POLYTRONICS TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED 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

PWCR19000239

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Polytronics Technology Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Polytronics Technology Corp and subsidiaries (the "Group") as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants" and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China (ROC GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Key audit matters of Polytronics Technology Corp. during the year 2019 are as follows:

Cut-off of revenue recognition

Description

For accounting policies regarding revenue recognition, please refer to Note 4(30). The Group's sales can be divided into two categories, products shipped to clients directly and products for pick-up at outsourced warehouse, depending on sales terms and shipment term. For pick-ups, the revenue is recognised whenever risk and rewards are transferred. However, for the other category, because sales terms vary and shipping destinations include different continents, this category of sales is recognised based on the documents of client acknowledgement to determine the time of ownership and risk transfer. However, these sales categories involve significant manual processes that could lead to inappropriate revenue recognition and misstatement of inventory. Considering that the impact is material, we assessed this as one of the key audit matters.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our procedures in relation to the cut-off risk of revenue recognition included:

1. Evaluated the rationality of revenue recognition.
2. Obtained an understanding and tested relevant controls concerning revenue recognition. Tested the effectiveness of such controls.
3. Tested the sales after the balance sheet date, including inspecting the shipping notice and documents replied by clients to ensure that the sales revenue is recorded in the proper time.

Inventory reserve – allowance for valuation loss

Description

Please refer to Notes 4(13), 5(2), and 6(4) of the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policies on inventories, critical accounting judgements and estimates and the details of inventories.

The Group is primarily engaged in manufacturing and selling Polymeric Positive Temperature Coefficient that is used in smart phones, mobile devices and other eletronic products. This type of product has a short lifespan and is especially susceptible to market price fluctuations, which could lead to the risk of loss on decline in market value and of obsolescence. Inventories are evaluated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, and the allowance of inventory is evaluated and recognised individually depending on the aging status and the risk of obsolescence. The net realisable value is determined by past experience. Considering the evaluation and recognition of allowance of inventory has a significent impact on the fair presentation of the financial statements, we assessed this as one of the key audit matters.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our procedures in relation to the cut-off risk of revenue recognition included:

1. Ensured consistent application of accounting policies in relation to allowance for inventory valuation losses and assessed the reasonableness of these policies.
2. Validated the appropriateness of system logic of inventory aging report utilised by management to ensure proper classification of inventories aged over a certain period of time.
3. Evaluated the reasonableness of inventories individually identified as obsolete or damaged with supporting documents, and agreed to information obtained from physical inventory.
4. Discussed with management the net realisable value of inventories aged over a certain period of time and individually identified as obsolete or damaged, validated respective supporting documents and reperformed the calculation.

Other matter – Parent company only financial reports

We have audited and expressed an unmodified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of Polytronics Technology Corp. as at and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance, including audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Group’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group’s internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or

business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Cheng, Ya-Huei Tsang, Kwok-Wah

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 20, 2020

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and 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.

POLYTRONICS TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2019 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2018 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 997,914	34	$ 897,160	34
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	94	-	-	-
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost, net	8	3,223	-	3,190	-
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(3)	134,567	4	87,374	3
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	283,769	10	249,564	9
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	6(3) and 7	106,163	4	65,811	3
1200	Other receivables		10,740	-	11,888	-
130X	Inventories, net	6(4)	219,700	7	303,799	12
1410	Prepayments		61,527	2	28,682	1
1470	Other current assets		579	-	958	-
11XX	**Total current assets**		1,818,276	61	1,648,426	62
	Non-current assets					
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortised cost, net	8	6,826	-	6,826	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment, net	6(5) and 8	776,198	26	825,775	31
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(6)	223,516	8	-	-
1760	Investment property, net	6(8) and 8	114,089	4	116,643	5
1780	Intangible assets		2,572	-	3,112	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(23)	21,049	1	15,103	1
1900	Other non-current assets		8,854	-	21,691	1
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		1,153,104	39	989,150	38
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 2,971,380	100	$ 2,637,576	100

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POLYTRONICS TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2019 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2018 AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(9)	$ 75,057	3	$ 76,758	3
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(17)	3,165	-	1,588	-
2150	Notes payable		27,634	1	7,446	-
2170	Accounts payable	6(10)	126,608	4	84,462	3
2200	Other payables	6(11)	203,533	7	204,655	8
2230	Current income tax liabilities		116,405	4	98,936	4
2280	Current lease liabilities		11,141	-	-	-
2300	Other current liabilities		1,853	-	990	-
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		565,396	19	474,835	18
	Non-current liabilities					
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		203,867	7	-	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(12)	40,125	1	37,442	1
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		243,992	8	37,442	1
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		809,388	27	512,277	19
	Equity					
	Equity attributable to owners of parent					
	Share capital	6(13)				
3110	Share capital - common stock		800,018	27	800,018	30
	Capital surplus	6(14)				
3200	Capital surplus		235,900	8	235,900	10
	Retained earnings	6(15)				
3310	Legal reserve		481,790	16	446,786	17
3320	Special reserve		50,367	2	35,563	1
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		673,810	23	657,399	25
	Other equity interest	6(16)				
3400	Other equity interest		(79,893)	(3)	(50,367)	(2)
31XX	**Equity attributable to owners of the parent**		2,161,992	73	2,125,299	81
3XXX	**Total equity**		2,161,992	73	2,125,299	81
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9				
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 2,971,380	100	$ 2,637,576	100

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

POLYTRONICS TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share amounts)

			Year ended December 31			
			2019		2018	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	**Operating revenue**	6(17) and 7	$ 1,655,491	100	$ 1,668,641	100
5000	**Operating costs**	6(4)	(840,145)	(51)	(876,037)	(53)
5950	**Net operating margin**		815,346	49	792,604	47
	Operating expenses	6(21)(22)				
6100	Selling expenses		(115,904)	(7)	(114,281)	(6)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(157,717)	(9)	(148,130)	(9)
6300	Research and development expenses		(134,192)	(8)	(131,695)	(8)
6450	Expected credit (losses) gains	12(2)	(1,073)	-	2,460	-
6000	**Total operating expenses**		(408,886)	(24)	(391,646)	(23)
6900	**Operating profit**		406,460	25	400,958	24
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7010	Other income	6(18)	72,906	4	39,187	2
7020	Other gains and losses	6(19)	(12,703)	(1)	(5,158)	-
7050	Finance costs	6(20)	(5,653)	-	(1,946)	-
7000	**Total non-operating income and expenses**		54,550	3	32,083	2
7900	**Profit before tax**		461,010	28	433,041	26
7950	Income tax expense	6(23)	(92,943)	(6)	(83,006)	(5)
8200	**Profit for the year**		$ 368,067	22	$ 350,035	21
	Other comprehensive (loss) income					
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Actuarial loss on defined benefit plan	6(12)	($ 2,303)	-	($ 1,103)	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(23)	461	-	220	-
8310	**Components of other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**		(1,842)	-	(883)	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Cumulative translation differences of foreign operations	6(16)	(29,526)	(2)	(14,804)	(1)
8360	**Components of other comprehensive loss that will be reclassified to profit or loss**		(29,526)	(2)	(14,804)	(1)
8300	**Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax**		($ 31,368)	(2)	($ 15,687)	(1)
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		$ 336,699	20	$ 334,348	20
	Profit attributable to:					
8610	Owners of the parent		$ 368,067	22	$ 350,035	21
	Comprehensive income attributable to:					
8710	Owners of the parent		$ 336,699	20	$ 334,348	20
9750	**Basic earnings per share**	6(24)	$ 4.60		$ 4.38	
9850	**Diluted earnings per share**	6(24)	$ 4.55		$ 4.32	

