Stock Code:2355

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

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Representation Letter

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Chin-Poon Industrial Co., Ltd. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019 under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports, and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10 endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, "Consolidated Financial Statements." In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Chin-Poon Industrial Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Company name: Chin-Poon Industrial Co., Ltd.

Chairman: HUANG , WEI-JIN

Date: March 20, 2020

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors Chin-Poon Industrial Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Chin-Poon Industrial Co., Ltd. ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Consolidated Company"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the 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 Consolidated Company as of 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 with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), interpretation as well as related guidance endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019 in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, Rule No. 1090360805 issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Furthermore, we conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018 in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, and the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Consolidated Company in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in 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 of our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As disclosed in note 12(b) of the Consolidated financial statements, a fire occurred in some of the Company's plants on April 28, 2018, which destroyed parts of the building, equipment and inventory, resulting in recovery and indemnity expenses. The estimated loss from the incident amounted to $902,744 thousand, which was recognized under other gains and losses for the year ended December 31, 2018. The related properties mentioned above were insured, its claim is still under negotiation with the insurance companies. As of December 31, 2019, the Company received the cumulated amounts of insurance claim amounting to $700,000 thousand. The aforementioned amounts were recognized under other gains and losses amounting to $350,000 thousand, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. As of the reporting date, the insurance compensation has yet to be determined for the reason that the amount is highly subject to investigation. The Consolidated Company will recognize the insurance income in the subsequent periods when the amount can be reasonably estimated. We, therefore, did not modify our audit opinion for that matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. Subsequent measurements of inventories

   Please refer to note 4(h), note 5(a) and 6(f) for the related disclosures on subsequent measurements of inventories of the consolidated financial statements.

   Description of key audit matter:

   The inventories of the Consolidated Company are mainly electronic printed circuit boards and electronic materials. The products may be outdated or no longer meet the market demand due to the rapid changes in technology. In addition, with the price competition in the same industry, the demand on related products and their prices may fiercely fluctuate, which may result in a risk wherein the cost of inventories may exceed its net realizable value. As a result, the subsequent measurements of inventories have to be based on the managements' assessment using internal and extermal evidences. Therefore, the subsequent measurements of inventories were identified as one of our key audit matters.

   How the matter was addressed in our audit:

   The procedures included assessing the rationality of accounting policy for inventory subsequent measurements; reviewing the inventory aging documents and analyzing their changes; obtaining the documents of inventory subsequent measurements and understanding the rationality of sales prices adopted by the management; selecting samples and examining relevant documents to verify the accuracy of net realizable value of inventories; and assessing whether the disclosure of the inventory subsequent measurements made by the management was appropriate.

2. Refund liability of sales returns and discounts

   Please refer to note 4(l), note 5(b) and note 6(r) for the related disclosures on the refund liabilities for sales returns and discounts of the consolidated financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

The Consolidated Company recorded a refund liability for its estimated future returns and discounts for specific electronic circuit boards by using historical trend and other known factors in the same period when related revenues were recorded. Since the refund liability for sales returns and discounts is subject to significant judgment of the management, it was, therefore, identified as one of our key audit matters.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

The procedures included understanding the management's methodology used in estimating sales returns and discounts; assessing the reasonableness of relevant assumptions made by the management; obtaining the documents of refund liability for sales returns and discounts, selecting samples and examining relevant documents to verify the reasonableness of the management's methodology used in estimating refund liability of sales returns and discounts; and assessing whether the disclosure on refund liability for sales returns and discounts made by the management was appropriate.

Other Matter

The Company prepared its parent company only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, on which we have issued an unmodified opinion on the above paragraph concerning the emphasis of matter.

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 Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs, IASs, interpretation as well as related guidance endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, 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 Consolidated Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Consolidated Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance (including members of the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Consolidated Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and 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 Consolidated Company's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Consolidated Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Consolidated Company 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 and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Consolidated Company 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.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Lily Lu and Yung-Sheng Wang.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 20, 2020

Notes to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the Consolidated financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with the accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

The independent auditors' audit report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' audit report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

December 31, 2019 and 2018

(All amounts expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
11xx	**Current assets:**				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 4,320,602	19	4,077,954	18
1110	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss－current (note 6(b))	844,305	4	1,046,338	5
1150	Notes receivable, net (notes 6(d) and 6(r))	29,586	-	5,573	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net (notes 6(d) and 6(r))	3,600,032	16	3,660,346	16
1200	Other receivables (note 6(e))	62,658	-	71,818	-
1220	Current income tax assets	113,094	-	116,124	-
130x	Inventories (notes 6(f) and 9)	3,105,154	13	3,648,971	16
1410	Prepayments	75,665	-	111,883	-
1476	Other financial assets－current (note 6(c))	610,070	3	1,361,669	6
1479	Other current assets	145,225	1	206,248	1
	Total current assets	12,906,391	56	14,306,924	62
15xx	Non-current assets:				
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(h), 7, 8 and 9)	7,863,012	34	7,117,745	31
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(i))	434,396	2	-	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (note 6(o))	195,370	1	179,996	1
1915	Prepayments for equipment (note 9)	348,479	2	1,250,926	5
1975	Net defined benefit asset－non-current (note 6(n))	110,928	-	65,307	-
1980	Other financial assets－non-current (note 6(c))	1,245,851	5	180,313	1
1985	Long-term prepaid rental	-	-	54,623	-
	Total non-current assets	10,198,036	44	8,848,910	38
1xxx	**Total assets**	**$ 23,104,427**	**100**	**23,155,834**	**100**

		December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
21xx	**Current liabilities:**				
2100	Short-term loans (notes 6(j), 8 and 9)	$ 1,447,057	6	1,406,223	6
2322	Current portion of long-term loans (notes 6(j), 8 and 9)	-	-	8,334	-
2150	Notes payable	514,231	2	840,259	4
2170	Accounts payable	2,055,863	9	2,352,837	10
2219	Other payables (notes 6(n) and 6(s))	1,379,003	6	1,575,008	7
2230	Current tax liabilities	24,667	-	-	-
2280	Current lease liabilities (note 6(l))	45,121	-	-	-
2321	Bonds payable (note 6(k))	-	-	149,396	-
2399	Other current liabilities (note 6(r))	859,953	4	715,185	3
	Total current liabilities	6,325,895	27	7,047,242	30
25xx	**Non-Current liabilities:**				
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(o))	668,685	3	628,071	3
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note 6(l))	339,812	2	-	-
2640	Net defined benefit liability－non-current (note 6(n))	32,737	-	19,049	-
	Total non-current liabilities	1,041,234	5	647,120	3
2xxx	**Total liabilities**	7,367,129	32	7,694,362	33
	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent (notes 6(g), 6(k), 6(n) and 6(p)):				
3110	Common stock	3,974,954	17	3,974,954	17
3200	Capital surplus	1,578,800	7	1,568,318	7
3300	Retained earnings:				
3310	Legal reserve	2,335,852	10	2,319,521	10
3320	Special reserve	142,180	1	129,404	-
3350	Unappropriated earnings	8,054,194	35	7,598,024	33
		10,532,226	46	10,046,949	43
3400	Other equity:				
3410	Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(350,229)	(2)	(142,180)	-
	Total equity attributable to shareholders of the company	15,735,751	68	15,448,041	67
36xx	**Non-controlling interests (note 6(g))**	1,547	-	13,431	-
3xxx	**Total equity**	15,737,298	68	15,461,472	67
2-3xxx	**Total liabilities and equity**	**$ 23,104,427**	**100**	**23,155,834**	**100**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(All amounts expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		2019		2018	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	**Operating revenue (note 6(r))**	$ 17,848,498	100	20,173,888	100
5000	**Operating costs (notes 6(f), 6(n) and 7)**	16,453,990	92	18,098,029	90
5900	**Gross profit**	1,394,508	8	2,075,859	10
6000	**Operating expenses (notes 6(d), 6(n), 6(s) and 7):**				
6100	Selling expenses	559,522	3	533,096	3
6200	Administrative expenses	444,323	2	507,043	2
6300	Research and development expenses	104,680	1	129,845	1
6450	Expected credit loss (reversal of expected credit loss)	(12,159)	-	10,822	-
	Total operating expenses	1,096,366	6	1,180,806	6
6900	**Operating income**	298,142	2	895,053	4
7000	**Non-operating income and expenses (notes 6(f), 6(h), 6(k), 6(l), 6(t) and 12):**				
7010	Other income	281,996	1	358,055	2
7020	Other gains and losses	313,509	2	(819,382)	(4)
7050	Finance costs	(61,293)	-	(58,657)	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses	534,212	3	(519,984)	(2)
7900	**Income before income tax**	832,354	5	375,069	2
7950	**Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(o))**	172,382	1	212,844	1
	Net income	659,972	4	162,225	1
8300	**Other comprehensive income (notes 6(n), 6(o) and 6(q)):**				
8310	**Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	29,069	-	3,034	-
8349	Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	5,814	-	621	-
	Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	23,255	-	2,413	-
8360	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8361	Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(207,807)	(1)	5,303	-
8399	Income tax related to items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(207,807)	(1)	5,303	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income, net of tax**	(184,552)	(1)	7,716	-
8500	**Total comprehensive income**	**$ 475,420**	**3**	**169,941**	**1**
	Net income attributable to:				
8610	Shareholders of the Company	$ 660,825	4	163,311	1
8620	Non-controlling interests	(853)	-	(1,086)	-
		$ 659,972	**4**	**162,225**	**1**
	Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
8710	Shareholders of the Company	$ 476,043	3	170,801	1
8720	Non-controlling interests	(623)	-	(860)	-
		$ 475,420	**3**	**169,941**	**1**
9750	**Basic earnings per share (expressed in New Taiwan dollars) (note 6(q))**	**$**	**1.66**		**0.41**
9850	**Diluted earnings per share (expressed in New Taiwan dollars) (note 6(q))**	**$**	**1.66**		**0.41**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(All amounts expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company											
			Retained earnings				Total other equity interest					
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Subtotal	Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	Subtotal	Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 3,974,954	1,568,318	2,169,441	-	8,588,296	10,757,737	(147,251)	17,847	(129,404)	16,171,605	14,291	16,185,896
Effects of retrospective application	-	-	-	-	17,847	17,847	-	(17,847)	(17,847)	-	-	-
Equity at beginning of period after adjustments	3,974,954	1,568,318	2,169,441	-	8,606,143	10,775,584	(147,251)	-	(147,251)	16,171,605	14,291	16,185,896
Appropriation and distribution:												
Legal reserve	-	-	150,080	-	(150,080)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	129,404	(129,404)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(894,365)	(894,365)	-	-	-	(894,365)	-	(894,365)
Net income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	163,311	163,311	-	-	-	163,311	(1,086)	162,225
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	2,419	2,419	5,071	-	5,071	7,490	226	7,716
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	165,730	165,730	5,071	-	5,071	170,801	(860)	169,941
Balance at December 31, 2018	3,974,954	1,568,318	2,319,521	129,404	7,598,024	10,046,949	(142,180)	-	(142,180)	15,448,041	13,431	15,461,472
Appropriation and distribution:												
Legal reserve	-	-	16,331	-	(16,331)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	12,776	(12,776)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(198,748)	(198,748)	-	-	-	(198,748)	-	(198,748)
Net income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	660,825	660,825	-	-	-	660,825	(853)	659,972
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	23,267	23,267	(208,049)	-	(208,049)	(184,782)	230	(184,552)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	684,092	684,092	(208,049)	-	(208,049)	476,043	(623)	475,420
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	10,482	-	-	(67)	(67)	-	-	-	10,415	(11,261)	(846)
Balance at December 31, 2019	**$ 3,974,954**	**1,578,800**	**2,335,852**	**142,180**	**8,054,194**	**10,532,226**	**(350,229)**	**-**	**(350,229)**	**15,735,751**	**1,547**	**15,737,298**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(All amounts expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Income before tax	$ 832,354	375,069
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit and loss		
Depreciation	1,064,848	1,071,339
Expected credit loss (reversal of expected credit loss)	(12,159)	10,822
Net gain on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(15,955)	(50,461)
Interest expense	61,293	58,657
Interest income	(95,082)	(91,657)
Dividend income	-	(759)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	25,672	10,179
Loss on disposal of investments	4,265	-
Unrealized loss on foreign exchange	38,499	26,077
Amortization expense for long-term prepaid rental	-	1,887
Loss on incident	-	902,744
Total adjustments to reconcile profit and loss	1,071,381	1,938,828
Changes in operating assets and liabilities relating:		
Net changes in operating assets:		
Notes receivable	(24,812)	6,715
Accounts receivable	(38,137)	804,144
Other receivables	4,619	(7,335)
Inventories	576,667	65,261
Prepayments	34,573	52,224
Other current assets	59,296	(41,171)
Total net changes in operating assets	612,206	879,838
Net changes in operating liabilities:		
Notes payable	(326,028)	(125,427)
Accounts payable	(270,948)	(380,915)
Other payable	(177,783)	(271,369)
Other current liabilities	101,503	(36)
Net defined benefit liability	(4,111)	(51,147)
Total net changes in operating liabilities	(677,367)	(828,894)
Total net changes in operating assets and liabilities	(65,161)	50,944
Total adjustments	1,006,220	1,989,772
Cash inflow generated from operations	1,838,574	2,364,841
Interest income received	129,588	122,961
Interest paid	(51,820)	(46,706)
Income tax paid	(124,475)	(599,665)
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,791,867	1,841,431
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(625,812)	(1,530,436)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	817,691	2,040,191
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(626,240)	(489,636)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	4,842	16,374
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	(346)	-
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets— non-current	(431,664)	210,581
Increase in prepayments for equipment	(310,486)	(1,122,518)
Dividend received	-	759
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(1,172,015)	(874,685)
Cash flows from financing activities::		
Increase in short-term loans	3,490,620	4,303,746
Decrease in short-term loans	(3,433,003)	(4,655,812)
Repayments of bonds	(157,557)	-
Repayments of long-term loans	(8,754)	(43,338)
Payment of lease liabilities	(51,487)	-
Cash dividends paid	(198,748)	(894,365)
Change in non-controlling interests	(846)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(359,775)	(1,289,769)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(17,429)	18,606
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	242,648	(304,417)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,077,954	4,382,371
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 4,320,602	4,077,954

