403	$ 11,466	$1,051,415
2019					
At January 1	$ 248,841	$ 327,705	$ 463,403	$ 11,466	$1,051,415
Additions	-	13,626	107,390	22,898	143,914
Transfer	-	3,544	246,107	(3,544)	246,107
Disposals	-	-	(22,676)	(308)	(22,984)
Depreciation charge	-	(20,131)	(79,925)	(5,524)	(105,580)
At December 31	$ 248,841	$ 324,744	$ 714,299	$ 24,988	$1,312,872
December 31, 2019					
Cost	$ 248,841	$ 479,979	$ 901,588	$ 55,864	$1,686,272
Accumulated depreciation	-	(155,235)	(187,289)	(30,876)	(373,400)
	$ 248,841	$ 324,744	$ 714,299	$ 24,988	$1,312,872

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Other facilities	Total
January 1, 2018					
Cost	$ 248,841	$ 463,260	$ 369,713	$ 126,058	$1,207,872
Accumulated depreciation	-	(118,258)	(175,548)	(109,935)	(403,741)
	$ 248,841	$ 345,002	$ 194,165	$ 16,123	$ 804,131
2018					
At January 1	$ 248,841	$ 345,002	$ 194,165	$ 16,123	$ 804,131
Additions	-	1,994	306,351	5,811	314,156
Transfer	-	-	12,336	-	12,336
Disposals	-	-	(8,087)	-	(8,087)
Depreciation charge	-	(19,291)	(41,362)	(10,468)	(71,121)
At December 31	$ 248,841	$ 327,705	$ 463,403	$ 11,466	$1,051,415
December 31, 2018					
Cost	$ 248,841	$ 465,044	$ 671,943	$ 48,444	$1,434,272
Accumulated depreciation	-	(137,339)	(208,540)	(36,978)	(382,857)
	$ 248,841	$ 327,705	$ 463,403	$ 11,466	$1,051,415

(9) Leasing arrangements－lessee

Effective 2019

A. The Company leases various assets including business vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 2 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. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2019
	Carrying amount	Depreciation charge
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	$ 970	$ 1,663

C. The Company has no additions to right-of-use assets for the year ended December 31, 2019.

D. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2019
Items affecting profit or loss	
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 23
Expense on short-term lease contracts	1,304

E. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company's total cash outflow for leases was $2,984.

(10) Short-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2019	Interest rate range	Collateral
Unsecured borrowings	$ 2,150,000	0.76%～0.84%	None

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2018	Interest rate range	Collateral
Unsecured borrowings	$ 2,600,000	0.76%～0.91%	None
Letter of credit borrowings	256,437	0.53%	None
	$ 2,856,437		

(11) Long-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2019
Installment-repayment borrowings				
Bank unsecured borrowings	Principal is repayable from March 27, 2019 to July 27, 2021 at maturity.	1.10%	None	$ 400,000
Bank unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from June 17, 2019 to June 17, 2022; principal is repayable in 4 installments from September 17, 2021.	1.19%	None	400,000
Bank unsecured borrowings	Principal is repayable from June 28, 2019 to June 28, 2022 at maturity.	1.17%	None	300,000
Less: Current portion				-
				$ 1,100,000

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2018
Installment-repayment borrowings				
Bank unsecured borrowings	Principal is repayable from October 24, 2018 to April 22, 2020 at maturity.	1.20%	None	$ 500,000
Less: Current portion				-
				$ 500,000

(12) Pensions

A. (a) The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, 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 and its domestic subsidiaries contribute 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. Also, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make contributions for the deficit by next March.

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

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$ 101,255	$ 97,481
Fair value of plan assets	(36,808)	(36,068)
Net defined benefit liability	$ 64,447	$ 61,413

(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
Year ended December 31, 2019			
Balance at January 1	$ 97,481	($ 36,068)	$ 61,413
Current service cost	692	-	692
Interest (expense) income	1,072	(397)	675
	99,245	(36,465)	62,780
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan asset (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	(1,258)	(1,258)
Change in financial assumptions	3,853	-	3,853
Experience adjustments	459	-	459
	4,312	(1,258)	3,054
Pension fund contribution	-	(1,387)	(1,387)
Paid pension	(2,302)	2,302	-
Balance at December 31	$ 101,255	($ 36,808)	$ 64,447

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2018			
Balance at January 1	$ 97,707	($ 35,468)	$ 62,239
Current service cost	792	-	792
Interest (expense) income	1,270	(461)	809
	99,769	(35,929)	63,840
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan asset (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	(1,070)	(1,070)
Change in financial assumptions	2,566	-	2,566
Experience adjustments	(2,323)	-	(2,323)
	243	(1,070)	(827)
Pension fund contribution	-	(1,600)	(1,600)
Paid pension	(2,531)	2,531	-
Balance at December 31	$ 97,481	($ 36,068)	$ 61,413

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's and its domestic subsidiaries' 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 securitization 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 and its domestic subsidiaries have no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are 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, 2019 and 2018 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Discount rate	0.8%	1.1%
Future salary increases	3.5%	3.5%

Future mortality rate was estimated based on 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, 2019				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 3,224)	$ 3,368	$ 3,018	($ 2,911)
December 31, 2018				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 3,192)	$ 3,339	$ 3,009	($ 2,898)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. Many assumptions in practice is likely linked. 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 plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2020 amount to $1,800.

(g) As of December 31, 2019, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 13 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	$ 1,768
1-2 year(s)	3,956
3-5 years	16,727
6-10 years	15,076
	$ 37,527

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 based on 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 defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were $20,247 and $16,257 respectively.

(13) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2019, the Company's authorised capital was $5,000,000, consisting of 500,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock, and the paid-in capital was $2,923,984 with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding at beginning and end of the year did not change.

B. Treasury shares

(a) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, the number of shares bought back as treasury share should not exceed 10% of the number of the Company's issued and outstanding shares and the amount bought back should not exceed the sum of retained earnings, paid-in capital in excess of par value and realised capital surplus.

(b) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares should not be pledged as collateral and is not entitled to dividends before it is reissued.

(c) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares should be reissued to the employees within three years from the reacquisition date and shares not reissued within the five-year period are to be retired. Treasury shares to enhance the Company's credit rating and the stockholders' equity should be retired within six months of acquisition.

The Company's second time in repurchasing treasury shares were exercised from August 12, 2015 to October 8, 2015 amounting to 3 million shares, which were retired on November 30, 2018.

(14) Capital surplus

A. 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.

B. Changes in capital surplus are provided as follows:

	2019					
	Share premium	Treasury share transactions	Employee restricted shares	Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity	Others	Total
At January 1	$2,353,508	$ 13,360	$ 147,951	$ 14,219	$ 118	$2,529,156
Unclaimed dividends that were past due	-	-	-	-	64	64
Changes in associates accounted for equity method in equity	-	-	-	(14,219)	-	(14,219)
At December 31	$2,353,508	$ 13,360	$ 147,951	$ -	$ 182	$2,515,001

	2018					
	Share premium	Treasury share transactions	Employee restricted shares	Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity	Others	Total
At January 1	$2,377,664	$ 43,157	$ 147,951	$ 925	$ 67	$2,569,764
Unclaimed dividends that were past due	-	-	-	-	51	51
Changes in associates accounted for equity method in equity	-	-	-	13,294	-	13,294
Retirement of treasury share	(24,156)	(29,797)	-	-	-	(53,953)
At December 31	$2,353,508	$ 13,360	$ 147,951	$ 14,219	$ 118	$2,529,156

(15) Retained earnings

A. The current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses, then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. After setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with related laws and competent authority, the appropriation of the remaining earnings, along with the accumulated unappropriated earnings, shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders.

The Company's dividend policy is residual dividend policy. Taking into consideration the Company's future operation plan, business development, budget of capital expenditure and capital requirement, the Board of Directors proposed the appropriation of unappropriated retained earnings at the shareholders' meeting for approval based on the Company's actual profit and capital conditions. Dividends can be distributed by cash or stocks, however, cash dividend shall be more than 20% of total dividends.

B. 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.

C. 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.

D. The appropriations of earnings of years 2018 and 2017 as resolved by the shareholders at their meetings on June 13, 2019 and June 22, 2018 are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2018		2017	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	$ 78,500		$ 77,091	
Reversal of special reserve	(180,905)		708,812	
Cash dividend	380,118	$ 1.3	380,118	$ 1.3

The abovementioned distribution of earnings for the year of 2018 was in agreement with those amounts proposed by the Board of Directors on March 22, 2019.

E. For the information relating to employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration, please refer to Note 6(21).