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

POLYTRONICS TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent								
			Capital Surplus			Retained Earnings				
	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Treasury stock transactions	Employee stock warrants	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Total equity
For the year ended December 31, 2018										
Balance at January 1, 2018		$ 800,018	$ 203,343	$ 14,924	$ 17,633	$ 414,015	$ 11,982	$ 604,605	($ 35,563)	$2,030,957
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	350,035	-	350,035
Other comprehensive loss for the year	6(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(883)	(14,804)	(15,687)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	349,152	(14,804)	334,348
Distribution of 2017 earnings:	6(15)									
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	32,771	-	(32,771)	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	-	23,581	(23,581)	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	(240,006)	-	(240,006)
Balance at December 31, 2018		$ 800,018	$ 203,343	$ 14,924	$ 17,633	$ 446,786	$ 35,563	$ 657,399	($ 50,367)	$2,125,299
For the year ended December 31, 2019										
Balance at January 1, 2019		$ 800,018	$ 203,343	$ 14,924	$ 17,633	$ 446,786	$ 35,563	$ 657,399	($ 50,367)	$2,125,299
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	368,067	-	368,067
Other comprehensive loss for the year	6(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,842)	(29,526)	(31,368)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	366,225	(29,526)	336,699
Distribution of 2018 earnings:	6(15)									
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	35,004	-	(35,004)	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	-	14,804	(14,804)	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	(300,006)	-	(300,006)
Balance at December 31, 2019		$ 800,018	$ 203,343	$ 14,924	$ 17,633	$ 481,790	$ 50,367	$ 673,810	($ 79,893)	$2,161,992

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

POLYTRONICS TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Years ended December 31 2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 461,010	$ 433,041
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Net profit on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(94)	-
Expected credit losses (gains)	12(2)	1,073	(2,460)
Depreciation (including investment property and right-of-use assets)	6(19)(21)	113,255	92,723
Amortisation	6(21)	2,105	2,711
Interest expense	6(20)	5,653	1,946
Interest income	6(18)	(6,291)	(6,220)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(19)	2,559	393
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable, net		(51,371)	30,246
Accounts receivable, net		(41,573)	26,143
Accounts receivable, net - related parties		(40,352)	(8,429)
Other receivables		1,148	(10,308)
Inventories		84,099	(48,247)
Prepayments		(32,845)	3,268
Other current assets		379	(3,191)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		-	229
Current contract liabilities		1,577	1,588
Notes payable		20,188	4,448
Accounts payable		42,146	(9,164)
Other payables		18,798	7,318
Other current liabilities		863	(391)
Defined benefit liabilities		(190)	293
Cash inflow generated from operations		582,137	515,937
Interest paid		(2,582)	(1,946)
Interest received		6,291	6,220
Income tax paid		(80,959)	(75,627)
Net cash flows from operating activities		504,887	444,584

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POLYTRONICS TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Years ended December 31 2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in financial assets at amortised cost, net		($ 33)	($ 90)
(Increase) decrease in other non-current assets		(9,826)	1,866
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(26)	(72,854)	(203,089)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		4,790	4,320
Acquisition of intangible assets		(1,585)	(1,738)
Decrease in deposits - out		507	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(79,001)	(198,731)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in short-term borrowings	6(27)	52,152	177,576
Decrease in short-term borrowings	6(27)	(52,152)	(107,015)
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	6(6)(27)	(13,485)	-
Increase in deposits - in	6(27)	570	7,948
Cash dividends paid	6(15)	(300,006)	(240,006)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(312,921)	(161,497)
Effect of exchange rate		(12,211)	(184)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		100,754	84,172
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		897,160	812,988
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(1)	$ 997,914	$ 897,160

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

POLYTRONICS TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

Polytronics Technology Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated on December 18, 1997 and commenced operations on August 1, 1999. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred herein as the "Group") are primarily engaged in the research, development, manufacturing and sale of Polymeric Positive Temperature Coefficient, Overvoltage protection element and its production related semi-finished goods, modules, heat conductive substrate, thermal module, heat dispersing materials, and LED lightings and modules.

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

These consolidated financial statements were reported to 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 ("IFRSs") as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the 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 Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group'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 Group 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 Group increased 'right-of-use asset' by $233,652, increased 'lease liability' by $223,125, and decreased 'other non-current assets' by $10,527 with respect to the lease contracts of lessees on January 1, 2019.

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

(a) Reassessment as to whether a contract is, or contains, a lease is not required, instead, the application of IFRS 16 depends on whether or not the contracts were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

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

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

(d) The use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

D. The Group calculated the present value of lease liabilities by using the weighted average incremental borrowing interest rate of 1.4%.

E. The Group 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	$	90,977
Add/Less: Adjustments as a result of a different treatment of extension and termination options		195,640
Total lease contracts amount recognised as lease liabilities by applying IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019	$	286,617
Incremental borrowing interest rate at the date of initial application		1.4%
Lease liabilities recognised as at January 1, 2019 by applying IFRS 16	$	223,125

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	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 IFRS 7, 'Interest rate benchmark reform'	January 1, 2020

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	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 noncurrent'	January 1, 2022

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

These consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and International Accounting Standards 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

(a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:

(a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.

(b) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(c) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the noncontrolling interests having a deficit balance.

(d) Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity.

(e) When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the Group remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Group loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.

(blank below)

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiaries	Activities	Ownership (%) December 31, 2019	Ownership (%) December 31, 2018	Note
Polytronics Technology Corporation	Polytronics (B.V.I.) Corporation	Investments and general business operations	100	100	
Polytronics (B.V.I.) Corporation	P-Circuit Corporation	Investments and general business operations	100	100	
P-Circuit Corporation	Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd.	Production and sale of varistor and potentiometer	100	100	
Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd.	Hanpu (Kunshan) Trading Co., Ltd.	Wholesale, import and export business	-	100	Note1
Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd.	Polystar Senchip Microelectronics, Inc.	Production and sale of resistors, discrete semiconductor devices and other resistive elements	100	100	
Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd.	PolyStellar Electronics Co.,Ltd.	Production and sale of resistors, discrete semiconductor devices and other resistive elements	100	-	Note2

Note1：The dissolution and liquidation of Hanpu (Kunshan) Trading Co., Ltd. was resolved by the Board of Directors on December 21, 2018. Moreover, the liquidation was completed.