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(All amounts expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, unless otherwise stated)

(1) Organization

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. ("the Company") was incorporated in the Republic of China (ROC) on September 26, 1979, as a corporation limited by shares in accordance with the ROC Company Act. The consolidated entities in the consolidated financial statements include the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Consolidated Company"). The Consolidated Company's major business includes:

(a) Manufacturing, producing and selling electronic printed circuit boards and electronic materials;

(b) Manufacturing, producing and selling models used in the punching process of electronic printed circuit boards and in steel production;

(c) Manufacturing, producing and selling insulation board; and

(d) Importing and exporting the above-mentioned products.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the consolidated financial statements

These accompanying consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors on March 20, 2020.

(3) Application of new and revised standards, amendments and interpretations

(a) Impact of adoption of new, revised or amended standards and interpretations endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, ROC (“FSC”)

In preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Consolidated Company has adopted the following International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), International Accounting Standards (“IAS”), and Interpretations that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) (collectively, “IFRSs”) and endorsed by the FSC with effective date from January 1, 2019. The differences between the current version and the previous version are as follows:

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date issued per IASB
IFRS 16 “Leases”	January 1, 2019
IFRIC 23 “Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments”	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IFRS 9 “Prepayment features with negative compensation”	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
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015－2017 Cycle	January 1, 2019

(Continued)

Except IFRS 16 “Leases”, the adoption of abovementioned standards and interpretations has not had a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 16 “Leases” (“IFRS 16”) replaces the existing leases guidance, including IAS 17 "Leases", IFRIC 4 "Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease", SIC-15 "Operating Leases – Incentives" and SIC-27 "Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease".

The Consolidated Company applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognized on January 1, 2019. The extent and impact of the changes in accounting policies are disclosed below:

(i) Definition of a lease

Previously, the Consolidated Company determined at contract inception whether an arrangement is or contains a lease under IFRIC 4. Under IFRS 16, the Consolidated Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition of a lease, as explained in note 4(j).

On transition to IFRS 16, the Consolidated Company elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. The Consolidated Company applied IFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were not reassessed for whether there is a lease. Therefore, the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 was applied only to contracts entered into or changed at or after the date of initial application.

(ii) As a lessee

As a lessee, the Consolidated Company previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Consolidated Company. Under IFRS 16, the Consolidated Company recognizes the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most its leases, which are recorded on the balance sheet.

The Consolidated Company decided to apply the recognition exemptions to the short-term leases of its office equipment and leases of computer equipment.

At transition, lease liabilities recognized for leases previously classified as an operating lease under IAS 17, were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Consolidated Company's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Right-of-use assets were measured at an amount equal to lease liabilities at the date of initial application.

In addition, the Consolidated Company used the following practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases.

- Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.
- Applied the exemption not to recognize the right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term.

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(iii) Impacts on consolidated financial statements

On transition to IFRS 16, the Consolidated Company recognized its right-of-use assets of \$453,915 thousand and \$397,621 thousand of lease liabilities, less \$54,623 thousand of long-term prepaid rental and \$1,671 thousand of prepayments at the date of initial application. When measuring lease liabilities, the Consolidated Company discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at January 1, 2019, wherein the weighted-average rate applied is 2.15%.

The reconciliation between operating lease commitments disclosed at the end of the annual reporting period immediately preceding the date of initial application, and lease liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position at the date of initial application is presented as follows:

		January 1, 2019
Operating lease commitment at December 31, 2018 as disclosed in the Consolidated Company's consolidated financial statements	$	146,970
Recognition exemption for:		
short-term leases		(435)
leases of low-value assets		(2,534)
Extension and termination options reasonably certain to be exercised		294,757
	$	438,758
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at January 1, 2019	$	397,621
Finance lease liabilities recognized as at December 31, 2018		-
Lease liabilities recognized at January 1, 2019	$	397,621

(b) Impact of IFRSs that have been endorsed by the FSC but not yet in effect

According to Ruling No. 1080323028 issued by the FSC on July 29, 2019, commencing from 2020, the Consolidated Company is required to adopt the IFRSs that have been endorsed by the FSC with effective date from 2020. The related new, revised or amended standards and interpretations are set out below:

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date issued per IASB
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Definition of a Business”	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS39 and IFRS7 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform”	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 “Definition of Material”	January 1, 2020

The Consolidated Company assesses that the initial adoption of the abovementioned standards would not have any material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

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

A summary of the new standards and amendments issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC is set out below.

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	**Effective date issued per IASB**
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"	Effective date to be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2022

The Consolidated Company continues in assessing the potential impact on its financial position and results of operations as a result of the application of abovementioned standards and interpretations. The potential impact will be disclosed when the assessment is complete.

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below. Except for those specially indicated, the significant accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

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

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except otherwise specified in the notes to accounting policies.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each individual consolidated entity is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to the Company's functional currency using the exchange rates on reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to the Company's functional currency at the average rate. Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. All financial information presented in New Taiwan dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Principles of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Intra-group balances, and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Losses applicable to non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Consolidated Company.

Changes in the Consolidated Company's ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to shareholders of the parent.

(ii) List of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements

List of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements were as follows:

			Percentage of ownership		
Name of investor	**Name of subsidiary**	**Business activities**	**December 31, 2019**	**December 31, 2018**	**Remarks**
The Company	VEGA International Enterprise Co., Ltd. (VEGA)	Investment	100.00%	100.00%	
The Company	Chin-Poon Japan Co., Ltd. (CPCJ)	Trading of PCB	- %	100.00%	(Note 1)
The Company	Draco PCB Public Co., Ltd. (Draco)	Production and trading of PCB	99.65%	99.58%	(Note 2)
VEGA International Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Chin-Poon Holdings Cayman Limited (CPCH)	Investment and trading of PCB	100.00%	100.00%	
Chin-Poon Holdings Cayman Limited	Chin-Poon (Changshu) Electronic Co., Ltd (CPCS)	Production and trading of PCB	100.00%	100.00%	

Note 1: A resolution was passed during the board of directors meeting held on March 20, 2019 and decided May 21, 2019 as the date of liquidation for Chin-Poon Japan Co., Ltd. The procedures of liquidation were completed on November 11, 2019.

Note 2: In July 2019, the Company acquired the interest of 282 thousand shares in Draco PCB Public Co., Ltd. for $846 thousand, recognizing a reduction of $67 thousand in retained earnings.

(d) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Company entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year adjusted for the effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of translation. Foreign currency differences arising from retranslated are recognized in profit or loss, except for the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income differences, which are recognized in other comprehensive income arising on the retranslated.

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign currency gains and losses arising from such items are considered to form part of a net investment in the foreign operation and are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the translation reserve in equity.

(e) Assets and liabilities classified as current and non-current

Cash or cash equivalents, assets held for trading purposes or short-term and expected to be converted to cash within twelve months after the reporting period or for intention of sales or consumption within its normal operating cycle are classified as current assets; all other assets are classified as noncurrent assets.

Liabilities that must be fully liquidated within twelve months after the reporting period are classified as current liabilities; all other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits are classified as cash and cash equivalents only when they satisfy the aforementioned definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

(g) Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

The Consolidated Company classifies financial assets into the following categories: financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets is recognized and derecognized, as applicable using trade date accounting.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset measured at amortized cost is initially recognized at fair value, plus any directly attributable transaction costs. These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and impairment loss, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

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

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost as described above are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Consolidated Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets in this category are measured at fair value at initial recognition. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent changes that are measured at fair value, which take into account any dividend and interest income, are recognized in profit or loss.

3) Impairment of financial assets

The Consolidated Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, refundable deposits and other financial assets, etc.).

(Continued)

Loss allowance for notes and accounts receivable are measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. Other financial assets measured at amortized cost are considered reasonable and supportable information that are relevant and available, without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information, as well as analysis, based on the Consolidated Company's historical experience, informed credit assessment, and forward-looking information. Loss allowance for other financial assets measured at amortized cost are measured by using the 12-month ECL, in which the credit risk did not increase significantly since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. The Consolidated Company recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Consolidated Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Consolidated Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

4) Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire or when the Consolidated Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Consolidated Company are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of financial liability and equity instrument.

2) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less the direct cost of issuing.

3) Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Consolidated Company comprise convertible bonds that can be converted to shares capital at the option of the holder, when the number of shares to be issued is fixed and does not vary with changes in fair value.

The liability component of compound financial instruments is initially recognized at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognized at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not remeasured.

Interest related to the financial liability is recognized in profit or loss. On conversion at maturity, the financial liability is reclassified to equity and no gain or loss is recognized.

When the company holds the convertible bonds issued by its subsidiary, the bonds held shall be viewed as redeemed bonds of the issuer in the consolidated financial statements.

4) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities not classified as held-for-trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss, which comprise long-term and short-term loans, accounts payable and other payables, are measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs at the time of initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost calculated using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss.

5) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Consolidated Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligation has been discharged or cancelled or has expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability removed and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

6) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

The Consolidated Company presents financial assets and liabilities on a net basis when the Consolidated Company has the legally enforceable right to offset and intends to settle such financial assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments

The Consolidated Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate exposures. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Any attributable transaction costs thereof are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss and are included in the line item of non-operating income and expenses in the statement of comprehensive income. When the fair value of a derivative instrument is positive, it is classified as a financial asset, whereas when the fair value is negative, it is classified as a financial liability.

(Continued)

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(h) Inventories

The cost of inventories consists of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The cost of inventories includes an appropriate share of fixed production overhead based on normal capacity and allocated variable production overhead based on actual output. However, unallocated fixed production overhead arising from lower or idle capacity is recognized in cost of goods sold during the period. If actual capacity is higher than normal capacity, fixed production overhead should be allocated based on actual capacity. The method of valuing inventories is the weighted-average method.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses at the end of the period. When the cost of inventories is higher than the net realizable value, inventories are written down to net realizable value, and the write-down amount is charged to current year's cost of goods sold. If net realizable value increases in the future, the cost of inventories is reversed within the original write-down amount, and such reversal is treated as a reduction of cost of goods sold.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributed to the acquisition of the asset, and any borrowing cost that is eligible for capitalization.

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 shall be depreciated separately, unless the useful life and the depreciation method of a significant part of an item of property, plant and equipment are the same as those of another significant part of that same item.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, and it shall be recognized as other gains and losses.

(ii) Subsequent cost

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Consolidated Company. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual amount, and it shall be allocated on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Items of property, plant and equipment with the same useful life may be grouped in determining the depreciation charge. The remainder of the items may be depreciated separately. The depreciation charge for each period shall be recognized in profit or loss.

(Continued)

Land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives, for the current and comparative years, of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	8~60 years
Machinery equipment	2~8 years
Other equipment	2~20 years
Leasehold equipment	5~30 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date. If expectations differ from the previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

(j) Leases

Policy applicable from January 1, 2019

(i) Identifying a lease

At inception of a contract, the Consolidated Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease.

(ii) As a leasee

The Consolidated Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at, or before, the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by using the impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Consolidated Company's incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term and in future lease payments the lease liability is remeasured, the Consolidated Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Consolidated Company has elected not to recognize the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for its short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Consolidated Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(Continued)

Policy applicable before January 1, 2019

(i) Lessee

Leases are operating leases and are not recognized in the Consolidated Company's statement of financial position. Payments made under an operating lease are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(ii) Long-term prepaid rental

Long-term prepaid rental is the land use right of Chin-Poon (Changshu) Electronic Co., Ltd., which is recorded by acquisition costs, is amortize within useful term (50 years) by straight-line method, and is reclassify in to prepaid expenses and long-term prepaid for lease.

(k) Impairment－non-financial assets

With regard to non-financial assets (other than inventories, deferred tax assets and employee benefits), the Consolidated Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an impairment loss has occurred and estimates the recoverable amount for assets with an indication of impairment. If it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount for the individual asset, then the Consolidated Company will have to determine the recoverable amount for the asset's cash-generating unit.

The recoverable amount for an individual asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell or it's value in use. If, and only if, the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss. An impairment loss shall be recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Consolidated Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity shall estimate the recoverable amount of that asset. Impairment loss is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount, increasing the individual asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount to its estimated recoverable amount. The reversal of an impairment loss of an individual asset or cash-generating unit cannot exceed the carrying amount of the individual asset or cash-generating unit, less any depreciation or amortization, had it not recognized an impairment loss.

(Continued)

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(l) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Consolidated Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Consolidated Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The accounting policies for the Consolidated Company's main types of revenue are explained below:

(i) Sale of goods

The Consolidated Company is mainly engaged in the manufacture and sale of electronic printed circuit boards and electronic materials. The Consolidated Company recognizes revenue when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer.

The Consolidated Company's estimated future sales returns and discounts for various goods are generally made and adjusted based on historical trend and other known factors that would significantly affect the sales returns and discounts. A reduction of revenue and refund liabilities (recorded under other current liabilities) are only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the Consolidated Company has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

(ii) Financing components

The Consolidated Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Consolidated Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(m) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Consolidated Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date (market yields of high-quality corporate bonds or government bonds) on bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Consolidated Company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Consolidated Company, the recognized asset is limited to the total of any unrecognized past service costs and the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements that apply to any plan in the Consolidated Company. An economic benefit is available to the Consolidated Company if it is realizable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of the plan liabilities.

When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits vest immediately, the expense is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset), which comprise (1) actuarial gains and losses; (2) the return on plan assets excluding the amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (assets); and (3) any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding the amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (assets); The Consolidated Company recognizes the remeasurements of the defined benefit liability (asset) in other comprehensive.

The Consolidated Company recognizes gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on curtailment comprises any resulting change in the fair value of plan assets, any change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation, and any related actuarial gains or losses and past service cost that had not previously been recognized.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Consolidated Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(Continued)

(n) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes shall not be recognized for the exceptions below:

(i) Assets and liabilities that are initially recognized but are not related to the business combination and have no effect on net income or taxable gains (losses) during the transaction.

(ii) Temporary differences arising from equity investments in subsidiaries or joint ventures where there is a high probability that such temporary differences will not reverse.

(iii) Initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reserve, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

(i) The Consolidated Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(ii) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

1) the same taxable entity; or

2) different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized.

(o) Earnings per share

Earnings per share (EPS) of common stock are calculated by dividing net income (or loss) for the reporting period attributable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during that period. The weighted-average number of common shares outstanding is adjusted retroactively for the increase in common shares outstanding from stock issuance arising from the capitalization of retained earnings, or additional paid-in capital.

Employee bonuses in the form of stock of the Company are potential stock. If the potential stock does not have a dilutive effect, only the basic earnings per share are disclosed; otherwise, diluted earnings per share are disclosed in addition to the basic earnings per share. When computing diluted earnings per share with regard to employee bonuses in the form of stock, the closing price at the reporting date is used as the basis of computation of the number of shares to be issued. When computing diluted earnings per share prior to the following Board of Directors, the effect of dilution from these potential shares is taken into consideration.

(p) Segment information

An operating segment is a component of the Consolidated Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Consolidated Company). Operating results of the operating segment are regularly reviewed by the Consolidated Company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance. Each operating segment consists of standalone financial information.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management continues to monitor the accounting estimates and assumptions. The management recognizes any changes in accounting estimates during the period and the impact of those changes in accounting estimates in the next period.

There are no critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year is as follows:

(a) Subsequent measurements of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Consolidated Company assesses the net realizable value of inventories for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of the reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The subsequent measurements of inventories are mainly determined based on the current market price. Therefore, there may be significant changes in the net realizable value of inventories due to the rapid change of industrial environment.

(b) Refund liability of sales returns and discounts

The Consolidated Company records a refund liability for its estimated future sales returns and discounts in the same period when related revenues are recorded. Refund liability for estimated sales returns and discounts is generally made and adjusted based on historical trend and other known factors that would significantly affect the sales returns and discounts. The adequacy of estimations is reviewed periodically. Any changes in these estimates might significantly affect the refund liability for sales returns and discounts.

(6) Description of significant accounts

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash on hand	$	2,340	4,200
Demand deposits		3,811,019	3,626,893
Time deposits		428,403	387,129
Checking deposits		78,840	59,732
Cash and cash equivalents per consolidated statement of cash flows	$	4,320,602	4,077,954

Please refer to note 6(u) for the disclosure of the Consolidated Company's interest rate risk and sensitivity analysis related to financial assets and liabilities.

Please refer to note 6(c) for the disclosure of the Consolidated Company's time deposits with a maturity of three months to one year and above one year were recorded under other financial assets －current and other financial assets－non-current.

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

		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:			
Non-derivative financial assets			
Current:			
Beneficiary certificates	$	844,170	1,046,338
Financial liabilities held for trading:			
Derivative instruments not used for hedging			
Forward contracts		135	-
Total	$	844,305	1,046,338

Please refer to note 6(t) for net gains or losses from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Consolidated Company did not pledge its financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss as collateral.

(Continued)

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Consolidated Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage the exposures due to fluctuations of foreign exchange risk from its operating activities. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Consolidated Company reported the following derivatives financial instruments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss without the application of hedge accounting.

	Fair value assets	Contract amount (in thousands)	Expiry date
December 31, 2019			
Forward contracts	$ 135	USD 2,694	2020.03

As of December 31, 2018, the Consolidated Company did not have outstanding forward contracts.

(c) Other financial assets

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Current:		
Bank's time deposit	$ 610,070	1,361,669
Non-current:		
Bank's time deposit	1,225,400	160,857
Refundable deposits	20,451	19,456
Total	$ 1,855,921	1,541,982

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Consolidated Company did not pledge its other financial assets as collateral.

(d) Notes receivable and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Notes receivable	$ 29,586	6,267
Accounts receivable	3,683,528	3,755,074
Less: loss allowance	83,496	95,422
	$ 3,629,618	3,665,919

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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The Consolidated Company applies the simplified approach of IFRS 9 to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected credit loss provision for notes and accounts receivable. To measure the expected credit losses, notes and accounts receivable have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward-looking information. The Consolidated Company's analysis of the expected credit loss on its notes and accounts receivable in the regions of Taiwan were as follows:

	December 31, 2019		
	Gross carrying amount of notes and accounts receivable	**Weighted-average expected credit loss rate**	**Loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses**
Not past due	$ 2,527,320	0.0545%	1,376
Past due 1~30 days	41,467	2.3924%	992
Past due 31~60 days	7,035	10.7554%	757
Past due 61~90 days	2,987	28.1910%	842
Past due 91~120 days	636	36.5139%	232
Past due 121 to 180 days	1,201	41.0494%	493
Past due over 181 days	74,650	100%	74,650
	$ 2,655,296		79,342

	December 31, 2018		
	Gross carrying amount of notes and accounts receivable	**Weighted-average expected credit loss rate**	**Loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses**
Not past due	$ 2,283,754	0.1103%	2,520
Past due 1~30 days	81,804	3.7578%	3,074
Past due 31~60 days	41,114	15.5130%	6,378
Past due 61~90 days	1,897	66.8951%	1,269
Past due 91~120 days	238	100%	238
Past due 121 to 180 days	2,902	100%	2,902
Past due over 181 days	72,840	100%	72,840
	$ 2,484,549		89,221

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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The Consolidated Company's analysis of the expected credit loss on its notes and accounts receivable in the regions of China were as follows:

	December 31, 2019		
	Gross carrying amount of notes and accounts receivable	Weighted-average expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses
Not past due	$ 675,371	0.0021%	14
Past due 1~30 days	47,080	0.1001%	47
	$ 722,451		61

	December 31, 2018		
	Gross carrying amount of notes and accounts receivable	Weighted-average expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses
Not past due	$ 652,639	0.0022%	15
Past due 1~30 days	40,077	0.1326%	53
Past due 31~60 days	6,283	1.5141%	95
Past due 61~90 days	3,940	10.2601%	404
Past due 91~120 days	6,603	24.3758%	1,610
	$ 709,542		2,177

The Consolidated Company's analysis of the expected credit loss on its notes and accounts receivable in the regions of other were as follows:

	December 31, 2019		
	Gross carrying amount of notes and accounts receivable	Weighted-average expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses
Not past due	$ 329,043	0.6762%	2,225
Past due 1~30 days	2,221	5.1778%	115
Past due over 181 days	4,103	100%	4,103
	$ 335,367		6,443

(Continued)

	December 31, 2018		
	Gross carrying amount of notes and accounts receivable	**Weighted-average expected credit loss rate**	**Loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses**
Not past due	$ 488,259	0.0780%	198
Past due 1~30 days	57,463	0.7687%	356
Past due 31~60 days	4,209	2.5418%	98
Past due 61~90 days	11,783	17.3651%	2,038
Past due 91~120 days	217	52.9450%	115
Past due 121~180 days	603	66.1859%	399
Past due over 181 days	4,716	100%	4,716
	$ 567,250		7,920

The movement in the loss allowance for impairment with respect to notes and accounts receivable was as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of the period	$ 95,422	84,584
Impairment loss recognized (reversed)	(12,159)	10,822
Translation effect	233	16
Balance at end of the period	$ 83,496	95,422

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Consolidated Company had not provided the notes and accounts receivable as collateral or factored them for cash.

(e) Other receivables

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2018
Other receivables	$ 63,716	72,876
Less: loss allowance	(1,058)	(1,058)
	$ 62,658	71,818

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Consolidated Company had no other receivables that were past due. Therefore, no provisions for doubtful debt were required after the management's assessment.

(f) Inventories

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Finished goods	$ 1,543,569	1,809,428
Work in progress	1,126,369	1,275,254
Raw materials	435,216	564,289
	$ 3,105,154	3,648,971

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Consolidated Company recognized the amounts of $404,189 thousand and $505,830 thousand, respectively, as reductions of operating cost due to the disposal of scrap materials. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Consolidated Company recognized the losses on inventory valuation of $8,738 thousand and $102,858 thousand, respectively, by writing down the value of their inventories to net realizable value.

On April 28, 2018, a fire occurred in some of the Consolidated Company's Pingzhen plants, wherein the Consolidated Company recognized an impairment loss on its inventory of $379,105 thousand, which was recorded under other gains and losses for the year ended December 31, 2018.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Consolidated Company did not pledge its inventories as collateral.

(g) Acquisitions of NCI

In July 2019, the Company acquired the interests of 282 thousand shares in Draco PCB Public Co., Ltd ("Draco") and from its non-related parties, spending $846 thousand, and increasing its ownership from 99.58% to 99.65%. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Consolidated Company recognized the amount of $67 thousand as a reduction of its retained earnings.

The change in the subsidiary's equity attributed to the Company was as follows:

	December 31, 2019
Carrying amount of non-controlling interest on acquisition	$ 779
Consideration paid to non-controlling interests	(846)
Differences between consideration and carrying amounts of subsidiaries acquired	**$ (67)**

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Consolidated Company did not acquire the interests of Draco's shares.

(h) Property, plant and equipment

The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Consolidated Company for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Machinery equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvement	Construction in progress	Total
Cost:							
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 841,988	3,455,332	11,354,744	2,967,156	17,124	33,067	18,669,411
Additions	-	156,237	325,364	141,504	5,943	37,681	666,729
Disposals	-	(910)	(185,338)	(31,879)	-	-	(218,127)
Reclassification	-	494,484	641,898	78,524	16,915	(50,348)	1,181,473
Translation effect	4,673	(49,998)	(75,596)	(34,719)	-	1,840	(153,800)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 846,661	4,055,145	12,061,072	3,120,586	39,982	22,240	20,145,686
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 838,860	3,450,257	10,931,188	2,899,654	15,280	1,939	18,137,178
Additions	-	11,739	300,341	71,461	1,844	94,527	479,912
Disposals	-	-	(317,508)	(13,052)	-	-	(330,560)
Reclassification	-	-	452,116	19,370	-	(63,958)	407,528
Translation effect	3,128	(6,664)	(11,393)	(10,277)	-	559	(24,647)
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 841,988	3,455,332	11,354,744	2,967,156	17,124	33,067	18,669,411

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CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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		Land	Buildings	Machinery equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvement	Construction in progress	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:								
Balance at January 1, 2019	$	-	1,513,289	7,890,043	2,144,123	4,211	-	11,551,666
Depreciation		-	100,586	719,860	191,514	4,486	-	1,016,446
Disposal		-	(450)	(158,107)	(29,056)	-	-	(187,613)
Reclassification		-	-	-	432	-	-	432
Translation effect		-	(13,400)	(57,867)	(26,990)	-	-	(98,257)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$	-	1,600,025	8,393,929	2,280,023	8,697	-	12,282,674
Balance at January 1, 2018	$	-	1,206,420	7,260,461	1,900,462	3,563	-	10,370,906
Depreciation		-	96,665	732,107	241,919	648	-	1,071,339
Impairment loss		-	213,190	209,308	20,736	-	-	443,234
Disposals		-	-	(292,429)	(11,578)	-	-	(304,007)
Reclassification		-	-	(2,815)	2,815	-	-	-
Translation effect		-	(2,986)	(16,589)	(10,231)	-	-	(29,806)
Balance at December 31, 2018	$	-	1,513,289	7,890,043	2,144,123	4,211	-	11,551,666
Carrying amount:								
Balance at December 31, 2019	$	846,661	2,455,120	3,667,143	840,563	31,285	22,240	7,863,012
Balance at December 31, 2018	$	841,988	1,942,043	3,464,701	823,033	12,913	33,067	7,117,745
Balance at January 1, 2018	$	838,860	2,243,837	3,670,727	999,192	11,717	1,939	7,766,272

(i) Loss and gain on disposal

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Consolidated Company recognized loss and gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, please refer to note 6(t).

(ii) Impairment loss

The movements in accumulated impairment loss of the Consolidated Company's property, plant and equipment were as follows:

		2019	2018
Balance at beginning of the period	$	458,478	14,675
Disposals during the period		-	(40)
Impairment loss recognized during the period		-	443,234
Translation effect		910	609
Balance at end of the period	$	459,388	458,478

On April 28, 2018, a fire occurred in some of the Consolidated Company's Pingzhen plants, wherein the Consolidated Company recognized an impairment loss on its property, plant and equipment of $443,234 thousand, which was recorded under other gains and losses for the year ended December 31, 2018.

(iii) Collateral

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Consolidated Company pledged its property, plant and equipment as collateral for long-term and short-term loans, please refer to note 8.

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(i) Right-of-use assets

The Consolidated Company leases its assets including its use right of land and buildings. Information about leases for which the Consolidated Company is the lessee is as follow:

		Use right of land	Buildings	Total
Cost:				
Balance at January 1, 2019	$	-	-	-
Effects of retrospective application		56,294	397,621	453,915
Balance at January 1, 2019 after retrospective		56,294	397,621	453,915
Additions		346	30,619	30,965
Translation effect		(2,141)	-	(2,141)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$	54,499	428,240	482,739
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance at January 1, 2019	$	-	-	-
Depreciation		1,493	46,909	48,402
Translation effect		(59)	-	(59)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$	1,434	46,909	48,343
Carrying amount:				
December 31, 2019	$	53,065	381,331	434,396

The Consolidated Company leases factory facilities and parking space under operating leases for the year ended December 31, 2018, please refer to note 6(m).

(j) Short-term and long-term loans

The details, terms and clauses of the Consolidated Company's short-term and long-term loans were as follows:

(i) Short-term loans

	December 31, 2019				
	Currency	Range of interest rates (%)	Year of maturity		Amount
Secured loans	THB	2.25~4.0501	2020	$	387,095
Unsecured loans	USD	2.56~3.28	2020		959,233
Unsecured loans	EUR	0.54	2020		100,729
Total				$	1,447,057

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	December 31, 2018			
	Currency	**Range of interest rates (%)**	**Year of maturity**	**Amount**
Secured loans	THB	2.25~4.9521	2019	$ 301,402
Unsecured loans	USD	1.93~3.89113	2019	999,328
Unsecured loans	EUR	0.54	2019	105,493
Total				$ 1,406,223

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the unused credit facilities of the Consolidated Company's short-term loans amounted to $4,989,869 thousand and $4,175,238 thousand, respectively.

(ii) Long-term loans

	December 31, 2018			
	Currency	**Range of interest rates (%)**	**Year of maturity**	**Amount**
Secured loans	THB	4.50~4.75	2019	$ 8,334
Current				$ 8,334
Non-current				-
Total				$ 8,334

Please refer to note 6(u) for related information of risk exposure to interest risk, currency risk and liquidity risk.

(iii) Collateral of loans

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Consolidated Company has mortgaged its assets as collateral of loans, please refer to note 8.

(k) Bonds payable

The information of the bonds payable for the Consolidated Company were as follows:

	December 31, 2019	**December 31, 2018**
Unsecured convertible bonds	$ -	151,155
Translation effect	-	(1,759)
Bonds payable of ending balance	$ -	149,396
Equity component－conversion options (non-controlling interests)	$ -	10,519

	2019	**2018**
Interest Expenses (financial costs)	$ 5,175	10,478

(i) On August 20, 2014, Draco issued 6,000,000 unsecured convertible bonds, with a par value of THB100, raising $564,540 thousand (approximately THB600,000 thousand) in cash. The Company purchased 4,417,944 units of shares on August 20, 2014, which amounted to $415,905 thousand (approximately THB441,794 thousand). When a company holds the convertible bonds issued by its subsidiary, the bonds held shall be viewed as redeemed bonds of the issuer. On July 2017, the Company has fully converted its convertibles bonds issued by Draco.

(ii) The information of the outstanding bonds was as follows:

		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Total amount of convertible bonds	$	564,540	564,540
Accumulated amount of converted bonds		(407,495)	(407,495)
Repayment of bonds		(162,050)	-
Translation effect		5,005	(7,050)
Bonds payable of ending balance	**$**	**-**	**149,995**

Due to the issued and paid date of convertible bonds payable issuing by Draco was on August 19, 2019, causing the changes in non-controlling interests. The Company recognized the amount of $10,482 thousand in capital surplus, resulting from abovementioned transaction.

(iii) When the convertible bonds were issued, the call options and put options embedded in bonds payable were separated and recognized as equity and liability as follows:

		Issuance (August 20, 2014)
Present value under compound interest of convertible bonds	$	524,646
Equity component－conversion option		39,894
	$	**564,540**

1) Coupon rate: 5.19%

2) Effective rate: 7.20%, interest is paid on June 30, and December 31, yearly.

3) Period: 5 years (August 20, 2014 to August 19, 2019)

4) Conversion period: From December 31, 2014, the bondholders have the right to ask for conversion of the bonds on June 30, December 31 and the expiry date.