(16) Operating revenue

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major product lines:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Revenue from contracts with customers:		
Memory module	$ 3,461,188	$ 222,013
TFT-LCD panels	1,520,759	2,170,914
General electronic information products	1,554,096	948,300
Total	$ 6,536,043	$ 3,341,227

(17) Other income

	Years ended December 31, 2019	Years ended December 31, 2018
Interest income:		
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 7,091	$ 3,883
Other interest income	436	680
Total interest income	7,527	4,563
Rent income	1,976	2,925
Patent royalties	36,768	44,446
Other income	40,537	24,253
Total	$ 86,808	$ 76,187

(18) Other gains and losses

	Years ended December 31, 2019	Years ended December 31, 2018
Net currency exchange (losses) gains	($ 18,234)	$ 31,989
Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,712	5,795
Gain on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	185,892	-
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and	6,786	(3,066)
Impairment loss on investments accounted for using equity method	-	(7,222)
Miscellaneous disbursements	(128)	(6)
Total	$ 177,028	$ 27,490

(19) Finance costs

	Years ended December 31, 2019	Years ended December 31, 2018
Interest expenses:		
Bank borrowings	$ 33,949	$ 31,100

(20) Expenses by nature

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Change in inventory of finished goods	$ 15,384	($ 13,763)
Raw materials and supplies used	4,384,009	1,781,160
Employee benefit expense	720,565	489,119
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	105,580	71,121
Other expenses	629,340	954,242
Operating cost and operating expenses	$ 5,854,878	$ 3,281,879

(21) Employee benefit expense

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Salary expenses	$ 630,622	$ 420,817
Labour and health insurance fees	46,397	36,408
Pension costs	21,614	17,858
Other personnel expenses	21,932	14,036
	$ 720,565	$ 489,119

A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of profit before tax without deducting employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees 'compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 5% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 1% for directors' and supervisors' remuneration.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, employees' compensation was accrued at $115,200 and $50,520, respectively; while directors' and supervisors' remuneration was accrued at $10,000 and $8,900, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

   The employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on the ratio specified in the Company's Articles of Incorporation for the year ended December 31, 2019. The employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash.

   Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of 2018 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the profit or loss of 2018.

   Information about employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of the Company as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(22) <u>Income tax</u>

A. Income tax expense

Components of income tax expense:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	$ 214,662	$ 50,048
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	25,406	-
Prior year income tax under (over) estimation	22,120	(124)
Total current tax	262,188	49,924
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(125,255)	(175,563)
Impact of change in tax rate	-	175,686
Income tax expense	$ 136,933	$ 50,047

The Company's effect of changes in tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2018 would be recognised on January 1, 2018.

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Income tax calculated by applying statutory rate to profit before tax	$ 434,431	$ 167,010
Effect of amount not allowed to recognise under regulations	(345,024)	(116,406)
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	25,406	-
Effect from changes in tax regulation	-	175,686
Change in assessment of realisation of deferred tax assets	-	(176,119)
Prior year income tax under (over) estimation	22,120	(124)
Income tax expense	$ 136,933	$ 50,047

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

	2019		
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	December 31
Deferred income tax assets			
-Temporary differences:			
Unrealised loss for market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	$ 7,975	($ 1,886)	$ 6,089
Allowance for bad debts	588	-	588
Employees' unused compensated absences	3,274	-	3,274
Others	15,389	-	15,389
Subtotal	$ 27,226	($ 1,886)	$ 25,340
−Deferred tax liabilities:			
Unrealised gain on investments	($ 1,022,766)	131,251	($ 891,515)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	(135)	(4,110)	(4,245)
Subtotal	($ 1,022,901)	$ 127,141	($ 895,760)
Total	($ 995,675)	$ 125,255	($ 870,420)

	2018		
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	December 31
Deferred income tax assets			
-Temporary differences:			
Unrealised loss for market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	$ 10,094	($ 2,119)	$ 7,975
Allowance for bad debts	457	131	588
Employees' unused compensated absences	2,783	491	3,274
Others	11,853	3,536	15,389
Subtotal	$ 25,187	$ 2,039	$ 27,226
−Deferred tax liabilities:			
Unrealised gain on investments	($ 1,019,807)	(2,959)	($ 1,022,766)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	(932)	797	(135)
Subtotal	($ 1,020,739)	($ 2,162)	($ 1,022,901)
Total	($ 995,552)	($ 123)	($ 995,675)

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

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Deductible temporary differences	$ 612,587	$ 253,078

E. The Company's income tax returns through 2016 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

F. Under the amendments to the Income Tax Act which was promulgated by the President of the Republic of China on February 7, 2018, the Company's applicable income tax rate was raised from 17% to 20% effective from January 1, 2018. The Company has assessed the impact of the change in income tax rate.

(23) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2019		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 2,035,222	292,398	$ 6.96
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	2,035,222	292,398	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' bonus	-	1,226	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 2,035,222	293,624	$ 6.93

	Year ended December 31, 2018		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 785,003	292,398	$ 2.68
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	785,003	292,398	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' bonus	-	1,492	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 785,003	293,890	$ 2.67

(24) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 143,914	$ 314,156
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	10,463	1,742
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(16,036)	(10,463)
Cash paid during the year	$ 138,341	$ 305,435

B. Financing activities with no cash flow effects

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Prepayments for business facilities and prepayments transferred to property, plant and equipment	$ 246,107	$ 12,336

(25) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2019				
	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Accounts payable to related parties	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1	$ 2,856,437	$ 500,000	$ 2,633	$ 602,334	$ 3,961,404
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(706,437)	600,000	(1,657)	(599,293)	(707,387)
Interest expense paid (Note)	-	-	(23)	-	(23)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	23	-	23
At December 31	$ 2,150,000	$ 1,100,000	$ 976	$ 3,041	$ 3,254,017

Note: Shown as operating cash flows.

	2018			
	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Accounts payable to related parties	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1	$ 3,170,000	$ 500,000	$ 600,834	$ 4,270,834
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(313,563)	-	1,500	(312,063)
At December 31	$ 2,856,437	$ 500,000	$ 602,334	$ 3,958,771

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Co., Ltd	Subsidiary
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (B.V.I.) Co. Limited	〃
High-Toned Opto Technology Corp	〃
Bai Hung Investment Corp. Ltd.	〃
Fitivision Technology Inc.	〃
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	〃
Tele System Communciations Pte Ltd.	〃
Regent Manner International Holdings Limited	Second-tier subsidiary
TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY (U.S.A) CO.,LTD.	〃
TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY (India) Pvt. Ltd.	〃
Regent Manner (B.V.I.) Limited	Third-tier subsidiary
Uniflex Technology Inc. (Uniflex Technology)	Other related parties
iWEECARE Co., Ltd.	Investee accounted for using equity
Regent Manner Limited	Subsidiary of Regent Manner (B.V.I.)
Regent Electron (Suzhou) Co., Ltd	Subsidiary of Regent Manner Limited
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd	〃
Regent Electron (Ningbo) Co., Ltd	〃
Regent Electron (Xiamen) Co., Ltd.	〃
Regent Electron (Chengdu) Co,. Ltd	〃
Regent Electron(Dongguan) Co., Ltd	〃
Ningbo Yongfu Trade Co., Ltd.	〃
Regent Electron(He Fei) Co.,Ltd.	〃
Regent Electron (Chong Qing)Co., Ltd	〃
High-Toned Technology (Hong Kong) Limited	Subsidiary of High-Toned Opto Technology Corp.
Tai Ming Green Power Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Bai Hung Investment Corp. Ltd.
Dongguan Zuefu Electron Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Ningbo Yongfu Trade Co.,
Regent Electron (Xianyang) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Regent Electron (Suzhou)
TELE SYSTEM COMMUNICATIONS DE MEXICO, S.A. DE C.V	Subsidiary of Tele System Communciations Pte Ltd.
TSC ELECTRONIC PTE. LTD.	〃
Directors, general managers and key management	Key management personnel of the Company

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Sales of goods:		
Regent Manner Limited	$ 7,838	$ -
Subsidiaries	44,386	12,646
Associates	2,080	499
	$ 54,304	$ 13,145

Goods are first sold to subsidiary based on the price specified in the customer order, and transferred from subsidiary to customers with the same price. In 2019 and 2018, the collection terms are 90 days to 120 days after monthly billing that would be available to third parties.

B. Purchases

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Purchases of goods:		
Regent Manner Limited	$ 109,396	$ 711,160
Subsidiaries	4,488	4,338
Associates	900	1,333
	$ 114,784	$ 716,831

Raw materials and finished goods are purchased from subsidiaries and associates. Purchases are negotiated with related parties, and the payment terms are 90 days to 120 days after monthly billing that would be available to third parties.

C. Receivables from related parties

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Regent Manner Limited	$ 8,189	$ -
Subsidiaries	18,974	3,179
Associates	10	44
	$ 27,173	$ 3,223

The receivables from related parties arise mainly from sales of goods. The receivables are due 90 days to 120 days after the date of sales. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest.

D. Other receivables

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Fitivision Technology Inc.	$ 530	$ 120,680
Regent Manner Limited	62,602	12,669
Subsidiaries	69	-
Associates	-	1,548
	$ 63,201	$ 134,897

Other receivables comprise of purchasing raw materials and equipment on behalf of Regent Manner Limited and Regent Electron (Suzhou) Co., Ltd, Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd, Regent Electron (Ningbo) Co., Ltd, Regent Electron (Xiamen) Co., Ltd., Regent Electron (Chong Qing) Co., Ltd and Regent Electron (Dongguan) Co., Ltd through Regent Manner Limited based on the purchase contracts and patent royalties receivables. Please refer to Notes 7(2) H and 13(1) for more information.