Note2：It was invested by Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd. and established on December 11, 2019.

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

D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.

E. Significant restrictions: None.

F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group: None.

(4) Foreign currency translation

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

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(d) All other foreign exchange gains and losses based on the nature of those transactions are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within other income and expenses.

B. Translation of foreign operations

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

(a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

(b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

(c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

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

(a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

(c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

(a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

(c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(6) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

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

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

D. The Group recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group'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.

(9) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Group 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.

(10) Impairment of financial assets

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost including accounts receivable or contract assets that have a significant financing component, lease receivables, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, at each reporting date, the Group recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

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

A. The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

B. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

C. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; however, the Group has not retained control of the financial asset.

(12) Leasing arrangements (lessor)－operating leases

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(13) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, 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.

(14) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

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

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

Buildings	3 ~ 50 years
Machinery and equipment	2 ~10 years
Office equipment	3 ~ 6 years
Others equipment	1 ~ 10 years

(15) 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 Group. For short-term leases or leases of low value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate.

Lease payments are comprised of the following:

(a) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;

(b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;

(c) Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;

(d) The exercise price of a purchase option, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and

(e) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

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

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

(a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;

(b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;

(c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and

(d) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

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

(16) <u>Leased assets/ Operating leases (lessee)</u>

<u>Effective 2018</u>

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

(17) <u>Investment property</u>

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

(18) <u>Intangible assets</u>

Intangible assets consist of software costs on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 1 to 10 years.

(19) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for 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.

(20) 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.

(21) Notes and accounts 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.

(22) 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.

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

C. If the credit risk results in fair value changes in financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, they are recognised in other comprehensive income in the circumstances other than avoiding accounting mismatch or recognising in profit or loss for loan commitments or financial guarantee contracts.

(23) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(24) Non-hedging and embedded derivatives

Non-hedging derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and recorded as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and the gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(25) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

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

If employee compensation is paid by shares, the Group calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(26) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(27) Income tax

A. The interim period income tax expense is recognised based on the estimated average annual effective income tax rate expected for the full financial year applied to the pretax income of the interim period, and the related information is disclosed accordingly.

B. If a change in tax rate is enacted or substantively enacted in an interim period, the Group recognises the effect of the change immediately in the interim period in which the change occurs. The effect of the change on items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity while the effect of the change on items recognised in profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of 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, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

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.

(28) Share capital

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

(29) 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.

(30) Revenue recognition

Sales of goods

The Group manufactures and sells Polymeric Positive Temperature Coefficient device and its production related semi-finished goods, modules, heat conductive substrate, thermal module, and heat dispersing materials, and LED lightings and modules. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

(31) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The Group's chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

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

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

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

None.

(2) Evaluation of inventories

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

As of December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of inventories was $219,700.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 376	$ 661
Checking accounts and demand deposits	298,925	342,598
Time deposits	698,613	503,901
Cash equivalents-short-term notes	-	50,000
Total	$ 997,914	$ 897,160

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

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

Items	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Current items:		
Financial assets(liabilities) mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative instrument-forward foreign exchange contracts	$ -	$ -
Valuation adjustment	94	-
Total	$ 94	$ -

A. The Group recognized net profit (loss) of $2,966 and ($2,308) on financial assets (liabilities) held for trading for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

B. The non-hedging derivative instruments transaction and contract information are as follows:

Derivative instruments		December 31, 2019 Contract amount (Notional principal)	Contract period
Forward foreign exchange contracts	USD	$ 1,500	2019/12/18~2019/10/31

December 31, 2018: None.

C. Information relating to credit risk of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(2)

(3) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Notes receivable	$ 134,567	$ 87,374
Accounts receivable	$ 285,197	$ 249,954
Accounts receivable-related parties	106,163	65,811
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(1,428)	(390)
	$ 389,932	$ 315,375

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

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not past due	$ 308,195	$ 134,567	$ 263,890	$ 87,374
Up to 30 days	52,549	-	38,819	-
31 to 90 days	28,755	-	12,086	-
91 to 180 days	81	-	528	-
Over 180 days	1,780	-	442	-
	$ 391,360	$ 134,567	$ 315,765	$ 87,374

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 $336,600.

C. 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 Group’s notes and accounts receivable were $134,567 and $87,374；$389,932 and $315,375, respectively.

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

(4) Inventories

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Raw materials	$ 72,864	$ 91,735
Work-in-progress	75,684	95,290
Finished goods	71,152	116,774
Total	$ 219,700	$ 303,799

The cost of inventories recognized as expense for the period:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Cost of goods sold	$ 802,021	$ 835,500
Recognised as expenses	24,993	35,820
Loss on decline in market value	13,131	4,717
	$ 840,145	$ 876,037

(Blank below)

(5) Property, plant and equipment

	2019								
	Buildings	Machinery	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Computer and communication equipment	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress	Others	Total
At January 1									
Cost	$ 704,539	$ 580,059	$ 8,360	$ 8,080	$ 10,746	$ 19,666	$ 79,497	$ 158,742	$ 1,569,689
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(243,602)	(369,643)	(5,743)	(5,791)	(8,165)	(16,412)	-	(94,558)	(743,914)
	$ 460,937	$ 210,416	$ 2,617	$ 2,289	$ 2,581	$ 3,254	$ 79,497	$ 64,184	$ 825,775
Opening net book amount	$ 460,937	$ 210,416	$ 2,617	$ 2,289	$ 2,581	$ 3,254	$ 79,497	$ 64,184	$ 825,775
Additions	19,599	16,702	459	4,374	1,092	260	1,737	8,671	52,894
Disposals	-	(3,584)	(46)	(57)	(1)	-	-	(3,661)	(7,349)
Reclassifications	78,055	3,750	-	-	-	-	(81,200)	11,517	12,122
Depreciation charge	(33,137)	(33,534)	(1,068)	(998)	(1,103)	(629)	-	(24,117)	(94,586)
Net exchange differences	(6,181)	(5,828)	(75)	(64)	-	-	(34)	(476)	(12,658)
Closing net book amount	$ 519,273	$ 187,922	$ 1,887	$ 5,544	$ 2,569	$ 2,885	$ -	$ 56,118	$ 776,198
At December 31									
Cost	$ 792,117	$ 565,905	$ 8,099	$ 11,065	$ 10,010	$ 19,926	$ -	$ 170,903	$ 1,578,025
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(272,844)	(377,983)	(6,212)	(5,521)	(7,441)	(17,041)	-	(114,785)	(801,827)
	$ 519,273	$ 187,922	$ 1,887	$ 5,544	$ 2,569	$ 2,885	$ -	$ 56,118	$ 776,198