5) Conversion price: The price has been set as THB$5.4 per share at initial issuance. During the convertible period, the price for conversion of the bonds is THB$5.40 (face value THB$100 per bond) into 17.901852 shares and paid the supplementary cash THB$3.33 per share. The total amount of the shares to the conversion shall not be over 107,411 thousand shares.

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6) Draco PCB Co., Ltd. has no right to repurchase the bonds in advance and the bondholders have no right to redeem the bonds.

(l) Lease liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities for the Consolidated Company were as follow:

	December 31, 2019
Current	$ 45,121
Non-current	$ 339,812

For the maturity analysis, please refer to note 6(u).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	2019
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 8,180
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 1,600
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	$ 4,642

The amount recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Consolidated Company was as follows:

	2019
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 65,909

(m) Operating leases

As of December 31, 2018, the Consolidated Company's non-cancellable rental payables of operating leases were as follows:

	December 31, 2018
Less than one year	$ 48,582
Between one and five years	98,388
	$ 146,970

The Consolidated Company leases factory facilities and parking space under operating leases. The leases typically run for a period of 1 to 5 years, with an option to renew the lease. The lease payment will be adjusted to reflect market price when renewing the contract.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, lease costs and expenses were $56,536 thousand.

(Continued)

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the fair value adjustments of the plan assets for the Consolidated Company were as follows:

		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	$	385,385	407,830
Fair value of plan assets		(463,576)	(454,088)
Net defined benefit asset	$	(78,191)	(46,258)

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Consolidated Company's net defined benefit assets amounted to $78,191 thousand and $46,258 thousand, respectively, deriving from the net defined benefit assets of $110,928 thousand and $65,307 thousand, respectively, recorded by the Company, less, the net defined benefit liabilities of $32,737 thousand and $19,049 thousand, respectively, under Draco's management.

The Company makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account at Bank of Taiwan and Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd. that provides pensions for employees and managers upon retirement. The plans (covered by the Labor Standard) entitle a retired employee to receive an annual payment based on years of service and average salary for the six months prior to retirement.

1) Composition of plan assets

The Company allocates pension funds in accordance with the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund", and such funds are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks.

The Company's Bank of Taiwan and Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd. labor pension reserve account balance amounted to $428,068 thousand and $35,508 thousand, respectively, as of December 31, 2019. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

(Continued)

2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movements in present value of the Consolidated Company's defined benefit obligations for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Defined benefit obligation at January 1	$ 407,830	462,867
Current service costs and interest	9,248	12,130
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)		
－Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(16,039)	6,891
Past service cost and settlement gains	7,627	(40,401)
Benefits paid	(23,281)	(33,657)
Defined benefit obligation at December 31	$ 385,385	407,830

3) Movements in fair value of plan assets

The movements in the fair value of the Consolidated Company's plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	$ 454,088	455,629
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)		
－The return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in the interest during this period)	6,055	7,133
－Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	13,030	9,925
Contributions made	13,684	15,058
Benefits paid	(23,281)	(33,657)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	$ 463,576	454,088

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The Consolidated Company's expenses recognized on profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Current service costs	$ 3,683	4,800
Net interest on the defined benefit liability (asset)	(490)	197
Past service cost and settlement gains	7,627	(40,401)
	$ 10,820	(35,404)

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		2019	2018
Operating costs	$	2,228	3,215
Selling expenses		240	410
Administration expenses		8,318	1,232
Research and development expenses		34	140
	$	10,820	4,997

Due to a number of employees agreeing to a curtailment for the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company has reduced the defined benefit retirement obligations of $40,401 thousand and recognized the reduction in benefits which was recorded a reduction of operating cost.

5) Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability and asset recognized in other comprehensive income

The Consolidated Company's remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability and asset recognized in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

		2019	2018
Cumulative amount at January 1	$	(802)	2,232
Recognized during the period		(29,069)	(3,034)
Cumulative amount at December 31	$	(29,871)	(802)

6) Actuarial assumptions

The Consolidated Company's assumptions used on calculating the present value of the defined benefit obligation at reporting date were as follows:

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Discount rate	0.75%~1.56%	1.00%~2.47%
Future salary increases rate	1.00%~5.00%	1.00%~5.00%

The expected contribution to be made by the Consolidated Company to the defined benefit plans for the next annual reporting period is $13,116 thousand.

The Consolidated Company's weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation of employee and manager are 17.88 years and 7.81 years, respectively.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

7) Sensitivity analysis for actuarial assumption

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the effect of changes in actuarial assumptions on the present value of the defined benefit obligations were as follows:

	The impact of defined benefit obligation	
	Increase	**Decrease**
At December 31, 2019		
Discount rate (changes 0.25%)	$ (12,760)	13,359
Future salary increase rate (changes 0.25%)	13,161	(12,640)
At December 31, 2018		
Discount rate (changes 0.25%)	(13,936)	14,773
Future salary increase rate (changes 0.25%)	14,515	(13,764)

The above sensitivity analysis is based on the effect of changes in a single assumption under the condition that other assumptions remain constant. In practice, many changes in assumptions may be linked together. The method used for the sensitivity analysis and calculation of the net defined benefit pension liability (asset) is the same.

The method used for sensitivity analysis for this year is the same as the method used in the previous year.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Consolidated Company contributes an amount equal to 6% of the employee's monthly. The Consolidated Company allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plan, the Consolidated Company allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligation.

The Consolidated Company's pension costs under the defined contribution method were $160,222 thousand and $179,587 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(iii) Short-term employee benefit

	December 31, 2019	**December 31, 2018**
Annual leave benefit (recorded under other payables)	$ 38,766	42,042

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(o) Income taxes

(i) Income tax expense

The amounts of the Consolidated Company's income tax for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

		2019	2018
Current tax expense			
Current period	$	136,655	236,860
Surtax on unappropriated retained earnings		-	33,634
Adjustment for prior periods		16,301	(142,965)
		152,956	127,529
Deferred tax expense			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		19,426	(128,181)
Adjustment for prior deferred tax		-	143,988
Adjustment in tax rate		-	69,508
		19,426	85,315
Income tax expenses from continuing operations	$	172,382	212,844

The amounts of the Consolidated Company's income tax expense recognized under other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

		2019	2018
Items that may not be reclassified into profit and loss:			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan	$	5,814	621

Reconciliations of the Consolidated Company's income tax expense (benefit) and income before tax for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

		2019	2018
Income before tax	$	832,354	375,069
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	$	166,471	75,014
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdiction		32,024	(106,774)
Dividend income		-	152
Adjustment in tax rate		-	69,508
Under estimate of prior years' income tax		16,301	1,023
Tax-exempt income		(3,836)	(12,399)
Surtax on unappropriated retained earnings		-	33,634
Current-year for which no deferred tax asset was recognized		43,532	47,413
Adjustment according to tax low		(66,284)	114,682
Tax credits utilized		(15,019)	(16,821)
Others		(807)	7,412
Total	$	172,382	212,844

(Continued)

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred income tax assets

The Consolidated Company's deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
The carryforward of unused tax losses	$ 890,623	723,115

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that the future taxable profit will be available against which the Consolidated Company can utilize the benefits therefrom.

As of December 31, 2019, the expiration period for abovementioned unrecognized deferred tax assets of unused tax losses carryforwards were as follows:

Year of loss	Unused amount	Year of expiry
2014	$ 107,690	2019
2015	131,106	2020
2016	197,104	2021
2017	237,065	2022
2018	217,658	2023
	$ 890,623	

2) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

Deferred tax assets:

	Defined benefit plans	Allowance for inventory devaluation loss	Loss allowance	Refund liabilities	Others	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 3,809	38,306	21,682	113,132	3,067	179,996
Recognized in profit or loss	1,863	(4,958)	(1,569)	15,956	3,207	14,499
Recognized in other comprehensive income	875	-	-	-	-	875
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 6,547	33,348	20,113	129,088	6,274	195,370
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 3,228	21,250	20,938	94,445	6,120	145,981
Recognized in profit or loss	222	17,056	744	18,687	(3,053)	33,656
Recognized in other comprehensive income	359	-	-	-	-	359
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 3,809	38,306	21,682	113,132	3,067	179,996

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Deferred tax liabilities:

		Gain from investment using equity method	Defined benefit plans	Others	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	$	614,524	13,061	486	628,071
Recognized in profit or loss		31,786	2,435	(296)	33,925
Recognized in other comprehensive income		-	6,689	-	6,689
Balance at December 31, 2019	**$**	**646,310**	**22,185**	**190**	**668,685**
Balance at January 1, 2018	$	506,667	1,361	92	508,120
Recognized in profit or loss		107,857	10,720	394	118,971
Recognized in other comprehensive income		-	980	-	980
Balance at December 31, 2018	**$**	**614,524**	**13,061**	**486**	**628,071**

(iii) Examination and approval

The ROC income tax authorities have examined the Company's income tax returns through 2017.

(p) Share capital and other equity

(i) Common stock

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the total value of authorized nominal ordinary shares amounted to $4,500,000 thousand, with par value of $10 per share, of which 397,495 thousand shares of common stocks were outstanding. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

(ii) Capital surplus

The balances of the Company's capital surplus were as follows:

		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Paid-in capital in excess of par value	$	630,382	630,382
Conversion of convertible bonds ordinary shares		937,936	937,936
Changes in equity of subsidiaries		10,482	-
	$	**1,578,800**	**1,568,318**

In accordance with the ROC Company Act, realized capital surplus can be used to increase share capital or to distribute as cash dividends after offsetting losses. The aforementioned capital surplus includes share premiums and donation gains. In accordance with the Securities Offering and Issuance Guidelines, the amount of capital surplus to increase share capital shall not exceed 10 percent of the actual share capital amount.

(iii) Retained earnings

1) Legal reserve

In accordance with the ROC Company Act, 10 percent of net income after tax should be set aside as legal reserve, until it is equal to authorized capital. If the Company experienced profit for the year, the distribution of the statutory earnings reserve, either by new shares or by cash, shall be decided at the shareholders' meeting, and the distribution amount is limited to the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25 percent of the paid-in capital. In accordance with Rule No. 10802432410 issue by Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C on January 9, 2020, the Company has to applied the profit distribution based on its financial statements in 2019, wherein the Company shall use the amount of net profit after tax, plus, those net amounts other than the net profits, which are recognized as undistributed surplus earnings, as the basis for the legal reserve.

2) Special earnings reserve

In accordance with Ruling No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC on April 6, 2012, a portion of current-period earnings and undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve during earnings distribution. The amount to be reclassified should be equal to the difference between the total net current-period reduction of other shareholders' equity. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve (which does not qualify for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods. Amounts of subsequent reversals pertaining to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions.

3) Distribution of earnings

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, when allocating the net profits for each fiscal year, the Company should first pay income tax, offset its prior years' losses, and appropriate 10% of net income to legal reserve. Legal reserve should be appropriated until the reserve equals to the Company's paid-in capital. The remainder, if necessary, is subject to special reserve. The distribution of remainder earning should be amounts directors' and supervisors' remuneration, employee bonuses and stockholders' dividends and bonuses in the percentage amounts of 20% to 80%. After the distribution, the remainder is unappropriated earnings.