E. Payables to related parties

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Regent Manner Limited	$ 21,806	$ 237,665
Subsidiaries	-	4,313
Associates	478	72
	$ 22,284	$ 242,050

The payables to related parties arise mainly from purchase transactions. The payables bear no interest.

F. Other payables

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Other payables - loans:		
Regent Manner Limited	$ -	$ 600,984
Other payables - business facilities:		
Subsidiaries	2,392	410
Other payables - others:		
Subsidiaries	649	940
	$ 3,041	$ 602,334

Other payables arise from loans from subsidiaries. Please refer to Note 13(1).

G. Property transactions

(a) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
High-Toned Opto Technology Corp	$ 2,347	$ -
Subsidiaries	424	774
	$ 2,771	$ 774

(b) Disposal of property, plant and equipment

	Years ended December 31,			
	2019		2018	
	Disposal proceeds	Gain (loss) on disposal	Disposal proceeds	Gain (loss) on disposal
Regent Manner Limited	$ 15,027	$ -	$ 3,130	$ -

H. Raw materials purchased on behalf of others /Other income

(a) For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company purchased raw material on behalf of Regent Manner Limited amounting to $41,458 and $65,302, respectively, based on the purchase contracts under Taiwanese suppliers' requirement. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, revenue from raw material purchased on behalf of others amounted to $1,274 and $1,764, respectively, which was recognised in miscellaneous income. The transactions of raw materials purchased on behalf of others are not included in the Company's sales revenue and purchases. The payment terms are 90 days to 120 days after monthly billing, and they were recognised in "other receivables - related parties" and "accounts payable".

(b) For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company received patent royalties from Regent Manner Limited amounting to $36,768 and $44,446, respectively, and those amounts were recognised in "other income". The collection terms are 90 days to 120 days after monthly billing. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, receivables amounted to $36,768 and $44,446, respectively, and were recognised in "other receivables - related parties".

I. Endorsements and guarantees provided to related parties:

Details of endorsements and guarantees provided to related parties are as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Party being endorsed/guaranteed		
Subsidiaries	$ 869,420	$ 890,880

(3) Key management compensation

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Short-term employee benefits	$ 38,657	$ 28,982

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

None.

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

Information on endorsements and guarantees provided to subsidiaries is provided in Note 7(2) I.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

On March 20, 2020, the Board of Directors proposed that cash dividends for the distribution of earnings for the year of 2019 was $818,715 at $2.8 (in dollars) per share. As of March 20, 2020, the distribution of earnings for the year of 2019 has not been approved by the shareholders.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Company’s objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including ‘current and non-current borrowings’ as shown in the balance sheet). Total capital is calculated as ‘equity’ as shown in the balance sheet.

The gearing ratios as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Total borrowings	$ 3,250,000	$ 3,356,437
Total equity	$ 12,731,889	$ 11,581,141
Gearing ratio	26%	29%

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 662,988	$ 326,508
Financial assets at amortised cost	382,626	-
Accounts receivable	1,099,287	1,033,514
Other receivables	180,692	320,477
Guarantee deposits paid	3,585	3,745
	$ 2,329,178	$ 1,684,244

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial liabilities held for trading	$ 254	$ -
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Short-term notes and bills payable	2,150,000	2,856,437
Notes payable	4,807	5,028
Accounts payable	1,789,058	1,361,696
Other payables	399,523	852,482
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	1,100,000	500,000
Guarantee deposits received	30	30
	$ 5,443,418	$ 5,575,673
Lease liability	$ 976	$ -

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. To minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company, derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign currency option contracts are used to hedge certain exchange rate risk. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments.

(b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Company treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

(c) Information about derivative financial instruments that are used to hedge certain exchange rate risk are provided in Note 6(2).

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

i. Exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

ii. Management has set up a policy to require companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The companies are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the Company treasury. Exchange rate risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable USD and RMB expenditures. Forward foreign exchange contracts are adopted to minimise the volatility of the exchange rate affecting cost of forecast inventory purchases.

iii. The Company hedges foreign exchange rate by using forward exchange contracts. However, the Company does not adopt hedging accounting. Details of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are provided in Note 6(2).

iv. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations. 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, 2019		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 47,866	29.98	$ 1,435,023
JPY:NTD	16,412	0.276	4,530
Non-monetary items			
USD:NTD	482,591	29.98	14,468,078
HKD:NTD	1,028	3.849	3,957
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 55,761	29.98	$ 1,671,715

	December 31, 2018			
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)		Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	$	36,396	30.72	$ 1,118,085
JPY:NTD		58,495	0.278	16,273
RMB:NTD		849	4.476	3,800
Non-monetary items				
USD:NTD		478,635	30.72	14,703,667
HKD:NTD		1,024	3.921	4,015
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	$	8,570	30.72	$ 263,270

v. The total exchange (loss) gain arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, amounted to ($18,234) and $31,989, respectively.

vi. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

	December 31, 2019		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 14,350	$ -
JPY:NTD	1%	45	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 16,717	$ -

	Year ended December 31, 2018		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 11,181	$ -
JPY:NTD	1%	163	-
RMB:NTD	1%	38	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 2,633	$ -

Price risk

The Company's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income to manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

i. The Company's interest rate risk mainly arising from long-term borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash and cash equivalents held at variable rates. During 2019 and 2018, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in New Taiwan dollars.

ii. If the borrowing interest rate of New Taiwan dollars had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 would have increased/decreased by $11,000 and $5,000, respectively. The main factor is that changes in interest expense result in floating-rate borrowings.

(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. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of debt instruments stated at amortised cost, at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income, and the contract cash flows of investments reclassified as debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

ii. The Company manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire company's concern. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A' are accepted. According to the Company’s credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

iii. The Company adopts following assumptions under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:
If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

iv. The Company adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.

v. The Company classifies customers’ accounts receivable in accordance with credit rating of customer. The Company applies the simplified approach using loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.

vi. The Company used the forecastability of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research boom observation report to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the loss rate methodology is as follows:

December 31, 2019	Group A
Expected loss rate	0.03%
Total book value	$ 1,075,051
Loss allowance	2,937

December 31, 2018	Group A
Expected loss rate	0.03%
Total book value	$ 1,033,228
Loss allowance	2,937

Group A：Customers had no payments that were past due over 90 days.

vii. Movements in relation to the Company applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	2019	
At January 1	$	2,937
Provision for impairment		-
At December 31	$	2,937

	2018	
At January 1_IAS 39	$	2,688
Adjustments under new standards		249
At January 1_IFRS 9		2,937
Provision for impairment		-
At December 31	$	2,937

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Company and aggregated by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company’s liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs. Such forecasting takes into consideration of the compliance with balance sheet ratio targets and external regulatory and legal requirements.

ii. The table below analyses the Company’s non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities		Between 1	
December 31, 2019	Within 1 year	and 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	$ 2,150,000	$ -	$ -
Notes payable	4,807	-	-
Accounts payable	1,789,058	-	-
Other payables	399,523	-	-
Lease liability	980	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	12,670	1,117,573	-

Non-derivative financial liabilities		Between 1	
December 31, 2018	Within 1 year	and 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	$ 2,883,796	$ -	$ -
Notes payable	5,028	-	-
Accounts payable	1,361,696	-	-
Other payables	852,482	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	6,011	501,844	-

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. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of the Company’s investment in most derivative instruments is included in Level 2.

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

B. The related information of financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

(a) The related information of natures of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

December 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	$ 278,171	$ -	$ -	$ 278,171
Liabilities				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Cross currency swap	$ -	$ 254	$ -	$ 254

December 31, 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

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

i. When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, for example, debt instruments without active market, interest rate swap contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts and options, the Company adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.

ii. The Company takes into account adjustments for credit risks to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments to reflect credit risk of the counterparty and the Company's credit quality.

C. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

Disclosures of investees that are based on investees' financial statements audited by independent accountants and inter-company transactions between companies are eliminated. The following disclosures are for reference only.

The Company's significant transactions information for the year ended December 31, 2019 is as follows:

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: 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 financial instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: Please refer to Notes 6(2) and 12(2).

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods (individual transactions not exceeding $10,000 are not disclosed; corresponding transactions from the other side are not disclosed): Please refer to table 6.

(2) Information on investees

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

B. Disclosures in relation to significant transactions conducted with investees are provided in Note 13(1) A to J.

(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 China, and price, payment terms, unreleased income/loss and other related information relating to investments in Mainland China:

(a) Purchase amount and percentage and ending balance and percentage of payables: Please refer to table 4.

(b) Sales amount and percentage and ending balance and percentage of receivables: Please refer to table 4.

(c) Property transaction amounts and gains and loss arising from them: None.