	2018								
	Buildings	Machinery	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Computer and communication equipment	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress	Others	Total
At January 1									
Cost	$ 664,556	$ 567,122	$ 8,271	$ 9,261	$ 9,911	$ 32,389	$ 277	$ 129,569	$ 1,421,356
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(219,421)	(363,317)	(5,078)	(6,928)	(8,026)	(32,007)	-	(76,970)	(711,747)
	$ 445,135	$ 203,805	$ 3,193	$ 2,333	$ 1,885	$ 382	$ 277	$ 52,599	$ 709,609
Opening net book amount	$ 445,135	$ 203,805	$ 3,193	$ 2,333	$ 1,885	$ 382	$ 277	$ 52,599	$ 709,609
Additions	65,267	49,048	898	619	1,516	3,371	81,811	24,682	227,212
Disposals	-	(3,994)	(43)	(58)		-	-	(618)	(4,713)
Reclassifications	(19,404)	1,549	-	-	-	-	(1,168)	6,788	(12,235)
Depreciation charge	(28,288)	(37,940)	(1,373)	(709)	(820)	(499)	-	(20,892)	(90,521)
Net exchange differences	(1,773)	(2,052)	(58)	104	-	-	(1,423)	1,625	(3,577)
Closing net book amount	$ 460,937	$ 210,416	$ 2,617	$ 2,289	$ 2,581	$ 3,254	$ 79,497	$ 64,184	$ 825,775
At December 31									
Cost	$ 704,539	$ 580,059	$ 8,360	$ 8,080	$ 10,746	$ 19,666	$ 79,497	$ 158,742	$ 1,569,689
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(243,602)	(369,643)	(5,743)	(5,791)	(8,165)	(16,412)	-	(94,558)	(743,914)
	$ 460,937	$ 210,416	$ 2,617	$ 2,289	$ 2,581	$ 3,254	$ 79,497	$ 64,184	$ 825,775

Note: Reclassifications to investment property for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to $0 and $19,404, respectively.

1. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, there was no capitalization of borrowing interests attributable to the property, plant and equipment.
2. Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.
3. Above property, plant and equipment are owner-occupied.

(6) Leasing arrangements－lessee

Effective 2019

A. The Group leases various assets including land, buildings and business vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 2 to 50 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	
	Carrying amount	
Land	$	204,704
Buildings		16,690
Transportation equipment		2,122
	$	223,516

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	
	Depreciation charge	
Land	$	9,426
Buildings		4,702
Transportation equipment		1,987
	$	16,115

C. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the additions to right-of-use assets amounted to $2,378.

D. The information on income and expense accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$	3,072

E. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Group’s total cash outflow for leases amounted to $16,557.

F. Extension and termination options

In determining the lease term, the Group takes into consideration all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option or not to exercise a termination option. The assessment of lease period is reviewed if a significant event occurs which affects the assessment.

(7) Leasing arrangements – lessor

Effective 2019

A. The Group leases various assets including buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 and 5 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. To protect the lessor's ownership rights on the leased assets, leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes, or a residual value guarantee was required.

B. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Group recognised rent income in the amount of $53,459, respectively, based on the operating lease agreement, which does not include variable lease payments.

C. The maturity analysis of the lease payments under the operating leases is as follows:

	December 31, 2019	
2019	$	-
2020		41,654
2021		32,604
2022		32,604
2023		31,930
Total	$	138,792

(8) Investment property

	2019		2018	
	Buildings		Buildings	
At January 1				
Cost	$	130,238	$	108,725
Accumulated depreciation	(	13,595)	(	9,284)
	$	116,643	$	99,441
Opening net book amount	$	116,643	$	99,441
Reclassifications		-		19,404
Depreciation charge	(	2,554)	(	2,202)
Closing net book amount	$	114,089	$	116,643
At December 31				
Cost	$	130,238	$	130,238
Accumulated depreciation	(	16,149)	(	13,595)
	$	114,089	$	116,643

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

	Year ended December 31, 2019		Year ended December 31, 2018	
Rental income from investment property	$	53,459	$	18,232
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income during the period	$	3,356	$	3,144

B. The fair value of investment property held by the Group as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 were $238,688 and $238,688, respectively. The fair value is estimated using the valuation method frequently used by market participants. The valuation is based on evidence of similar trading prices.

C. There were no borrowing costs capitalized as part of investment property.

D. Information about the investment property that were pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.

(9) Short-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2019		Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings				
Unsecured borrowings	$	75,057	2.73%	None

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2018		Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings				
Unsecured borrowings	$	76,758	3.17%	None

Interest expense recognised in profit or loss amounted to $2,542 and $1,837 for years ended December 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(10) Accounts payable

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
Accounts payable	$	113,868	$	80,974
Estimated accounts payable		12,740		3,488
	$	126,608	$	84,462

(11) Other payables

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
Wages and salaries payable	$	71,300	$	76,262
Employee bonus and directors' remuneration payable		49,998		47,255
Payables on machinery and equipment		8,129		28,089
Others		74,106		53,049
	$	203,533	$	204,655

(12) Pensions

A. (a) The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Act. 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 2.5% 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	($ 67,407)	($ 61,891)
Fair value of plan assets	40,130	35,841
Net defined benefit liability	($ 27,277)	($ 26,050)

(Blank below)

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

2019	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	($ 61,891)	$ 35,841	($ 26,050)
Current service cost	(1,388)	-	(1,388)
Interest (expense) income	(619)	358	(261)
	(63,898)	36,199	(27,699)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	1,206	1,206
Change in financial assumptions	(1,861)	-	(1,861)
Experience adjustments	(1,648)	-	(1,648)
	(3,509)	1,206	(2,303)
Pension fund contribution	-	2,725	2,725
Paid pension	-	-	-
At December 31	($ 67,407)	$ 40,130	($ 27,277)

2018	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	($ 57,843)	$ 31,872	($ 25,971)
Current service cost	(1,395)	-	(1,395)
Interest (expense) income	(694)	383	(311)
	(59,932)	32,255	(27,677)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	856	856
Change in financial assumptions	(1,185)	-	(1,185)
Experience adjustments	(774)	-	(774)
	(1,959)	856	(1,103)
Pension fund contribution	-	2,730	2,730
Paid pension	-	-	-
At December 31	($ 61,891)	$ 35,841	($ 26,050)

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's and 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 domestic subsidiaries have no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company and 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:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Discount rate	0.7%	1%
Future salary increases	4%	4%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in each territory.