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company's dividend policy will consider its operating environment, steady profitability, sufficiency of its cash for future expansion, financial plan and the balance of dividends. The Board of Directors then proposes the appropriations and presents this proposal for approval at the shareholders' meeting. The Company stipulated a dividend policy that at least 20% of income after tax may be distributed as cash dividends, and if the Company has sufficient cash acquired from the outer, the ratio of distribution as cash dividends will be 50%. The actual appropriations are based on profit and the requirement of cash which are adjusted and approved by the stockholders' meeting.

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CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The appropriations of 2018 and 2017 earnings have been approved by the Company's shareholders in its meetings held on June 27, 2019, and June 29, 2018, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	2018		2017	
	Amount per share (NT dollars)	Total Amount	Amount per share (NT dollars)	Total Amount
Dividends distributed to common stockholders:				
Cash	$ 0.50	198,748	2.25	894,365

On March 20, 2020, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to appropriate the 2019 earnings. These earnings were appropriated as follows:

	2019 (Proposed)	
	Amount per share (NT dollars)	Total amount
Dividends distributed to common shareholders:		
Cash	$ 1.0	397,495

(iv) Other equities (net of tax)

	Foreign exchange differences arising from foreign	Non-controlling interests	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ (142,180)	(7,298)	(149,478)
Foreign exchange differences arising from foreign operation	(208,049)	242	(207,807)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ (350,229)	(7,056)	(357,285)

	Foreign exchange differences arising from foreign	Available-for-sale financial assets	Non-controlling interests	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ (147,251)	17,847	(7,530)	(136,934)
Effects of retrospective application	-	(17,847)	-	(17,847)
Balance at January 1, 2018 after adjustments	(147,251)	-	(7,530)	(154,781)
Foreign exchange differences arising from foreign operation	5,071	-	232	5,303
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ (142,180)	-	(7,298)	(149,478)

(Continued)

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(q) Earnings per share

The calculation of the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share for years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

(i) Basic EPS

	2019	2018
Net income attributable to common shareholders of the Company	$ 660,825	163,311
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (thousand shares)	397,495	397,495
Basic EPS (New Taiwan dollars)	$ 1.66	0.41

(ii) Diluted EPS

	2019	2018
Net income attributable to common shareholders of the Company	$ 660,825	163,311
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (thousand shares)	397,495	397,495
Influence of potentially dilutive shares－		
Remuneration to employees (thousand shares)	537	471
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding－diluted (thousand shares)	398,032	397,966
Diluted EPS (New Taiwan dollars)	$ 1.66	0.41

(r) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

The Consolidated Company is engaged in one industry which manufactures and sells printed circuit boards. The disaggregation of revenue by primary geographical markets for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019			
	Taiwan	**China**	**Others**	**Total**
Taiwan	$ 482,114	-	-	482,114
United states	3,161,264	14,058	158,274	3,333,596
Germany	1,815,877	149,686	138,971	2,104,534
Hungary	908,130	60,448	315	968,893
China	1,517,422	1,164,777	242,106	2,924,305
Others	5,268,048	822,610	1,944,398	8,035,056
	$ 13,152,855	2,211,579	2,484,064	17,848,498

	2018			
	Taiwan	**China**	**Others**	**Total**
Taiwan	$ 594,572	-	34,667	629,239
United states	3,168,277	29,550	224,272	3,422,099
Germany	2,200,371	156,458	163,713	2,520,542
Hungary	1,091,663	98,338	1,322	1,191,323
China	1,845,906	1,401,240	420,386	3,667,532
Others	5,833,011	678,370	2,231,772	8,743,153
	$ 14,733,800	**2,363,956**	**3,076,132**	**20,173,888**

(ii) Contract balances

	December 31, 2019	**December 31, 2018**	**January 1, 2019**
Notes receivable	$ 29,586	6,267	12,982
Account receivable	3,683,528	3,755,074	4,562,951
Less: loss allowance	83,496	95,422	84,584
Total	**$ 3,629,618**	**3,665,919**	**4,491,349**

For the details on accounts receivable and allowance for impairment, please refer to note 6(d).

(iii) Refund liabilities (recorded under other current liabilities)

	December 31, 2019	**December 31, 2018**
Sales return and discounts	**$ 624,719**	**550,267**

The refund liabilities are expected payment to customers contingent on sales returns and discounts in the future. The amount recognized for refund liabilities is based on historical experience and other known factors and is treated as reduction of operating revenue when products are sold.

(s) Remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors

In accordance with the Company's articles of incorporation, the Company should contribute no less than 2%~10% of profit as employee remuneration and less than 3% as directors' and supervisors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. Employees who are entitled to receive the above- mentioned employee remuneration, in share or cash, include the employees of the subsidiaries of the Company who meet certain specific requirement.

(Continued)

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company accrued and estimated the remuneration to employee amounting to $16,239 thousand and $5,313 thousand, respectively, and directors and supervisors amounting to $4,680 thousand and $2,680 thousand, respectively. These amounts are calculated by using the Company's pre-tax net profit for the period before deducting the amount of the remuneration to the employees and directors, multiplied by the distribution ratio of remuneration to the employees and directors under the Company's articles of association, and expensed under operating costs or expenses during 2019 and 2018. The related information can be accessed from Market Observation Post System website. The amounts, as stated in the consolidated financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2019 and 2018.

(t) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Other income

The details of the Consolidated Company's other income for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Interest income	$ 95,082	91,657
Rental income	840	840
Dividend income	-	759
Gains on writ-off from accrued expense	-	4,975
Other income－other		
Compensation income	45,305	57,053
Other	140,769	202,771
Subtotal other income－other	186,074	259,824
Total other income	$ 281,996	358,055

(ii) Other gains and losses

The details of the Consolidated Company's other gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ (25,672)	(10,179)
Loss on disposal of investments	(4,265)	-
Net on foreign exchange gain	20,745	75,200
Gain on financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	15,955	50,461
Miscellaneous disbursements	(43,254)	(454,844)
Other gains and losses	350,000	(480,020)
Other gains and losses, net	**$ 313,509**	**(819,382)**

(iii) Finance costs

The details of the Consolidated Company's finance costs for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Interest expense	$ 61,293	58,657

(u) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

The book value of financial assets and contract assets represents the maximum risk exposure. The maximum risk exposure amounts were $9,868,799 thousand and $9,357,673 thousand as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

2) Concentration of credit risk

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Consolidated Company's counterparties of account receivables transaction mainly locate in the United States, China, and Germany. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the balance of accounts receivable from those regions accounted for 46% and 48%, respectively, of the total balance.

3) Credit risk of receivables and other financial assets at amortized cost

For the information of credit risk exposure for notes and accounts receivable, please refer to note 6(d).

Other financial assets measured at amortized cost include other receivables, refund deposits and time deposits. All of these financial assets are considered to have low risk, and thus, the impairment provision recognized during the period was limited to 12 months expected losses.

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(ii) Liquidity risk

The following table showed the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

		Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within a year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2019							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Secured loans	$	387,095	399,289	399,289	-	-	-
Unsecured loans		1,059,962	1,090,913	1,090,913	-	-	-
Notes payable		514,231	514,231	514,231	-	-	-
Accounts payable		2,055,863	2,055,863	2,055,863	-	-	-
Other payables		784,700	784,700	784,700	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		384,933	421,426	52,953	52,715	146,161	169,597
	$	5,186,784	5,266,422	4,897,949	52,715	146,161	169,597
December 31, 2018							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Secured loans	$	301,402	312,256	312,256	-	-	-
Unsecured loans		1,104,821	1,129,299	1,129,299	-	-	-
Current portion of long-term loans		8,334	8,730	8,730	-	-	-
Notes payable		840,259	840,259	840,259	-	-	-
Accounts payable		2,352,837	2,352,837	2,352,837	-	-	-
Other payables		978,812	978,812	978,812	-	-	-
Bonds payable		149,396	149,995	149,995	-	-	-
	$	5,735,861	5,772,188	5,772,188	-	-	-

The Consolidated Company does not expect that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Currency risk

1) Currency risk exposure

The Consolidated Company's financial assets and liabilities exposured to significant foreign currency risk were as follows:

		December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
		Foreign currency (in thousands)	**Exchange rate**	**Amount**	**Foreign currency (in thousands)**	**Exchange rate**	**Amount**
Financial assets:							
Monetary items:							
USD	$	153,447	29.9910	4,602,029	140,318	30.7340	4,312,533
JPY		1,060,370	0.2756	292,238	602,597	0.2772	167,040
EUR		10,450	33.5762	350,871	8,476	35.1644	298,053
THB		308,522	1.0047	309,972	406,064	0.9481	384,989
CNY		137,040	4.2925	588,244	87,646	4.4770	392,391

(Continued)

	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Foreign currency (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Amount	Foreign currency (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Amount
Financial liabilities:						
Monetary items:						
USD	96,865	29.9910	2,905,078	89,732	30.7340	2,757,823
JPY	46,333	0.2756	12,769	46,078	0.2772	12,773
EUR	4,809	33.5762	161,468	5,659	35.1644	198,995
THB	-	-	-	59,148	0.9481	56,078

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Consolidated Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables, other financial assets, loans and accounts and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency. A weakening or strengthening 1% appreciation or depreciation of the NTD against the USD, JPY, EUR, THB and CNY as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, would have increased or decreased the net income before tax by $30,640 thousand and $25,293 thousand, respectively. The analysis is performed on the same basis for both periods.

3) Foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary items

Due to the numerous types of functional currency of the Consolidated Company, the Consolidated Company disclose its exchange gains and losses of monetary items aggregately. The Consolidated Company's exchange gain (loss), including realized and unrealized, were $20,745 thousand and $75,200 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(iv) Interest rate analysis

Please refer to the note on liquidity risk management for the interest rate exposure of the Consolidated Company's financial assets and liabilities.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the risk exposure of the interest rate on derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding assets with variable interest rates, the analysis is on the basis of the assumption that the amount of assets outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increases or decreases by 1% when reporting to management internally, which also represents the management of the Consolidated Company's assessment on the reasonably possible interval of interest rate change.

With all other variable factors remain constant. If the interest rate increases or decreases by 1%, the Consolidated Company's net income before tax will have increased or decreased by $8,168 thousand and $4,951 thousand, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2019, and 2018. This were mainly due from the Consolidated Company's loans and time deposits on floating rates.

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(v) Fair value information

1) Categories and fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is measured on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value and lease liabilities, disclosure of fair value information is not required :

	December 31, 2019				
	Carrying amount	Fair value Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial assets for hedging	$ 844,170	844,170	-	-	844,170
Non derivative financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	135	-	135	-	135
Subtotal	844,305	844,170	135	-	844,305
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,320,602	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivable	3,629,618	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	62,658	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets－current and non-current	1,855,921	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	9,868,799	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 10,713,104	844,170	135	-	844,305
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Short-term loans	$ 1,447,057	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts payable	2,570,094	-	-	-	-
Other payables	784,700	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	384,933	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 5,186,784	-	-	-	-

(Continued)

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	December 31, 2018				
	Carrying	Fair value			
	amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Non derivative financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 1,046,338	1,046,338	-	-	1,046,338
Subtotal	1,046,338	1,046,338	-	-	1,046,338
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,077,954	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivable	3,665,919	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	71,818	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets－current and non-current	1,541,982	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	9,357,673	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 10,404,011	1,046,338	-	-	1,046,338
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Short-term loans	$ 1,406,223	-	-	-	-
Current portion of long-term loans	8,334	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts payable	3,193,096	-	-	-	-
Other payables	978,812	-	-	-	-
Bonds payable	149,396	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 5,735,861	-	-	-	-

2) Valuation techniques and assumptions used in fair value determination

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

If financial instrument has quoted price in an active market, using the quoted price as fair value.