(d) Balance and purpose of provision of endorsements/guarantees or collaterals: Please refer to table 2.

(e) Maximum balance, ending balance and interest rate range: Please refer to table 1.

(f) Other significant transactions that affected the gains and losses or financial status for the period, i.e. rendering/receiving of service:

i. In 2019, processing fee arising from the electronic information products circuit board manufactured by Regent Electron (Suzhou) Co., Ltd appointed by the Company's indirectly held subsidiary, Regent Manner Limited, amounted to HKD 408,318 thousand. The prices are made under mutual agreement, and the payment terms are 90 days to 120 days after monthly billings.

ii. For the year ended December 31, 2019, raw materials purchased on behalf of indirectly held subsidiary, Regent Manner Limited, amounted to $41,458, and the received processing income amounted to $1,274.

iii. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company's indirectly held subsidiary, Regent Manner Limited, purchased raw material on behalf of the Company, Regent Electron (Chong Qing) Co., Ltd, Regent Electron (Xiamen) Co., Ltd., Dongguan Zuefu Electron Co., Ltd., Regent Electron (Dongguan) Co., Ltd, Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., Regent Electron (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., Ningbo Yongfu Trade Co., Ltd., Regent Electron (Ningbo) Co., Ltd. , Regent Electron (He Fei) Co., Ltd. and Tele System Communciations Pte Ltd. and received the processing income as follows:

Conterparties	Raw material purchased on behalf of others			Received processing income		
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	HKD	2,606	thousand			-
Regent Electron (Chong Qing)Co., Ltd	HKD	313,401	thousand			-
Regent Electron (Xiamen) Co., Ltd.	HKD	47,755	thousand			-
Dongguan Zuefu Electron Co., Ltd.	HKD	41,251	thousand	HKD	1,963	thousand
Regent Electron(Dongguan) Co., Ltd	HKD	4,844	thousand	HKD	42	thousand
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	HKD	1,951	thousand			-
Regent Electron (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	HKD	4,308	thousand			-
Ningbo Yongfu Trade Co., Ltd.	HKD	577	thousand			-
Regent Electron(Ningbo) Co.,Ltd.	HKD	426	thousand			-
Regent Electron(He Fei) Co.,Ltd.	HKD	2,716	thousand			-
Tele System Communciations Pte Ltd.	HKD	6,627	thousand			-

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Not applicable.

Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp. and subsidiaries

Loans to others

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

No.	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2019	Balance at December 31, 2019	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of loan	Amount of transactions with the borrower	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral Item	Collateral Value	Limit on loans granted to a single part	Ceiling on total loans granted	Footnote
0	Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	Fitivision Technology Inc.	Other receivables	Y	$ 150,000	$ -	$ -	1.00	2	$ -	Additional operating capital	$ -	None	$ -	$ 3,182,972	$ 5,092,756	
1	Regent Electron (Suzhou) Co., Ltd	Regent Electron (He Fei) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	276,144	257,850	257,850	People's Bank of China's rate on 3-month time deposits	2	-	Additional operating capital	-	None	-	4,620,896	4,620,896	
2	Regent Electron (Suzhou) Co., Ltd	Regent Electron (He Fei) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	92,048	85,950	85,950	People's Bank of China's rate on 3-month time deposits	2	-	Additional operating capital	-	None	-	4,620,896	4,620,896	
3	Regent Electron (Ningbo) Co., LTD..	Regent Electron (He Fei) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	115,060	107,438	107,438	People's Bank of China's rate on 3-month time deposits	2	-	Additional operating capital	-	None	-	1,273,207	1,273,207	
4	Regent Manner Limited	Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	Other receivables	Y	300,000	-	-	0.90	2	-	Additional operating capital	-	None	-	3,544,755	5,671,607	
5	Regent Manner Limited	Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	Other receivables	Y	300,000	-	-	0.90	2	-	Additional operating capital	-	None	-	3,544,755	5,671,607	
6	Regent Manner Limited	High-Toned Opto Technology Corp	Other receivables	Y	90,000	-	-	1.00	2	-	Additional operating capital	-	None	-	3,544,755	5,671,607	
7	TSMT Technology (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	TSMT Technology (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	126,400	119,920	119,920	3.3851% (Based on the contract terms)	2	-	Additional operating capital	-	None	-	227,109	227,109	
8	Regent Manner Limited	High-Toned Opto Technology Corp	Other receivables	Y	70,000	70,000	40,000	1.00	2	-	Additional operating capital	-	None	-	3,544,755	5,671,607	
9	TSMT Technology (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	TSMT Technology (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	189,600	179,880	179,880	3.1874% (Based on the contract terms)	2	-	Additional operating capital	-	None	-	227,109	227,109	
10	Regent Manner Limited	Fitivision Technology Inc.	Other receivables	Y	180,000	180,000	160,000	1.00	2	-	Additional operating capital	-	None	-	3,544,755	5,671,607	

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the nature of loans are as follows:

Business association is labeled as “1”

Short-term financing is labeled as “2”.

Note 2: Limit on the Company's and subsidiaries' loans granted to others as prescribed in "Procedures for Provision of Loans" are as follows:

(1) Nature of the loan is related to business transactions: 25% of the Company's net worth or the amount of business transactions between the creditor and borrower.

(2) Nature of loan is for short-term financing: ceiling on loans granted to a single party is lower than 25% of the borrower's net worth.

(3) Limit on TSMT Technology (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. loans granted to others:

A. Nature of loan is for short-term financing: ceiling on loans granted to a single party is lower than 40% of the borrower's net worth.

The Company loan which the parent company holds directly and indirectly 100% voting share’s foreign companies, if there is a loan classified as short-term financing, the limit of individual borrower shall be lower than 100% of the Company's net worth.

Note 3: The facility aprroved by the Board of Directors was consistent with the actual loaned facility.

Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp. and subsidiaries

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

		Party being endorsed/guaranteed												
Number	Endorser/ guarantor	Company name	Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor (Note 1)	Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party (Note 2)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2019	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2019	Actual amount drawn down	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	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China	Footnote
0	The Company	TSMT Technology (India) Pvt. Ltd.	2	6,365,945	442,400	419,720	419,720	-	3.30	$ 12,731,889	Y	N	N	
0	The Company	TSMT Technology (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	2	6,365,945	474,000	449,700	449,700	-	3.53	12,731,889	Y	N	N	

Note 1: Relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed is classified into the following seven categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

(1) Having business relationship.

(2) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly and indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed subsidiary.

(3) The endorsed/guaranteed company owns directly and indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorser/guarantor parent company.

(4) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly and indirectly more than 90% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed company.

(5) Mutual guarantee of the trade made by the endorsed/guaranteed company or joint contractor as required under the construction contract.

(6) Due to joint venture, all shareholders provide endorsements/guarantees to the endorsed/guaranteed company in proportion to its ownership.

(7) Joint guarantee of the performance guarantee for pre-sold home sales contract as required under the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 2: Limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party and ceiling on total amount of endorsements/guarantees are as follows:

(1) Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/guarantees shall be lower than the Company's net worth.

(2) Limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party shall be lower than 10% of the Company's net worth.

(3) Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/guarantees that the determination was authorised to chairman shall be lower than 10% of the Company's net worth.

Net worth was determined based on the financial statements that are audited or reviewed by CPA.

Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp. and subsidiaries

Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2019 Number of shares (in thousand shares)	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	Stocks-LED ONE Distribution, Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	180	$ -	18.00	$ -	None
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	Stocks-Uniflex Technology Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	17,332	278,171	13.74	278,171	None
TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY (BVI) CO LIMITED	Stocks-Best Option Investment Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	14,142	-	2.08	-	None
Regent Electron (Suzhou) Co., Ltd	Chuzhou Bwin Techology Corp.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current		6,446	3.00	6,446	None
Ningbo Yongfu Trade Co., Ltd.	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19090743	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		38,678		38,678	None
Ningbo Yongfu Trade Co., Ltd.	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19100020	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		47,273		47,273	None
Ningbo Yongfu Trade Co., Ltd.	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19100747	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		25,785		25,785	None
Ningbo Yongfu Trade Co., Ltd.	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19120075	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		77,355		77,355	None
Ningbo Yongfu Trade Co., Ltd.	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19120176	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		21,488		21,488	None
REGENT ELECTRON (NINGBO) CO., LTD	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19090204	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		25,785		25,785	None
REGENT ELECTRON (NINGBO) CO., LTD	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19090286	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		25,785		25,785	None

				As of December 31, 2019				
Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	Number of shares (in thousand shares)	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote
REGENT ELECTRON (NINGBO) CO., LTD	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19090285	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		$ 30,083		$ 30,083	None
REGENT ELECTRON (NINGBO) CO., LTD	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19110270	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		21,488		21,488	None
TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) CO., LTD	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19110212	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		128,925		128,925	None
TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) CO., LTD	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19120140	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		85,950		85,950	None
TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) CO., LTD	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19120659	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		73,058		73,058	None
DONGGUAN ZUEFU ELECTRON CO., LTD.	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19110409	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		34,380		34,380	None
DONGGUAN ZUEFU ELECTRON CO., LTD.	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19110438	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		42,975		42,975	None
DONGGUAN ZUEFU ELECTRON CO., LTD.	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19110579	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		42,975		42,975	None
DONGGUAN ZUEFU ELECTRON CO., LTD.	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19120284	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		42,975		42,975	None