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	($ 1,557)	$ 1,627	$ 1,446	($ 1,395)
December 31, 2018				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 1,475)	$ 1,544	$ 1,382	($ 1,331)

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

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

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Group for the year ending December 31, 2020 amount to $2,752.

(g) As of December 31, 2019, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 10 years.

B. (a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries have 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 and its domestic subsidiaries contribute 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 Company's Mainland China subsidiaries, Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd., Hanpu (Kunshan) Trading Co., Ltd. and Polystar Senchip Microelectronics, Inc., have a defined contribution plan. Monthly contributions to an independent fund administered by the government in accordance with the pension regulations in the People's Republic of China (PRC) are based on a certain percentage of employees' monthly salaries and wages. Other than the monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligations.

(c) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, were $15,348 and $17,696, respectively.

C. In addition, effective in 2018, in order to provide for the pension of appointed managers, the Company has made provision for the pension at 4% of their total paid salaries monthly. Pension payments shall be taken from the provision when the managers actually retire. However, if such provision is insufficient, the deficiency shall be recognised as expenses for the year. Provision for appointed managers amounted to $1,101 for the year.

(13) Share capital

As of December 31, 2019, the Company's authorised capital was $1,000,000, consisting of 100 million shares of ordinary stock (including 5 million shares reserved for employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was $800,018 with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows (in thousands of shares):

	2019	2018
At January 1 / At December 31	80,002	80,002

(14) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalized mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(15) Retained earnings

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve, then setting aside or reversing special reserve according to the resolution of shareholders during their meeting or the request by competent authorities. Appropriation of remainder shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the stockholders.

B. Dividend policy: As the Company is in a rapidly changing industry and in the growing stage, and considering the Company's long-term financial plans, shareholders' long-term profit and stabilizing performance target, cash dividend distribution shall not be lower than 10% of the total dividend distribution.

C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

D. (a) 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.

(b) The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi Letter No. 1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently.

E. The appropriations for 2018 and 2017 had been resolved at shareholders' meeting on June 19, 2019 and June 22, 2018 are as follows:

	2018				2017			
	Amount		Dividends per share (in NT dollars)		Amount		Dividends per share (in NT dollars)	
Legal reserve	$	35,004			$	32,771		
Special reserve		14,804				23,581		
Cash dividends		300,006	$	3.75		240,006	$	3.00
Total	$	349,814			$	296,358		

The appropriation of 2018 and 2017 earnings were the same as that approved by the Board of Directors on March 15, 2019 and March 16, 2018.

F. The appropriations for 2019 earnings proposed by the Board of Directors on March 20, 2020 is as follows:

	2019			
	Amount		Dividends per share (in NT dollars)	
Legal reserve	$	36,622		
Special reserve		29,526		
Cash dividends		320,007	$	4.00
Total	$	386,155		

As of March 20, 2020, the proposal of appropriation has not been resolved at the shareholder's meeting.

G. For the information relating to employees' compensation (bonuses) and directors' and supervisors' remuneration, please refer to Note 6(22).

(16) Other equity items

	Currency translation
At January 1, 2019	($ 50,367)
Currency translation differences	(29,526)
At December 31, 2019	($ 79,893)

	Currency translation
At January 1, 2018	($ 35,563)
Currency translation differences	(14,804)
At December 31, 2018	($ 50,367)

(17) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Sales revenue	$ 1,655,491	$ 1,668,641

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

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

For the year ended December 31, 2019	China	Taiwan	USA	Others	Total
Sales revenue	$ 978,271	$ 272,284	$ 293,539	$ 111,397	$ 1,655,491
Timing of revenue recognition					
At a point in time	$ 978,271	$ 272,284	$ 293,539	$ 111,397	$ 1,655,491

For the year ended December 31, 2018	China	Taiwan	USA	Others	Total
Sales revenue	$ 1,077,301	$ 167,706	$ 300,474	$ 123,160	$ 1,668,641
Timing of revenue recognition					
At a point in time	$ 1,077,301	$ 167,706	$ 300,474	$ 123,160	$ 1,668,641

B. Contract assets and liabilities

(a)The Group has recognised the following revenue-related contract assets and liabilities:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	January 1, 2018
Contract liabilities:			
Contract liabilities – Advance sales receipts	$ 3,166	$ 1,588	$ -

(b) Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period:

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2018
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	$ 1,470	$ 400

(18) Other income

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2018
Interest income：		
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 6,249	$ 6,125
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	42	95
Total interest income	6,291	6,220
Rent income	53,459	18,232
Others	13,156	14,735
	$ 72,906	$ 39,187

(19) Other gains and losses

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2018
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	($ 2,559)	($ 393)
Foreign exchange (losses) gains	(7,942)	5,344
Gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,966	(2,308)
Depreciation charge-investment property	(2,554)	(2,202)
Other losses	(2,614)	(5,599)
	($ 12,703)	($ 5,158)

(20) Finance costs

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2018
Interest expense	$ 5,653	$ 1,946

(21) Expenses by nature

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2018
Employee benefit expenses	$ 353,318	$ 349,521
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment (Note)	113,255	92,723
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	2,105	2,711
Total	$ 468,678	$ 444,955

Note: Including investment property and right-of-use assets.

(22) Employee benefit expenses

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2018
Wages and salaries	$ 287,306	$ 279,470
Labor and health insurance fees	14,542	14,127
Pension costs	18,097	20,502
Other personnel expenses	33,373	35,422
	$ 353,318	$ 349,521

A. In accordance with Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 6% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 1.5% for directors' remuneration.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, employees' compensation was accrued at $43,065 and $40,954, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at $6,625 and $6,301, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognized in salary expenses. The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on distributable profit of current year as of the end of reporting period, the estimated ratios are 9.03% and 1.39%, respectively.

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration for 2018 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognized in the 2018 financial statements.

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

(23) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2018
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 118,726	$ 84,599
Prior year income tax overestimation	(20,298)	-
Total current tax	98,428	84,599
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(5,485)	1,968
Impact of change in tax rate	-	(3,561)
Total deferred tax	(5,485)	(1,593)
Income tax expense	$ 92,943	$ 83,006

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

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	($ 461)	($ 220)

(c) The income tax charged/(credited) to equity during the period: None.

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate (note)	$ 119,406	$ 101,491
Expenses disallowed by tax regulation	(7,048)	(16,640)
Change in assessment of realisation of deferred tax assets	883	1,716
Impact of change in the tax rate	-	(3,561)
Prior year income tax overestimation	(20,298)	-
Income tax expense	$ 92,943	$ 83,006

Note: The basis for computing the applicable tax rate is the rate applicable in the parent company's country.