The fair values of financial assets with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices (included OTC stocks and open-ended funds).

b) Derivative financial instrument

The forward exchange contract is usually priced by the forward exchange rate from financial institutions.

3) Fair value hierarchy

The Consolidated Company used the fair value that can be observed in the market to measure the value of assets and liabilities. Fair values levels are based on the degree in which the fair value can be observed and grouped in to Levels 1 to 3 as follows:

a) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identified assets or liabilities.

b) Level 2: inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

c) Level 3: inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

4) Transfers from Level 1 financial instrument to Level 2 financial instrument

There was no significant transfer from level 2 financial instrument to level 1 financial instrument for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

(v) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Consolidated Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

1) Credit risk

2) Liquidity risk

3) Market risk

This note discloses information about the Consolidated Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risks, and the Consolidated Company's management of capital. Please see other related notes for quantitative information.

(ii) Risk management framework

The Board of Directors of the Consolidated Company is full responsible for the establishment and management of the Consolidated Company's risk management framework and policies. It is developed and managed by the committee which is authorized by the Board of Directors and the committee reports to the Board of Directors regarding the framework's operations regularly.

(Continued)

The Consolidated Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Consolidated Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Consolidated Company's activities. The Consolidated Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Consolidated Company's Board of Directors oversees how management monitors compliance with the Consolidated Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Consolidated Company. The supervisors are assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit with undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of Directors and supervisors.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Consolidated Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Consolidated Company's receivables from customers and investment in debt securities.

1) Trade and other receivables

The Consolidated Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the demographics of the Consolidated Company's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk, particularly during deteriorating economic circumstances.

The Consolidated Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Consolidated Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Purchase limits are established for each customer, which represent the maximum open amount without requiring approval; these limits are reviewed on a periodic basis. Customers that fail to meet the Consolidated Company's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Consolidated Company only on a prepayment basis.

2) Investments

The credit risk exposure in the bank deposits, fix income investment and other financial instruments are measured and monitored by the Consolidated Company's finance department and reported to the management by authority. Since those who transact with the Consolidated Company are banks and other external parties with good credit standing, financial institutions with a credit rating above investment grade, and government agencies, there are no non-compliance issues. Hence, there is no significant credit risk.

(Continued)

3) Guarantees

The Consolidated Company's policy allows it to provide financial guarantees to directly and indirectly more them 50% owned subsidiaries. Financial guarantees provided by the Consolidated Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, are disclosed in note 13.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Consolidated Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Consolidated Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Consolidated Company's reputation.

The Consolidated Company uses activity-based costing to estimate the cost of its products and services, which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimizing its cash return on investments. The Consolidated Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents at an amount in excess of the expected cash flows on operating expenses and financial liabilities. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. The Consolidated Company has unused short-term bank facilities of $4,989,869 thousand and $4,175,238 thousand, respectively, as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

(v) Market risk

Market risk represents the potential loss arising from the decrease in the value of a financial instrument caused primarily by changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, or the price of financial produces. The Consolidated Company maintains its foreign currency positions within prescribed limits and signs the forward exchange contracts in order to manage market risk from changes in foreign exchange rates.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are listed stocks and mutual funds, which may fluctuate with changes in equity price. In order to manage market risk, the Consolidated Company carefully selects trust companies with good reputations to engage in financial instrument transactions.

The Consolidated Company' financial assets－bank balances and time deposits and financial liability－short-term and long-term loans are exposed to the cash flow risk arising from changes in interest rates. However, the impact of the cash flow risk arising from changes in interest rate is not expected to be significant.

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(w) Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of ordinary shares, capital surplus, retained earnings, and non-controlling interests of the Consolidated Company. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The Consolidated Company's debt-to-capital ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Total liabilities	$ 7,367,129	7,694,362
Less: cash and cash equivalents	4,320,602	4,077,954
Net debt	$ 3,046,527	3,616,408
Total equity	$ 15,737,298	15,461,472
Debt-to-capital ratio	19%	23%

As of December 31, 2019, there were no changes in the Consolidated Company's approach of capital management.

(x) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

			Non-cash changes			
	January 1, 2019	Cash flows	Acquisition of right-of-use assets	Foreign exchange movement	Interest expenses	December 31, 2019
Long-term loans (including current portion)	$ 8,334	(8,754)	-	420	-	-
Short-term loans	1,406,223	57,617	-	(16,783)	-	1,447,057
Lease liabilities	397,621	(51,487)	30,619	-	8,180	384,933
Bonds payable	149,396	(157,557)	-	2,986	5,175	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 1,961,574	(160,181)	30,619	(13,377)	13,355	1,831,990

		Cash flows		Non-cash changes		
	January 1, 2018	Acquisition	Repayments	Foreign exchange movement	Interest expenses	December 31, 2018
Long-term loans (including current portion)	$ 50,271	-	(43,338)	1,401	-	8,334
Short-term loans	1,790,514	4,303,746	(4,655,812)	(32,225)	-	1,406,223
Bonds payable	140,677	-	-	(1,759)	10,478	149,396
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 1,981,462	4,303,746	(4,699,150)	(32,583)	10,478	1,563,953

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(7) Related-party transactions

(a) Parent company and ultimate controlling party

The Company is the ultimate controlling party of the Consolidated Company.

(b) Management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

		2019	2018
Short-term employee benefits	$	61,447	51,458
Post-employment benefits		894	916
Termination benefits		2,499	445
Other long-term benefits		4	8
	$	64,844	52,827

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Consolidated Company provided five vehicles at cost of $3,268 thousand and six vehicles at cost of $3,778 thousand, respectively, for key management personnel.

(8) Pledged assets

The Consolidated Company's carrying amounts of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledged assets	Object		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Property, plant and equipment				
Land	Short-term and long-term bank loans	$	33,245	31,372
Buildings	Short-term and long-term bank loans		133,296	161,262
		$	166,541	192,634

(9) Significant commitments and contingencies

(a) As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Consolidated Company had outstanding letters of credit for purchase of material and equipment amounting approximately to $0 thousand and $3,305 thousand, respectively, on which the Consolidated Company paid no deposits.

(b) As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Consolidated Company provided guarantee notes amounting to $696,400 thousand and $1,376,400 thousand, respectively, for usance letters of credits, domestic letters of credit and guarantees for the Consolidated Company's hiring of foreign labors. The customs duty guaranteed by the Consolidated Company for importing raw materials were $15,000 thousand as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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(c) For expanding the factory, the Consolidated Company entered contracts of construction and purchase of property, plant and equipment. The total contract amount was $555,139 thousand and $1,575,882 thousand as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, of which the Consolidated Company had paid $369,532 thousand and $1,237,123 thousand, respectively, included in the construction in progress and prepayments for equipment accounts.

(d) On February 25, 2019, the Company received an indictment, with case number 108-Zhen-829 and 108-Zhen-2491, from the Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office. The chairman of the Consolidated Company's board of directors and 6 former and current employees of the Pingzhen third plant were accused of causing fire disaster, which led to an offense of negligent manslaughter resulting from the fire incident that occurred on April 28, 2018. On April 17, 2019, the chairman and the said employees received a notice from criminal court of Taoyuan District Court and will fully cooperate with the Court in its investigation on this matter. So far, the incident did not have any significant impact on the Company's operating and financial activities.

(10) Significant losses from calamity: None.

(11) Significant subsequent events

(a) A resolution was passed during the board of directors of Draco PCB Public Co., Ltd. held on March 12, 2020, for increasing capital by cash amounting to THB 300,000 thousand, in order to repay the debts and improve its financial structure.

(b) The appropriation of 2019 earnings please refer to note 6(p).

(12) Other

(a) A summary of employee benefit expenses, depreciation, depletion and amortization by function, were as follows:

By function	Year ended December 31 2019			Year ended December 31 2018		
By nature	**Operating costs**	**Operating expenses**	**Total**	**Operating costs**	**Operating expenses**	**Total**
Employee benefits						
Salary	3,101,188	346,220	3,447,408	3,318,345	321,467	3,639,812
Labor and health insurance	275,843	25,162	301,005	293,160	25,161	318,321
Pension	142,924	28,118	171,042	163,088	21,496	184,584
Directors' remuneration	-	11,118	11,118	-	5,320	5,320
Others	237,902	29,040	266,942	274,263	26,140	300,403
Depreciation	1,018,349	46,499	1,064,848	1,045,363	25,976	1,071,339
Amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-

A fire occurred in some of the Company's plants on April 28, 2018, destroying parts of the building, equipment and inventory, leaving the production lines of the plant to cease their operation. The Company, therefore, recorded the related employee benefit expenses, including salary, pension, labor and health insurance, and severance payment amounting to $298,280 thousand, under other gains and losses for the year ended December 31, 2018.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Consolidated Company's pension costs excluded the curtailment gains of $40,401 thousand, please refer to note 6(n).

(b) A fire occurred in some of the Company's plants on April 28, 2018, which destroyed parts of the building, equipment and inventory, resulting in recovery and indemnity expenses. The estimated loss from the incident amounted to $902,744 thousand, which was recognized under other gains and losses for the year ended December 31, 2018. The related properties mentioned above were insured, its claim is still under negotiation with the insurance companies. As of December 31, 2019, the Company received the cumulated amounts of insurance claim amounting to $700,000 thousand. The aforementioned amounts were recognized under other gains and losses amounting to $350,000 thousand, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. As of the reporting date, the insurance compensation has yet to be determined for the reason that the amount is highly subject to investigation. The Company will recognize the insurance income in the subsequent periods when the amount can be reasonably estimated. We, therefore, did not modify our audit opinion for that matter.

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(13) Other disclosures

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Consolidated Company in 2019:

(i) Loans to other parties:

No.	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Financial statement account	Related party	Highest balance of financing to other parties during the year	Ending balance	Amount actually drawn (Note 4)	Range of interest rates	Purposes of fund financing for the borrowers (Note 3)	Transaction amount for business between two parties	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral		Financing limit for each borrowing company	Maximum financing limit for the lender
													Item	Value		
0	CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	Draco PCB Public Co., Ltd	Other receivables－related parties	Yes	252,840	239,928	89,973	3.33513 ~ 3.84975	2	-	Operating capital	-		-	6,294,300 (Note 2)	6,294,300 (Note 2)
1	Chin Poon Holdings Cayman Limited	Chin-Poon (Changshu) Electronic Co., Ltd	Other receivables－related parties	Yes	948,150	899,730	899,730	3.33513 ~ 4.05763	2	-	Operating capital	-		-	3,559,842 (Note 1)	35,859,842 (Note 1)

Note 1: The total amount lending to the subsidiaries and each borrowing company shall not be over 50% of the net worth of Chin Poon Industrial Co., Ltd.

Note 2: The total amount lending to the subsidiaries and each borrowing company shall not be over 40% of the net worth of Chin-Poon Holdings Cayman Limited.