				As of December 31, 2019				
Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	Number of shares (in thousand shares)	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote
DONGGUAN ZUEFU ELECTRON CO., LTD.	E.SUN Bank (China) structured deposits-CNYRMXL2019122001	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		$ 85,950		$ 85,950	None
DONGGUAN ZUEFU ELECTRON CO., LTD.	E.SUN Bank (China) structured deposits-CNYRMXL2019121901	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		47,273		47,273	None
REGENT ELECTRON (CHONG QING)CO., LTD	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19120083	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		25,785		25,785	None
REGENT ELECTRON (CHONG QING)CO., LTD	Fubon Bank (China) structured products-SDRMBC19120606	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		38,678		38,678	None

Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp. and subsidiaries

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD

			Transaction				Description and reasons of difference in transaction terms compared to third party transactions		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Footnote
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	Regent Manner Limited	The Company is the company's ultimate parent company	Purchase	$ 109,396 thousand	2%	90~120 days after monthly billings	$ -	-	($ 21,806 thousand)	(1%)	-
Regent Manner Limited	Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	The Company is the company's ultimate parent company	(sales)	(HKD 27,706 thousand)	(1%)	〃	-	-	HKD 5,465 thousand	0%	-
TSC ELECTRONIC PTE. LTD.	Tele System Communications Pte Ltd.	Affiliate	Purchase	USD 11,062 thousand	99%	〃	-	-	(USD 2,028 thousand)	(100%)	-
Tele System Communications Pte Ltd.	TSC ELECTRONIC PTE. LTD.	Affiliate	(sales)	($ 340,785 thousand)	(74%)	〃	-	-	$ 60,814 thousand	80%	-
Regent Electron (He Fei) Co., Ltd.	Regent Electron (Chong Qing) Co., Ltd..	Affiliate	Purchase	RMB 25,998 thousand	50%	〃	-	-	(RMB 15,325 thousand)	(44%)	-
Regent Electron (Chong Qing) Co., Ltd..	Regent Electron (He Fei) Co., Ltd.	Affiliate	(sales)	(RMB 25,998 thousand)	(3%)	〃	-	-	RMB 15,325 thousand	3%	-
Regent Electron (Chong Qing) Co., Ltd..	Regent Electron (He Fei) Co., Ltd.	Affiliate	Purchase	RMB 25,175 thousand	3%	〃	-	-	(RMB 19,276 thousand)	(4%)	-
Regent Electron (He Fei) Co., Ltd.	Regent Electron (Chong Qing) Co., Ltd..	Affiliate	(sales)	(RMB 25,175 thousand)	(18%)	〃	-	-	RMB 19,276 thousand	23%	-
Regent Manner Limited	Regent Electron (Ningbo) Co., LTD.	Affiliate	Purchase	HKD 293,672 thousand	6%	〃	-	-	(HKD 243,689 thousand)	(11%)	-
Regent Electron (Ningbo) Co., LTD.	Regent Manner Limited	Affiliate	(sales)	(RMB 258,507 thousand)	(74%)	〃	-	-	RMB 218,202 thousand	82%	-
Regent Manner Limited	Regent Electron (Chong Qing) Co., Ltd..	Affiliate	Purchase	HKD 806,933 thousand	17%	〃	-	-	(HKD 426,836 thousand)	(20%)	-

			Transaction				Description and reasons of difference in transaction terms compared to third party transactions		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Footnote
Regent Electron (Chong Qing) Co., Ltd..	Regent Manner Limited	Affiliate	(sales)	(RMB 712,227 thousand)	(80%)	90~120 days after monthly billings	-	-	RMB 382,243 thousand	(75%)	-
Regent Manner Limited	Regent Electron (Xiamen) Co., Ltd.	Affiliate	Purchase	HKD 214,081 thousand	5%	〃	-	-	(HKD 239,421 thousand)	(11%)	-
Regent Electron (Xiamen) Co., Ltd.	Regent Manner Limited	Affiliate	(sales)	(RMB 188,447 thousand)	(31%)	〃	-	-	RMB 214,436 thousand	57%	-
Regent Electron (Xian Yang) Co., Ltd.	Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Affiliate	Purchase	RMB 181,430 thousand	29%	〃	-	-	(RMB 76,660 thousand)	(27%)	-
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Regent Electron (Xian Yang) Co., Ltd.	Affiliate	(sales)	(RMB 181,430 thousand)	(21%)	〃	-	-	RMB 76,660 thousand	23%	-
Ningbo Yongfu Trade Co., Ltd.	Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Affiliate	Purchase	RMB 76,659 thousand	32%	〃	-	-	(RMB 52,492 thousand)	(55%)	-
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Ningbo Yongfu Trade Co., Ltd.	Affiliate	(sales)	(RMB 76,659 thousand)	(9%)	〃	-	-	RMB 52,492 thousand	16%	-
Regent Manner Limited	Regent Electron (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Affiliate	Purchase	HKD 403,427 thousand	9%	〃	-	-	(HKD 456,085 thousand)	(21%)	-
Regent Electron (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Regent Manner Limited	Affiliate	(sales)	(RMB 355,120 thousand)	(19%)	〃	-	-	RMB 408,491 thousand	49%	-
Regent Manner Limited	Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Affiliate	Purchase	HKD 26,419 thousand	1%	〃	-	-	(HKD 4,510 thousand)	(0%)	-
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Regent Manner Limited	Affiliate	(sales)	(RMB 22,747 thousand)	(3%)	〃	-	-	RMB 3,864 thousand	1%	-
Regent Electron (Ningbo) Co., LTD.	Uniflex Technology Inc	Other related party	Purchase	RMB 30,796 thousand	13%	〃	-	-	(RMB 13,163 thousand)	(15%)	-
Regent Manner Limited	Uniflex Technology Inc	Other related party	Purchase	HKD 30,096 thousand	1%	〃	-	-	(HKD 13,580 thousand)	(1%)	-

Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp. and subsidiaries

Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2019	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables Amount	Overdue receivables Action taken	Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
Regent Electron (Dongguan) Co.,Ltd	Regent Manner Limited	Affiliate	Accounts receivable RMB 80,172 thousand (Note 3)	-	-	-	RMB 50,639 thousand	-
Regent Electron (Ningbo) Co., LTD.	Regent Manner Limited	〃	Accounts receivable RMB 218,202 thousand (Note 3)	-	-	-	RMB 40,446 thousand	-
Regent Electron (Ningbo) Co., LTD.	Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	〃	Accounts receivable RMB 42,000 thousand (Note 3)	-	-	-	RMB 29,059 thousand	-
Regent Electron (Ningbo) Co., LTD.	Regent Electron (He Fei) Co., Ltd.	〃	Other receivables RMB 25,226 thousand (Note 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Regent Electron (Chong Qing) Co., Ltd.	Regent Manner Limited	〃	Accounts receivable RMB 382,243 thousand (Note 3)	-	-	-	RMB 130,652 thousand	-
Regent Manner Limited	Regent Electron (Suzhou) Co., Ltd	〃	Other receivables HKD 38,068 thousand (Note 4)	-	-	-	HKD 30,292 thousand	-
Regent Manner Limited	Regent Electron (Dongguan) Co.,Ltd	〃	Other receivables HKD 73,950 thousand (Note 4)	-	-	-	HKD 72,159 thousand	-
Regent Manner Limited	Regent Electron (He Fei) Co., Ltd.		Other receivables HKD 52,107 thousand (Note 5)	-	-	-	-	-
Regent Manner Limited	Regent Electron (Chong Qing) Co., Ltd.	〃	Other receivables HKD 278,798 thousand (Note 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Regent Manner Limited	Fitivision Technology Inc	〃	Other receivables HKD 41,828 thousand (Note 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Regent Manner Limited	Tele System Communications Pte Ltd.	〃	Accounts receivable HKD 68,721 thousand (Note 3)	-	-	-	HKD 38 thousand	-
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Regent Electron (Xian Yang) Co., Ltd.	〃	Accounts receivable RMB 76,660 thousand (Note 3)	-	-	-	RMB 8,000 thousand	-
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Ningbo Yongfu Trade Co., Ltd	〃	Accounts receivable RMB 52,492 thousand (Note 3)	-	-	-	RMB 52,492 thousand	-
Regent Electron (Suzhou) Co., Ltd	Regent Manner Limited	〃	Accounts receivable RMB 408,491 thousand (Note 1 and 3)	-	-	-	RMB 292,141 thousand	-
Regent Electron (Suzhou) Co., Ltd	REGENT ELECTRON(HE FEI) CO., LTD.	〃	Other receivables RMB 80,804 thousand (Note 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Regent Electron (Xiamen) Co., Ltd.	Regent Manner Limited	〃	Accounts receivable RMB 214,436 thousand (Note 1and 3)	-	-	-	RMB 55,000 thousand	-
TSMT-Singapore	TSMT-India	〃	Other receivables USD 10,010 thousand (Note 2)	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: It was a receivable arising from processing on behlaf of associates
Note 2: It was a receivable arising from loans to others.
Note 3: It was a receivable arising from finished goods sold.
Note 4: It was a receivable arising from materials purchased on behalf of others.
Note 5: It was a receivable arising from machinery and equipment sold.

Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp. and subsidiaries

Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction: General ledger account	Transaction: Amount	Transaction: Transaction terms	Transaction: Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
0	Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	Fitivision Technology Inc.	3	Accounts receivable	$ 16,289		0%
0	〃	〃	〃	Sales revenue	33,799	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%
0	〃	Tele System Communications Pte Ltd.	〃	Processing fees revenue	10,354	〃	0%
0	〃	Regent Manner Limited	1	Other receivables	62,602		0%
0	〃	〃	〃	Other income	50,179	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%
1	Regent Manner Limited	Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	2	Accounts receivable	21,806		0%
1	〃	〃	〃	Sales revenue	109,396	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%
1	〃	High-Toned Opto Technology Corp	3	Other receivables	40,315		0%
1	〃	Regent Electron (Suzhou) Co., Ltd	〃	Other receivables	170,565		1%
1	〃	〃	〃	Sales revenue	37,002	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%
1	〃	TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) CO., LTD	〃	Sales revenue	24,284	〃	0%
1	〃	Regent Electron (Xiamen) Co., Ltd.	〃	Other receivables	46,228		0%
1	〃	Regent Electron(Dongguan) Co.,Ltd	〃	Other receivables	284,632		1%
1	〃	Regent Electron (He Fei) Co., Ltd.	〃	Other receivables	200,562		1%
1	〃	REGENT ELECTRON (CHONG QING)CO., LTD	〃	Sales revenue	11,821	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%
1	〃	〃	〃	Other receivables	1,073,093		3%
1	〃	〃	〃	Accounts receivable	58,001		0%

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
1	Regent Manner Limited	DONGGUAN ZUEFU ELECTRON CO., LTD.	3	Other receivables	$ 40,664		0%
1	〃	Fitivision Technology Inc.	〃	Other receivables	160,998		0%
1	〃	Tele System Communications Pte Ltd.	〃	Accounts receivable	264,510		1%
1	〃	〃	〃	Other receivables	22,365		0%
2	Regent Electron (Suzhou) Co., Ltd	Regent Manner Limited	〃	Accounts receivable	1,755,470		5%
2	〃	〃	〃	Sales revenue	37,922	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%
2	〃	〃	〃	Processing fees revenue	1,552,867	〃	4%
2	〃	REGENT ELECTRON(HE FEI) CO.,LTD.	〃	Other receivables	347,251		1%
2	〃	Ningbo Yongfu Trade Co., Ltd.	〃	Accounts receivable	11,770		0%
2	〃	〃	〃	Processing fees revenue	53,466	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%
3	TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) CO., LTD	Regent Manner Limited	〃	Accounts receivable	16,605		0%
3	〃	〃	〃	Sales revenue	101,942	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%
3	〃	Regent Electron (Suzhou) Co., Ltd	〃	Other receivables	36,195		0%
3	〃	〃	〃	Other income	94,562	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%
3	〃	Regent Electron (Xian Yang) Co., Ltd.	〃	Accounts receivable	329,443		1%
3	〃	〃	〃	Other receivables	10,002		0%
3	〃	〃	〃	Sales revenue	322,759	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	1%
3	〃	〃	〃	Other operating revenue	490,344	〃	1%
3	TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) CO., LTD	Ningbo Yongfu Trade Co., Ltd.	〃	Accounts receivable	225,583		1%
3	〃	〃	〃	Processing fees revenue	82,350	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%
3	〃	〃	〃	Other operating revenue	260,545	〃	1%

				Transaction			
Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
4	Regent Electron (Ningbo) Co., LTD.	Regent Manner Limited	3	Accounts receivable	$ 937,713		3%
4	〃	〃	〃	Sales revenue	1,158,537	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	3%
4	〃	Regent Electron (He Fei) Co., Ltd.	〃	Other receivables	108,407		0%
4	〃	TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) CO., LTD	〃	Accounts receivable	180,491		1%
4	〃	〃	〃	Processing fees revenue	285,317	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	1%
5	Regent Electron (Xiamen) Co., Ltd.	Regent Manner Limited	〃	Accounts receivable	918,272		3%
5	〃	〃	〃	Sales revenue	840,123	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	2%
6	DONGGUAN ZUEFU ELECTRON CO., LTD.	Tai Ming Green Power CO.,LTD.	〃	Sales revenue	14,875	〃	0%
7	Regent Electron(Dongguan) Co.,Ltd	Regent Manner Limited	〃	Accounts receivable	344,536		1%
7	〃	〃	〃	Processing fees revenue	27,683	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%
7	〃	Tele System Communications Pte Ltd.	〃	Accounts receivable	31,793		0%
7	〃	〃	〃	Sales revenue	82,384	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%
7	〃	DONGGUAN ZUEFU ELECTRON CO., LTD.	〃	Processing fees revenue	26,890	〃	0%
7	〃	DONGGUAN ZUEFU ELECTRON CO., LTD.	〃	Other income	25,406	〃	0%
8	REGENT ELECTRON (CHONG QING)CO., LTD	Regent Manner Limited	〃	Accounts receivable	1,642,669		5%
8	〃	〃	〃	Sales revenue	3,191,944	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	8%
8	〃	Regent Electron (He Fei) Co., Ltd.	〃	Accounts receivable	65,859		0%
8	〃	〃	〃	Other operating revenue	116,515	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction: General ledger account	Transaction: Amount	Transaction: Transaction terms	Transaction: Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
9	Ningbo Yongfu Trade Co., Ltd.	Regent Manner Limited	3	Accounts receivable	$ 21,163		0%
9	〃	〃	〃	Sales revenue	42,174	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%
9	〃	〃	〃	Other operating revenue	45,896	〃	0%
9	〃	TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) CO., LTD	〃	Accounts receivable	44,117		0%
9	〃	〃	〃	Sales revenue	11,110	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%
9	〃	〃	〃	Other operating revenue	35,932	〃	0%
10	Tele System Communications Pte Ltd.	TSC ELECTRONIC PTE. LTD.	〃	Sales revenue	340,785	〃	1%
10	〃	〃	〃	Accounts receivable	60,814		0%
11	TSMT-Singapore	TSMT-India	〃	Other receivables	300,087		1%
12	Regent Electron (Xian Yang) Co., Ltd.	TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) CO., LTD	〃	Accounts receivable	22,929		0%
12	〃	〃	〃	Other operating revenue	55,204	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%
13	Regent Electron (He Fei) Co., Ltd.	Regent Electron (Chong Qing) Co., Ltd.	〃	Accounts receivable	82,836		0%
13	〃	〃	〃	Sales revenue	112,694	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%
13	〃	Regent Manner Limited	〃	Accounts receivable	12,701		0%
13	〃	〃	〃	Sales revenue	13,762	Price is made based on mutual agreement, and collection term is 90~120 days after monthly billings	0%

Note: Individual transactions not exceeding $10,000 will not be disclosed as well as according related-party transactions.

Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp. and subsidiaries

Information on investees

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2019	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2018	Shares held as at December 31, 2019: Number of shares (in thousand shares)	Shares held as at December 31, 2019: Ownership (%)	Shares held as at December 31, 2019: Book value	Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2019	Investment income(loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019	Footnote
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Co., LTD	Hong Kong	Rendering service for specific contract items	$ 42	$ 42	10	99.99	$ 3,960	$ 15	$ 15	Subsidiary
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY (BVI) CO LIMITED	British Virgin Islands	Holding company	3,145,743	3,145,743	104,000	100.00	14,238,499	1,519,175	1,519,175	Subsidiary
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	High-Toned Opto Technology Corp	Taiwan	Manufacture and assembling of LED products	264,077	264,077	26,423	85.24	(5,638)	(57,361)	(48,894)	Subsidiary
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	Fitivision Technology Inc.	Taiwan	Digital security monitor and wireless communication device	100,000	90,000	10,000	100.00	(100,850)	(47,048)	(47,048)	Subsidiary
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	Bai Hung Investment Corp. Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment company	109,990	109,990	10,999	99.99	19,017	(14,722)	(14,722)	Subsidiary
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	TSMT Technology (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Holding company	464,985	464,985	15,000	100.00	227,109	(98,114)	(98,114)	Subsidiary
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	Tele System Communications Pte Ltd.	Taiwan	Design and manufacture of wired communication equipment and apparatus and channel KU of Satellite TV	40,250	40,250	4,700	31.33	5,978	8,781	2,751	Subsidiary
TSMT Technology (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	TSMT Technology (India) Pvt. Ltd.	India	Processing and manufacturing of computer motherboard and interface card of peripheral devices	294,458	294,458	489	100.00	96,304	(96,345)	-	Second-tier subsidiary