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences, tax losses and investment tax credits are as follows:

	2019			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences:				
Inventory - allowance for the valuation loss	$ 15,808	$ 1,400	$ -	$ 17,208
Others	(705)	4,085	461	3,841
Total	$ 15,103	$ 5,485	$ 461	$ 21,049

	2018			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences:				
Inventory - allowance for the valuation loss	$ 13,437	$ 2,371	$ -	$ 15,808
Others	(147)	(778)	220	(705)
Total	$ 13,290	$ 1,593	$ 220	$ 15,103

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	$ 9,139	$ 27,364

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 in February, 2018, the Company's applicable income tax rate was raised from 17% to 20% effective from January 1, 2018. The Group has assessed the impact of the change in income tax rate.

(Blank below)

(24) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2019		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 368,067	80,002	$ 4.60
Diluted earnings per share			
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' bonus	-	918	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 368,067	80,920	$ 4.55

	Year ended December 31, 2018		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 350,035	80,002	$ 4.38
Diluted earnings per share			
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' bonus	-	1,022	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 350,035	81,024	$ 4.32

(25) Operating leases

Effective 2018

The Group leases land and plants under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. These leases have terms expiring between 1 and 11 years and have renewable right at the end of the lease period. Rent will be increased in accordance with lease agreements depending on market rents. Rents of $14,209 were recognized for these leases for the year ended December 31, 2018, respectively. The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	December 31, 2018
Not later than one year	$ 11,514
Later than one year but not later than five years	46,056
Later than five years	33,407
	$ 90,977

(26) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2018
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	$ 52,894	$ 227,212
Net change of payable on machinery and equipment	19,960	(24,123)
Cash paid during the period	$ 72,854	$ 203,089

(27) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2019			
	Short-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Deposits received	Total liabilites from financing activites
At January 1	$ 76,758	$ 223,125	$ 10,078	$ 309,961
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	-	(13,485)	570	(12,915)
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	(1,701)	-	-	(1,701)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	5,368	-	5,368
At December 31	$ 75,057	$ 215,008	$ 10,648	$ 300,713

	2018			
	Short-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Deposits received	Total liabilites from financing activites
At January 1	$ -	$ -	$ 2,130	$ 2,130
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	70,561	-	7,948	78,509
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	6,197	-	-	6,197
At December 31	$ 76,758	$ -	$ 10,078	$ 86,836

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Group
Littelfuse, Inc.	A Board of Director of the Parent Company

(2) Significant related party transactions and balances

A. Operating revenue

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2018
Sales of goods:		
Other associates	$ 292,821	$ 300,070

There are no significant differences in sales prices and collection terms between related parties and third parties.

B. Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Accounts receivable		
Other associates	$ 106,163	$ 65,811

The receivables from related parties arise mainly from sale transactions. The receivables are due 60 days after the date of sale. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest. There are no provisions held against receivables from related parties.

(3) Key management compensation

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2018
Short-term employee benefits	$ 44,918	$ 43,530
Termination benefits	1,383	1,345
Total	$ 46,301	$ 44,875

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

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

	Book value		
Pledged asset	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	Purpose
Time deposit (recorded under ‘ current financial assets at amortised cost’)	$ 3,223	$ 3,190	Guarantee for duty paid after customs release
Time deposit (recorded under ‘ non-current financial assets at amortised cost’)	6,826	6,826	Guarantee for land lease in science park
Building construction and investment real estate	201,378	205,879	Guarantee for short-term borrowing credit line

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

A. Capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred is as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Property, plant and equipment	$ 17,580	$ 31,820

B. Operating lease agreement

Please refer to Note 6(25).

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Please refer to Note 6 (15) for the appropriation for 2019 as proposed by the Board of Directors on March 20, 2020.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Group’s objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group’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 Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital or issue new shares to achieve the optimal capital structure.

(Blank below)

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	$ 94	$ -
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	997,914	897,160
Financial assets at amortised cost	10,049	10,016
Notes receivable	134,567	87,374
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	389,932	315,375
Other accounts receivable	10,740	11,888
Guarantee deposits paid	3,029	3,536
	$ 1,546,231	$ 1,325,349
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Short-term borrowings	75,057	76,758
Notes payable	27,634	7,446
Accounts payable	126,608	84,462
Other accounts payable	203,533	204,655
Guarantee deposits received	10,648	10,078
	$ 443,480	$ 383,399
Lease liabilities	$ 215,008	$ -

B. Financial risk management policies

(a) The Group’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. To minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group, derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign currency option contracts are used to hedge certain exchange rate risk, and interest rate swaps are used to fix variable future cash flows. 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 (Group treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group’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, and 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. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD and RMB. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

ii. Management has set up a policy to require group 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 Group 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 Group hedges foreign exchange rate by using forward exchange contracts. However, the Group 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 Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: RMB). 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/RMB)	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)					
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	USD	8,966	29.980	$	268,788
USD:RMB	USD	1,204	6.966		36,094
HKD:RMB	HKD	540	0.895		2,081
RMB:NTD	RMB	841	4.305		3,621
Non-monetary items: None.					
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	USD	542	29.980	$	16,259
JPY:NTD	JPY	11,450	0.276		3,160
Non-monetary items: None.					

	December 31, 2018				
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)		Exchange rate	Book value (NTD/RMB)	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)					
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	USD	6,637	30.715	$	203,868
USD:RMB	USD	1,026	6.866		31,503
RMB:NTD	RMB	5,166	4.472		23,102
Non-monetary items: None.					
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	USD	4,265	30.715	$	131,006
Non-monetary items: None.					

v. The total exchange (loss) gain, including realised and unrealised arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, amounted to ($7,942) and $5,344, 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%	$ 2,688	$ -
USD:RMB	1%	361	-
HKD:RMB	1%	21	-
RMB:NTD	1%	36	
Non-monetary items: None.			
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	($ 163)	$ -
JPY:NTD	1%	(32)	-
Non-monetary items: None.			

	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%	$ 2,039	$ -
USD:RMB	1%	315	-
RMB:NTD	1%	231	-
Non-monetary items: None.			
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	($ 1,310)	$ -
Non-monetary items: None.			

Price risk

The Group'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 Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group.