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2019	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2018	Shares held as at December 31, 2019: Number of shares (in thousand shares)	Shares held as at December 31, 2019: Ownership (%)	Shares held as at December 31, 2019: Book value	Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2019	Investment income(loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019	Footnote
TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY (BVI) CO LIMITED	REGENT MANNER INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED	Cayman Islands	Holding company	$ 3,573,297	$ 3,573,297	2,149,822	100.00	$ 14,201,689	$ 1,519,189	$ -	Second-tier subsidiary
TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY (BVI) CO LIMITED	TSMT-USA	U.S.A	Processing and manufacturing of computer motherboard and interface card of peripheral devices	2,998	2,998	100	100.00	2,285	(36)	-	Second-tier subsidiary
High-Toned Opto Technology Corp	High-Toned Technology (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong	Holding company	155,896	155,896	40,300	100.00	8,880	72	-	Second-tier subsidiary
Bai Hung Investment Corp. Ltd.	Tai Ming Green Power CO.,LTD.	Taiwan	Sales of LED application products	50,000	50,000	5,000	100.00	(3,119)	(12,549)	-	Second-tier subsidiary
Bai Hung Investment Corp. Ltd.	Wellight Technology Corp.	Taiwan	Sales of LED application products	-	35,583	-	-	-	(920)	-	Second-tier subsidiary
Bai Hung Investment Corp. Ltd.	iWEECARE Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Cloud manufacturing of ICT hardware and software	10,500	10,500	2,805	16.78	1,726	(22,388)	-	Investee accounted for using equity method
Bai Hung Investment Corp. Ltd.	Tele System Communications Pte Ltd.	Taiwan	Design and manufacture of wired communication equipment and apparatus and channel KU of Satellite TV	50,000	50,000	5,000	33.34	6,498	8,781	-	Second-tier subsidiary
REGENT MANNER INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED	REGENT MANNER (BVI) LIMITED	British Virgin Islands	Holding company	2,193,599	2,193,599	34,631	100.00	14,179,018	1,520,590	-	Third-tier subsidiary
REGENT MANNER (BVI) LIMITED	Regent Manner Limited	Hong Kong	Design, processing, manufacture and sales of PCB surface mount packaging in TFT-LCD panels and general electronic information products	2,193,599	2,193,599	573,996	100.00	14,179,018	1,520,590	-	The Company is the company's ultimate parent company

				Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2019					
Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Balance as at December 31, 2019	Balance as at December 31, 2018	Number of shares (in thousand shares)	Ownership (%)	Book value	Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2019	Investment income(loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019	Footnote
Tele System Communications Pte Ltd.	TELE SYSTEM COMMUNICATIONS DE MEXICO, S.A. DE C.V.	Mexico	Sales of wired communication equipment and apparatus and channel KU of Satellite TV	$ 42	$ 42	20	99.00	$ 1,845	($ 1,983)	$ -	Second-tier subsidiary
Tele System Communications Pte Ltd.	TSC ELECTRONIC PTE. LTD.	Singapore	Sales of wired communication equipment and apparatus and channel KU of Satellite TV	1,488	1,488	50	100.00	1,246	1,485	-	Second-tier subsidiary

Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp. and subsidiaries

Information on investments in Mainland China

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 8 | Expressed in thousands of NTD

Investee in Mainland Chin	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2019	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2019: Remitted to Mainland China	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2019: Remitted back to Taiwan	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Net income of investee as of December 31, 2019	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019 （Note 4）	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2019	Footnote
Regent Electron (Suzhou) Co., Ltd	Processing and manufacturing of computer motherboard and interface card of peripheral devices	$ 824,450	Reinvested in Mainland China companies through investing in existing companies in the third area	$ 1,503,838	$ -	$ -	$ 1,503,838	$ 838,710	100	$ 838,710	$ 4,620,896	$ 923,386	Note 1
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Processing and manufacturing of computer motherboard and interface card of peripheral devices	1,049,300	Reinvested in Mainland China companies through investing in existing companies in the third area	805,033	-	-	805,033	64,839	100	64,839	2,685,546	106,101	Note 1
Regent Electron (Ningbo) Co., LTD.	Processing and manufacturing of computer motherboard and interface card of peripheral devices	509,660	Reinvested in Mainland China companies through investing in existing companies in the third area	1,615,148	-	-	1,615,148	63,737	100	63,737	1,273,207	709,154	Note 1
Regent Electron (Xiamen) Co., Ltd.	Processing and manufacturing of computer motherboard and interface card of peripheral devices	599,600	Reinvested in Mainland China companies through investing in existing companies in the third area	1,142,447	-	-	1,142,447	125,712	100	125,712	2,015,092	569,157	Note 1

Investee in Mainland Chin	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2019	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2019		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Net income of investee as of December 31, 2019	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019 （Note 4）	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2019	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Regent Electron (Chengdu) Co., Ltd.	Processing and manufacturing of computer motherboard and interface card of peripheral devices	$ 359,760	Reinvested in Mainland China companies through investing in existing companies in the third area	$ 384,606	$ -	$ -	$ 384,606	$ 6,741	100.00	$ 6,741	$ 344,427	$ -	Note 1
Regent Electron (Dongguan) Co.,Ltd	Processing and manufacturing of computer motherboard and interface card of peripheral devices	599,600	Reinvested in Mainland China companies through investing in existing companies in the third area	669,970	-	-	669,970	(34,141)	100	(34,141)	455,571	-	Note 1
Ningbo Yongfu Trade Co., Ltd.	Processing and manufacturing of computer motherboard and interface card of peripheral devices	83,944	Reinvested in Mainland China companies through investing in existing companies in the third area	145,284	-	-	145,284	159,740	100	159,740	760,509	-	Note 1
Unimicron-Fpc Technology Kunshan Inc.	Processing and manufacturing of computer motherboard and interface card of peripheral devices	4,455,028	Reinvested in Mainland China companies through investing in existing companies in the third area	363,596	-	-	363,596	-	2.08	-	-	-	Note 2
High-Toned Opto Technology (Su Zhou) Limited	Manufacture and packaging of LED products	-	Reinvested in Mainland China companies through investing in existing companies in the third area	139,676	-	-	139,676	404	85	344	-	-	Note 3

Investee in Mainland Chin	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2019	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2019 — Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Net income of investee as of December 31, 2019	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019 （Note 4）	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2019	Footnote
Regent Electron (He Fei) Co., Ltd.	Processing and manufacturing of computer motherboard and interface card of peripheral devices	$ 449,700	Reinvested in Mainland China companies through investing in existing companies in the third area	$ 465,228	$ -	$ -	$ 465,228	$ 133,339	100.00	$ 133,339	$ 367,222	$ -	Note 1
Regent Electron (Chong Qing) Co., Ltd.	Processing and manufacturing of computer motherboard and interface card of peripheral devices	659,560	Reinvested in Mainland China companies through investing in existing companies in the third area	663,485	-	-	663,485	215,613	100	215,613	929,598	-	Note 1
Dongguan Zuefu Electron Co., Ltd.	Processing and manufacturing of computer motherboard and interface card of peripheral devices	128,925	Reinvested in Mainland China companies through investing in existing companies in the third area	-	-	-	-	129,021	100	129,021	532,106	-	Note 5
Jun-Ji Suzhou Automotive Electric Co., Ltd.	Research and development and sales of automotive electronics	-	Reinvested in Mainland China companies through investing in existing companies in the third area	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	Note 5 and 6
Regent Electron (Xian Yang) Co., Ltd.	Processing and manufacturing of computer motherboard and interface card of peripheral devices	128,925	Reinvested in Mainland China companies through investing in existing companies in the third area	-	-	-	-	282,589	100	282,589	434,128	-	Note 5

Investee in Mainland Chin	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2019	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2019: Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Net income of investee as of December 31, 2019	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019 （Note 4）	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2019	Footnote
Chuzhou Bwin Techology Corp.	Research, development and production; sales of metal and plastic technology products	$ 214,875	Reinvested in Mainland China companies through investing in existing companies in the third area	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	3.00	$ -	$ 6,446	$ -	Note 5

Note 1: It was reinvested by its third-tier subsidiary, Regent Manner Limited, by cash through its subsidiary in the third area, Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (B.V.I.) Co. LIMITED. Those investments all had been approved by the MOEA.

Note 2: It was reinvested by the investee, Best Option Investment Ltd., of the company's subsidiary, Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (B.V.I.) Co. LIMITED, in the third area by cash, and had been approved by the MOEA. (B.V.I.) CO. LIMITED, in the third area by cash, and had been approved by the MOEA.

Note 3: It was reinvested by the subsidiary, High-Toned Technology (Hong Kong) Limited, of the Company's subsidiary, High-Toned Opto Technology Corp, by cash, and had been approved by the MOEA. by cash, and had been approved by the MOEA. The business registration was cancelled in 2019.