(b) Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. 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.

ii. According to the Group's credit policy, each local entity in the Group 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 Group adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.

iv. The Group 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 60 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

v. If the credit rating grade of an investment target degrades two scales, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

vi. The Group classifies customers' accounts receivable, contract assets and rents receivable in accordance with customer types. The Group applies the simplified approach using provision matrix to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.

vii. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:

(i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization due to their financial difficulties;

(ii) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;

(iii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;

(iv) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.

viii. The Group used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable, contract assets and lease payments receivable. On December 31, 2019 and 2018, the provision matrix is as follows:

	Not past due	Up to 30 days past due	31~90 days past due	91~180 days past due	Up to 181 days	Total
At December 31, 2019						
Expected loss rate	0.01%	0.01%~0.66%	0.02%~5.96%	0.03%~17.68%	30.96%~60.44%	
Total book value	$ 308,195	$ 52,549	$ 28,755	$ 81	$ 1,780	$ 391,360
Loss allowance	$ -	$ -	$ 30	$ 813	$ 585	$ 1,428

	Not past due	Up to 30 days past due	31~90 days past due	91~180 days past due	Up to 181 days	Total
At December 31, 2018						
Expected loss rate	0%~0.01%	0%~0.01%	10%	20%	30%~100%	
Total book value	$ 263,890	$ 38,819	$ 12,086	$ 528	$ 442	$ 315,765
Loss allowance	$ -	$ -	$ 78	$ 105	$ 207	$ 390

xi. Movements in relation to the group applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable is as follows:

	2019	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
At January 1	$ 390	$ -
Provision for impairment	1,073	-
Effect of foreign exchange	(35)	-
At December 31	$ 1,428	$ -

	2018	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
At January 1	$ 2,866	$ -
Adjustment for retrospective application of IFRS 9	-	-
Reversal of impairment loss	(2,460)	-
Effects of foreign exchange	(16)	-
At December 31	$ 390	$ -

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated by Group treasury. Group treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Group’s liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Group’s debt financing plans, and compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets.

ii. The Group has the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Floating rate:		
Expiring within one year	$ 745,207	$ 456,150

The facilities expiring within one year are annual facilities subject to review at various dates during 2019.

iii. The table below analyzes the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled or ross-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities and to the expected maturity date for derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2019	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	$ -	$ 75,057	$ -	$ -	$ -
Notes payable	27,634	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	-	126,608	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	3,250	9,561	12,330	27,531	223,348
Other payables	-	203,533	-	-	-

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2018	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	$ -	$ 76,758	$ -	$ -	$ -
Notes payable	7,051	395	-	-	-
Accounts payable	-	84,462	-	-	-
Other payables	-	204,655	-	-	-

Derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2019: None.

Derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2018: None.

(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.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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 is as follows:

December 31, 2019

Assets:

Recurring fair value measurement	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-forward foreign exchange contracts	$ -	$ 94	$ -	$ 94

Liabilities: None.

December 31, 2018

Assets: None
Liabilities: None.

C. The methods and assumptions the Group used to measure fair value are as follows:

(a) The valuation of derivative financial instruments is based on valuation model widely accepted by market participants, such as present value techniques and option pricing models. Forward exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange rate.

(b) Under "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers", the Group makes self-assessment using the income approach to calculate the fair value of investment property. Related assumption and information of inputs are as follows:

i. Cash flow: Cash flow shall be evaluated on the basis of existing lease contracts, rent at local market rates, or current market rents for similar comparable properties in the same location and condition, and overvalued and undervalued comparable properties shall be excluded. If there is a period-end value, the discounted present period-end value may be added.

ii. Analysis period: When there is no specified period for the income, the analysis period in principle shall not be longer than 10 years; when there is a specified period for the income, the income shall be estimated for the remainder of the specified period.

iii. Discount rate: The discount rate shall be determined using the risk premium approach only, with the calculation based on a certain interest rate, plus the estimate for the individual characteristics of the investment property. The phrase "certain interest rate" means the interest rate may not be lower than the floating interest rate on a 2-year time deposit of a small amount, as posted by the Chunghwa Post Co. Ltd., plus 0.75 percentage points.

(c) The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the Group's financial and non-financial instruments. Therefore, the estimated value derived using valuation model is adjusted accordingly with additional inputs, for example, model risk or liquidity risk and etc. In accordance with the Group's management policies and relevant control procedures relating to the valuation models used for fair value measurement, management believes adjustment to valuation is necessary in order to reasonably represent the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments at the consolidated balance sheet. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.

(d) The Group 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 Group's credit quality.

D. 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

A. Loans to others: Please refer to table 1.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Please refer to table 2.

C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None.

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 3.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 4.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: Please refer to Notes 6(2) and 12.

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 5.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China)：Please refer to table 6.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 7.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to table 8.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

1. General information

The Group mainly operates in a single industry. The Chief Operating Decision-Maker reviews the Group's reporting to assess performance and allocate resources. The Group mainly has a single reportable segment.

2. Segment information

The Group's Chief Operating Decision-Maker evaluates the performance of operating segments based on the consolidated financial statements. The accounting policies of the operating segments are in accordance with the significant accounting policies summarized in Note 4.

3. Information about segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2018
Revenue from external customers	$ 1,655,491	$ 1,668,641
Inter-segment revenue	$ -	$ -
Segment income	$ 461,010	$ 433,041
Segment assets	$ 2,971,380	$ 2,637,576

4.Reconciliation for segment income (loss), assets and liabilities

None.

5.Information on products and services

Details of revenue is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Circuit Protection Component	$ 1,420,230	$ 1,273,490
Others	235,261	395,151
	$ 1,655,491	$ 1,668,641

6. Geographical information

Geographical information for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2019		Year ended December 31, 2018	
	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
Taiwan	$ 272,284	$ 795,390	$ 167,706	$ 615,571
China(include Hongkong)	978,271	329,839	1,077,301	351,650
America	293,539	-	300,474	-
Others	111,397	-	123,160	-
	$ 1,655,491	$ 1,125,229	$ 1,668,641	$ 967,221

7. Major customer information

Major customer information of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2019		Year ended December 31, 2018	
	Revenue	Segment	Revenue	Segment
Littelfuse,Inc.	$ 292,821	Company and subsidiaries	$ 300,070	Company and subsidiaries

Polytronics Technology Corp. and subsidiaries

Loans to others

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

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		Limit on loans granted to a single party	Ceiling on total loans granted
													Item	Value		
0	Polytronics Technology Corp.	Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related party	Y	$ 276,180	$ 258,300	$ -	4.35%	Reason for short-term financing	$ -	Operational need	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 432,398	$ 864,796

Note 1: Follow the group policy “Procedure for Provision of Loans”.

Polytronics Technology Corp. and subsidiaries

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number	Endorser/ guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed		Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party	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 (Note)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary (Note)	Provision of endorsements /guarantees by subsidiary to parent company (Note)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China (Note)
		Company name	Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor										
0	Polytronics Technology Corp.	Polytronics (B.V.I.) Corporation	100%, owned subsidiary	$ 540,498	$ 113,200	$ 109,960	$ -	$ -	5.09	$ 1,080,995	Y	N	N
0	Polytronics Technology Corp.	Polystar Electronics Corp.	100%, owned subsidiary	$ 540,498	$ 263,680	$ 207,940	$ 74,950	$ -	9.62	$ 1,080,995	Y	N	Y

Note: Follow the corporation policy “Procedure for Provision of Endorsements and Guarantees to Others”.