Note 4: Except for Unimicron-Fpc Technology Kunshan Inc., remaining companies' investment income (loss) were recognised based on the financial statements that are audited and attested by R.O.C. parent company’s CPA.

Note 5: The company was reinvested by the Company's Mainland China investees approved by the MOEA, no need to submit an additional application for the reinvestments to the MOEA in accordance with the regulations, therefore, the investments would not be included in the calculation of the Company's ceiling on investments in Mainland China.

Note 6: The business registration was cancelled in 2019.

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	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
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Corp.	$ 7,342,512	$ 8,261,850	(Note 7)

Note 7: The Company met the scope of operation made by the headquarter, thus, no limit was applicable on the Company's investments in Mainland China in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Permission of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland Area" effective August 1, 2008.

TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
DETAILS OF CASH
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 1

Item	Description	Amount	
Cash on hand and pretty		$	627
Demand deposits			
-NTD			135,267
-Foreign exchange deposits	USD$12,410 thousand, conversion rate $29.98		372,043
	RMB$150 thousand, conversion rate $4.2975		643
	HKD$12 thousand, conversion rate $3.849		47
	JPY$16,163 thousand, conversion rate $0.276		4,461
Time deposits	USD$5,000 thousand, conversion rate $29.98		149,900
		$	662,988

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TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
DETAILS OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 2

Client Name	Summary	Amount	Note
Non-related parties:			
A Company		$ 443,457	
D Company		401,505	
C Company		160,285	
Others		69,804	Balance of each customer has not exceeded 5% of total accounts receivable
		1,075,051	
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts		(2,937)	
		$ 1,072,114	

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TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
DETAILS OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 3

Item	Amount		Note
	Cost	Market price	
Raw materials	$ 548,527	$ 548,729	
Work in progress	2,659	2,659	
Finished goods	90,288	94,558	
	641,474	$ 645,946	
Less: Allowance for inventory valuation losses	(30,447)		
	$ 611,027		

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TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
DETAILS OF INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 4

Name	Balance at January 1, 2019		Addition		Reductions		Balance at December 31, 2019			Market value or value per share			
	Number of shares (per thousand share)	Amount	Number of shares (per share)	Amount	Number of shares (per thousand share)	Amount	Number of shares (per thousand share)	% Interest held	Amount	Price (in dollar)	Total price	Pledged to others as collateral	Note
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology Co., Ltd.	10	$ 3,945	-	$ 15	-	$ -	10	99.99%	$ 3,960	137	$ 3,960	None	
Taiwan Surface Mounting Technology (B.V.I.) Co. Limited	104,000	14,207,601	-	30,898	-	-	104,000	100.00%	14,238,499	14,238,499	14,238,499	None	
Uniflex Technology Inc.	21,872	161,591	-	-	(21,872)	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	
Bai Hung Investment Corp. Ltd.	10,999	33,722	-	-	-	(161,591)	10,999	99.99%	19,017	2	19,017	None	
High-Toned Opto Technology Corp.	26,423	43,218	-	-	-	(14,705)	26,423	85.24%	(5,638)	-	(5,638)	None	
Fitivision Technology Inc.	9,000	(153,792)	-	99,990	(8,999)	(48,856)	10,000	100.00%	(100,850)	(10)	(100,850)	None	
TSMT Technology (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	15,000	332,655	-	-	-	(47,048)	15,000	100.00%	227,109	15	227,109	None	
Tele System Communciations Pte Ltd.	4,700	3,211	-	2,767	-	(105,546)	4,700	31.33%	5,978	1	5,978	None	
		$ 14,632,151		$ 133,670		($ 377,746)			$ 14,388,075				
Add:Transferred to "other non-current liabilities-credit balance of investments accounted for using equity method".		153,792							106,488				
		$ 14,785,943							$ 14,494,563				

TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
DETAILS OF SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 5

Type of borrowings	Balance at December 31, 2019	Contract period	Interest rate range	Financing line	Collateral	Note
Financial institutions borrowings						
Unsecured borrowings	$ 2,150,000	2019.03.31~2020.10.01	0.76%~0.84%	Comprehensive facilities of$2,998,000	None	

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TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
DETAILS OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 6

Name of suppliers	Summary	Amount	Note
Non-related parties			
TRIPOD		$ 186,782	
AVN		184,773	
TPT		121,998	
MONTAGE		115,271	
IDT		94,427	
Others		1,063,523	None of the balances of any supplier is greater than 5% of this account balance
		$ 1,766,774	

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TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
DETAILS OF LONG-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 7

Creditor	Description	Amount	(Expressed in New Taiwan dollars) Contract Period	Interest Rate	Collateral	Note
KGI Bank	General medium to long-term unsecured borrowings	$ 400,000	2019/3/27-2021/7/27	1.10%	None	-
CTBC Bank	〃	400,000	2019/6/17-2022/6/17	1.19%	〃	-
DBS Bank (Taiwan)	〃	300,000	2019/6/28-2022/6/28	1.17%	〃	-
		$ 1,100,000				

TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
DETAILS OF OPERATING REVENUE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 8

Item	Quantity	Amount	Note
Total sales revenue			
Memory module	13,997 thousand PCS	$ 3,461,242	
TFT-LCD panels	18,101 thousand PCS	1,535,295	
Raw materials		45,357	
Others		1,520,887	
		6,562,781	
Less:Sales returns		(11,146)	
Sales discounts and allowances		(15,592)	
Total operating revenue		$ 6,536,043	

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TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
DETAILS OF OPERATING COSTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 9

Item	Amount
Direct materials	
Ending balance of raw materials	$ 405,699
Add:Purchase	4,578,099
Less:Ending balance of raw materials	(548,527)
Reclassified as expenses	(1,272)
Raw materials retirement losses	(2,585)
Raw materials sold	(47,405)
Raw materials used	4,384,009
Direct labor	292,484
Manufacturing overhead	591,212
Manufacturing cost	5,267,705
Add: Beginning balance of work in progress	3,519
Less: Ending balance of work in progress	(2,659)
Cost of finished goods	5,268,565
Add: Beginning balance of finished goods	105,672
Purchases	109,395
Less: Ending balance of finished goods	(90,288)
Finished goods retirement losses	(6,845)
Reclassified as expenses	(2,869)
Production and marketing cost	5,383,630
Add: Cost of materials sales	47,405
Less: Gain on scrapping sales	(51)
Cost of goods sold	5,430,984
Add: Loss for market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	9,430
Less: Gain on reversal of decline in market value	(9,430)
Total operating costs	$ 5,430,984

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TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
DETAILS OF MANUFACTURING OVERHEAD
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 10

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		$ 81,206	
Depreciation expense		93,992	
Processing fees		155,254	
Insurance expense		37,718	
Consumption		68,251	
Miscellaneous disbursements		32,160	
Utilities expense		34,514	
Others		88,117	The balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the manufacturing overhead
		$ 591,212	

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TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
DETAILS OF SELLING EXPENSES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 11

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		$ 26,720	
Travel expense		12,622	
Miscellaneous disbursements		3,150	
Others		12,845	Balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the total selling expenses
		$ 55,337	

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TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
DETAILS OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 12

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		$ 89,914	
Miscellaneous disbursements		16,663	
Employees' bonus		115,200	
Others		75,480	The balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the administrative expenses
		$ 297,257	

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TAIWAN SURFACE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY CORP.
CURRENT EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES SUMMARIZED BY FUNCTION
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 13

By Function / By Nature	Year ended December 31, 2019			Year ended December 31, 2018		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense						
Wages and salaries	$ 350,786	$ 270,586	$ 621,372	$ 237,303	$ 175,934	$ 413,237
Labour and health insurance fees	37,280	9,117	46,397	29,293	7,115	36,408
Pension costs	13,294	8,320	21,614	10,539	7,319	17,858
Directors' remuneration	-	9,250	9,250	-	7,580	7,580
Other employee benefit expense	15,087	6,845	21,932	8,766	5,270	14,036
Depreciation charge (including right-of-use assets)	93,992	13,251	107,243	55,164	15,957	71,121

Note:

A. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had 962 and 783 employees, including 7 and 6 non-employee directors, respectively.

B. A company whose stock is listed for trading on the stock exchange or over-the-counter securities exchange shall additionally disclose the following information:

(a) Average employee benefit expense in current year was $746 ((Total employee benefit expense in current year–Total directors' compensation in current year) / (Number of employees in current year–Number of non-employee directors in current year)).
Average employee benefit expense in previous year was $620 ((Total employee benefit expense in previous year–Total directors' compensation in previous year) / (Number of employees in previous year – Number of non-employee directors in previous year)).

(b) Average employee salaries in current year were $651 (Total employee salaries in current year / (Number of employees in current year–Number of non-employee directors in current year)).
Average employee salaries in previous year was $532 (Total employee salaries in previous year / (Number of employees in previous year–Number of non-employee directors in previous year)).

(c) Adjustments of average employee salaries was 22% ((Average employee salaries in current year-Average employee salaries in previous year) / Average employee salaries in previous year).