Polytronics 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

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

			Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Footnote
Polytronics Technology Corp.	Liffelfuse, Inc.	Director's parent company	Sales	($ 292,821)	24%	Net 60 days	Note	Note	$ 106,163	40%	
Polytronics Technology Corp.	Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	(253,500)	21%	Net 60 days	Note	Note	27,607	11%	

Note: With the general payment term.

Polytronics Technology Corp. and subsidiaries

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

December 31, 2019

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

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
Polytronics Technology Corp.	Littlefuse, Inc.	A Board of Director of the Parent Company	$ 106,163	3.41	$ -	None	$ 77,698	$ -

Polytronics Technology Corp. and subsidiaries

Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

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
0	Polytronics Technology Corp.	Polytronics (B.V.I) Corporation	1	Processing charges	$ 33,452	Net 45 days	2%
0	"	"	1	Endorsements and guarantees	109,960	Note 6	4%
0	"	Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd.	1	Sales	253,500	Net 60 days	15%
0	"	"	1	Purchases	26,335	Net 45 days	2%
0	"	"	1	Processing charges	47,180	〃	3%
0	"	"	1	Accounts receivable	27,607	Net 60 days	1%
0	"	"	1	Accounts payable	27,136	Net 45 days	1%
0	"	"	1	Estimated accounts payable	45,768	〃	2%
0	"	"	1	Endorsements and guarantees	207,940	Note 6	7%
1	Polytronics (B.V.I) Corporation	P-Circuit Corp.	3	Other receivables	8,955	Note 5	0%
1	"	Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd.	3	Processing charges	33,452	Net 45 days	2%
2	Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd.	Polystar Senchip Microelectronics Inc.	3	Sales	10,731	〃	1%
2	"	"	3	Accounts receivable	1,155	〃	0%
2	"	"	3	Accounts payable	45,099	〃	2%
2	"	"	3	Other payable	45,103	〃	2%
3	"	Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd.	3	Other payable	6,691	〃	0%

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

(1) Parent company is ‘0’.

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

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to (If transactions between parent company and subsidiaries or between subsidiaries refer to the same transaction, it is not required to disclose twice. For example, if the parent company has already disclosed its transaction with a subsidiary, then the subsidiary is not required to disclose the transaction; for transactions between two subsidiaries, if one of the subsidiaries has disclosed the transaction, then the other is not required to disclose the transaction.):

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

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

Note 4: Interest payable of parent loan to subsidiary.

Note 5: Pay temporary debits for subsidiary.

Note 6: Follow the policy “Procedure for Provision of endorsements and guarentees to others”.

Polytronics Technology Corp. and subsidiaries

Information on investees

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

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	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
Polytronics Technolgy Corp.	Polytronics (B.V.I) Corporation	British Virgin Islands	Investment and general business operations	$ 211,431	$ 211,431	2,644	100	$ 746,059	$ 35,241	$ 35,241	Subsidiary
Polytronics (B.V.I) Corporation	P-Circuit Corp.	U.S.	Investment business operations	212,858	218,077	2	100	725,899	35,262	35,262	Subsidiary

Polytronics Technology Corp. and subsidiaries

Information on investments in Mainland China

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2019 (Note 1)	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	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							
Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd.(Note 2)	Production and sale of varistor and potentiometer	$ 670,230	Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.	$ 193,671	$ -	$ -	$ 193,671	$ 73,015	100	$ 73,015	$ 768,035	$ -	
Hanpu (Kunshan) Trading Co., Ltd.	Wholesale, import and export business	-	Other ways to invest in Mainland China.	-	-	-	-	284	100	284	-	-	Note 6
Polystar Senchip Microelectronics Inc.	Production and sale of resistors, discrete semiconductor devices and other resistive elements	150,663	Other ways to invest in Mainland China.	-	-	-	-	5,445	100	5,445	104,448	-	
Polystellar Electronics Co., Ltd.	Production and sale of resistors, discrete semiconductor devices and other resistive elements	55,961	Other ways to invest in Mainland China.	-	-	-	-	(1)	100	(1)	55,960	-	Note 7

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
Polytronics Technology Corp.	$ 193,671	$ 670,230	$ 1,297,194

Note 1: During 2001~2002, the Company remitted US$360,000 for investment in Polytronics (B.V.I) Corporation in British Virgin Islands. In 1991, Polytronics (B.V.I) Corporation took this amount along with its own US$640,000, totalling US$1,000,000 to invest in P-Circuit Corp. in U.S. P-Circuit Corp. then used this US$1,000,000 to invest in Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd. in Mainland China. During 2003~2010, the Company remitted US$1,500,000, US$510,000, US$1,000,000, US$1,000,000 and US$2,100,000, respectively, to Polytronics (B.V.I) Corporation for investment. The cumulative investment amount was US$6,470,000. Then Polytronics (B.V.I) Corporation's remitted US$1,500,000, US$510,000, US$1,000,000, US$990,000 and US$2,100,000, respectively to P-Circuit Corp. for investment. P-Circuit Corp. then remitted this amount to Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd.in Mainland China The cumulative investment amount in Polystar Electonics Co., Ltd. through P-Circuit Corp. was US$6,460,000.

Note 2: Including retained earnings capitalized of RMB$89,286 and RMB$16,964 (In thousands of dollars).

Note 3:The financial statements were not audited by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.

Note 4: Under 'Regulations Governing the Permission of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland Area', amendment to Jing-Shen-Zi No. 09704604680 of Ministry of Economic Affairs, effective August 2008, ceiling of accumulated investment in Mainland China may not exceed 60% of the net assets and the ceiling is effective from August 1.

Note 5: Mainland China's investees information are translated using the exchange rates of USD:NTD = 1:30.175 for recognised investment income (loss) and remaining using the exchange rates of USD:NTD=1:30.715.

Note 6: The dissolution and liquidation of Hanpu (Kunshan) Trading Co., Ltd. was resolved by the Board of Directors on December 21, 2018. Moreover, the liquidation was completed.

Note 7: It was invested by Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd and the investment amount was RMB$ 13,000 (in thousands of dollars).

Polytronics Technology Corp. and subsidiaries

Significant transactions conducted with investees in Mainland China directly or indirectly through other companies in the third areas

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

	Sale (purchase)		Accounts receivable (payable)		Financing				Others-processing charges	
Investee in Mainland China	Amount	%	Balance at December 31, 2019	%	Maximum balance during the year ended December 31, 2019	Balance at December 31, 2019	Interest rate	Interest during the year ended December 31, 2019	Balance at December 31, 2019	%
Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd.	$ 253,500	15.31%	$ 27,607	7.08%	$ 276,180	$ 258,300	4.35%	$ -	$ 80,633	30.51%
Polystar Electronics Co., Ltd.	(26,335)	4.65%	(27,136)	21.43%	-	-	-	-	-	-