Note 3: Nature of financing activities as follows:

(1) if there are transactions between these two parties, the number is "1".

(2) if it is necessary to loan to other parities, the number is "2".

Note 4: The transaction has already been written off in the consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

No.	Name of company	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement		Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for one party (Note 2)	Highest balance for guarantees and endorsements during the year	Ending balance of guarantees and endorsements (Note 2)	Amount actually drawn	Property pledged on guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum allowable amount for guarantees and endorsements (Note 2)	Parent company endorsement / guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiary	Subsidiary endorsement / guarantees to third parties on behalf of parent company	Endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of company in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship with the company (Note 1)										
0	CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	Chin Poon Holdings Cayman Limited	4	3,147,150	632,100	599,820	-	-	3.81%	3,933,938	Y	N	N
0	CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	Draco PCB Public Co., Ltd	4	3,147,150	505,680	479,856	179,946	-	3.05%	3,933,938	Y	N	N

Note 1: The guarantee's relationship with the guarantor is as follows:

(1) A company with which it does business.

(2) A company in which the public company directly and indirectly holds more than 50 percent of the voting shares.

(3) A company that directly and indirectly holds more than 50 percent of the voting shares in the public company.

(4) A company in which the public company holds, directly or indirectly, 90% or more of the voting shares.

(5) A company that fulfills its contractual obligations by providing mutual endorsements/guarantees for another company in the same industry or for joint builders for purposes of undertaking a construction project.

(6) A company that all capital contributing shareholders make endorsements/ guarantees for their jointly invested company in proportion to their shareholding percentages.

(7) Companies in the same industry provide among themselves joint and several securities for a performance guarantee of a sales contract for pre-construction homes pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act for each other.

Note 2: The total amount of guarantee shall not exceed 25% of the Company's net worth. The total amount of guarantee provided by the Company to any individual entity shall not exceed 20% of the Company's net worth.

(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2019 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

Name of holder	Nature and name of security	Relationship with the security issuer	Account name	Ending balance				Maximum investment in 2019	Remarks
				Number of shares/units	Book value	Holding percentage	Market value		
The Company	Beneficiary Certificate: Jih Sun Money Market	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss－current	7,549,184	112,314	- %	112,314	112,314	
The Company	Franklin Templeton Sinoam Money Market	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss－current	9,549,204	99,112	- %	99,112	99,112	
The Company	Allianz Glbl Inv Global Bd A	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss－current	2,516,420	31,525	- %	31,525	31,631	
Chin-Poon (Changshu) Electronic Co., Ltd	CR Yuanted Cash Earnings	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss－current	140,000,000	601,219	- %	601,219	691,484	

(iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Name of security	Account name	Counterparty	Relationship with the Company	Beginning balance		Purchases		Sales				Ending balance	
					Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Price	Cost	Disposal gain	Units	Amount
Chin-Poon (Changshu) Electronic Co., Ltd	CR Yuanta Cash Earning	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss－current	CR Yuanta Fund	-	180,000,000	806,032	140,000,000	625,812	180,000,000	817,691	772,654	(12,934)	140,000,000	601,219

(v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(vi) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

(vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Counter-party	Relationship	Transaction details				Status and reason for deviation from arm's-length transaction		Account / note receivable (payable)		Remarks
			Purchase / Sale	Amount (Note 2)	Percentage of total purchases / sales	Credit period	Unit price	Credit period	Balance (Note 2)	Percentage of total accounts / notes receivable (payable)	
The Company	Chin-Poon (Changshu) Electronic Co., Ltd	Subsidiaries	Purchase	3,489,866	42.58 %	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	(1,015,767)	(42.22)%	
Chin-Poon (Changshu) Electronic Co., Ltd	The Company	Ultimate parent company	(Sale)	(3,489,866)	(54.84) %	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	1,015,767	57.85%	
Chin Poon Holdings Cayman Limited	Chin-Poon (Changshu) Electronic Co., Ltd	Subsidiaries	Purchase	531,397	87.40 %	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	-	-%	
Chin-Poon (Changshu) Electronic Co., Ltd	Chin Poon Holdings Cayman Limited	Parent company	(Sale)	(531,397)	(8.35) %	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	-	-%	
Chin-Poon Japan Co., Ltd.	The Company	Parent company	Purchase	123,903	98.40 %	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	-	-%	
The Company	Chin-Poon Japan Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries	(Sale)	(123,903)	(0.91) %	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	-	-%	
The Company	Draco PCB Public Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries	Purchase	220,298	2.69 %	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	(40,951)	(1.70)%	
Draco PCB Public Co., Ltd.	The Company	Parent company	(Sale)	(220,298)	(11.23) %	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	40,951	11.25%	

Note 1: The sales and purchase prices are based on the market prices. The terms of collection and payment are not significantly different from those to third parties.

Note 2: The transaction has already been written off in the consolidated financial statement.

(viii) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of related party	Counter-party	Relationship	Balance of receivables from related party (Note 1)	Turnover rate	Overdue amount		Amounts received in subsequent period	Allowances for bad debts
					Amount	Action taken		
Chin-Poon (Changshu) Electronic Co., Ltd	The Company	Ultimate parent company	1,015,767	3.62 %	-		632,833 (As at February 28, 2020)	-
Chin Poon Holdings Cayman Limited	Chin-Poon (Changshu) Electronic Co., Ltd	Subsidiaries	907,232 (note 2)	- %	-		7,502 (As at February 28, 2020)	-

Note 1: The transaction has already been written off in the consolidated financial statement.

Note 2: Included principle $899,730 thousand and other receivables of interest $7,502 thousand.

(ix) Trading in derivative instruments: Please refer to note 6(b).

(x) Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions:

No. (Note 1)	Name of company	Name of counter-party	Existing relationship with the counter-party (Note 2)	Transaction details			
				Account name	Amount (Note 5)	Trading terms	Percentage of the total consolidated revenue or total assets(Note4)
0	The Company	Chin-Poon (Changshu) Electronic Co., Ltd	1	Cost of goods sold	3,489,866	Note 3	19.55%
0	The Company	Chin-Poon (Changshu) Electronic Co., Ltd	1	Accounts payable-related parties	1,015,767	Note 3	4.40%
0	The Company	Draco PCB Public Co., Ltd.	1	Cost of goods sold	220,298	Note 3	1.23%
1	Chin Poon Holdings Cayman Limited	Chin-Poon (Changshu) Electronic Co., Ltd	3	Cost of goods sold	531,397	Note 3	2.98%
1	Chin Poon Holdings Cayman Limited	Chin-Poon (Changshu) Electronic Co., Ltd	3	Other payable-related parties	907,232	The rate of interests is determined in accordance with mutual agreement	3.93%

Note 1: Company numbering is as follows:
(1) Parent company - 0.
(2) Subsidiary starts from 1.

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Note 2: The number of the relationship with the transaction counterparty represents the following:
(1) 1 represents downstream transactions.
(2) 2 represents upstream transactions.
(3) 3 represents side stream transactions.

Note 3: The sales and purchase prices are based on the market prices. The terms of collection and payment are not significantly different from those to third parties.

Note 4: For balance sheet items, over 1% of total consolidated assets, and for profit or loss items, over 1% of total consolidated revenue were selected for disclosure.

Note 5: The transactions have already been written off in the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the year 2019 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

Name of investor	Name of investee	Address	Scope of business	Original cost		Ending balance			Maximum investment amount in 2016	Net income of investee (Note 1)	Investment income (losses) (Note 1)	Remarks
				December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Book value (Note 1)				
The Company	VEGA International Enterprise Co., Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Investment	3,070,205	3,070,205	131,242,925	100.00%	7,119,686	131,242,925	254,155	254,155	Subsidiary (Note 2)
The Company	Chin Poon Japan Co., Ltd.	Japan	Trading of printed circuit board	-	3,229	-	- %	-	180	1,195	1,195	Subsidiary (Note 4)
The Company	Draco PCB Public Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Production and trading of printed circuit board	1,763,693	1,762,846	417,043,785	99.65%	1,110,681	417,043,785	(223,642)	(222,789)	Subsidiary (Note 3)
VEGA International Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Chin-Poon Holdings Cayman Limited	Cayman Islands	Investment	2,756,306	2,756,306	92,354,035	100.00%	7,119,686	92,354,035	254,155	254,155	Subsidiary (Note 2)

Note 1: The transaction has already been written off in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 2: The investment income (loss) was recognized under the equity method and based on the financial statements audited by the auditor of the Company.

Note 3: The financial statements were audited by on international accounting firm in cooperation with the R.O.C. accounting firm.

Note 4: A resolution was passed during the board of directors meeting held on March 20, 2019 and decided May 21, 2019 as the date of liquidation for Chin-Poon Japan Co., Ltd. The procedures of liquidation were completed on November 11, 2019.

(c) Information on investment in mainland China:

(i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

Name of investee in Mainland China	Scope of business	Issued capital	Method of investment (Note 1)	Cumulative investment (amount) from Taiwan as of January 1, 2019	Investment flow during current period		Cumulative investment (amount) from Taiwan as of December 31, 2019	Net income of investee (Notes 2 and 3)	Direct / indirect investment holding percentage	Maximum investment in 2019 (Notes 2 and 3)	Investment income (loss) (Notes 2 and 3)	Book value	Accumulated remittance of earnings in current period
					Remittance amount	Repatriation amount							
Chin-Poon (Changshu) Electronic Co., Ltd	Production and trading of printed circuit board	3,598,920	(2)	2,549,235	-	-	2,549,235	196,699	100.00%	2,639,250	196,699	5,633,726	1,347,795

Note 1: The method of investment is divided into the following three categories:
(1) Invest directly in a company in Mainland China.
(2) Through the establishment of third-region companies then investing in Mainland China. (The Company invests Chin-Poon (Changshu) Electronic Co., Ltd. through Chin Poon Holdings Cayman Limited.)
(3) Other methods.

Note 2: The investment income was recognized under the equity method and based on the financial statements audited by the auditor of the Company.

Note 3: The transaction has already been written off in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 4: Amounts in foreign currencies were translated based on the exchange rate at the reporting date (USD1 to NTD29.991)

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Company name	Accumulated investment amount in Mainland China as of 2019	Investment (amount) approved by Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs	Maximum investment amount set by Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs
CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	2,549,235	3,748,875	- (Note 1)

Note 1: The Company was certified as an operations center by the Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs, in approval letter No. 10720430500, and the certification is valid from October 29, 2018 to October 28, 2021. The Company has no limitation on investment in Mainland China during the abovementioned period.

Note 2: Amounts in foreign currencies were translated based on the exchange rate at the reporting date(USD1 to NTD29.991).

(iii) Significant transactions:

The significant inter-company transactions with the subsidiary in Mainland China, which were eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019, please refer to note 13(a).

(14) Segment information:

(a) General information

There are three service departments which should be reported: Taiwan, China and Others. Each department manufactures and sells related products respectively. A reportable department is a strategic business unit providing different products and services. Because each strategic business unit requires different kinds of techniques and marketing tactics, it should be separately managed.

(b) Information on income and loss, assets, liabilities, basis of measurement, and the reconciliation for reportable segments

The Consolidated Company uses the internal management report that the chief operating decision maker reviews as the basis to determine resource allocation and make a performance evaluation. The measured amounts of the assets and liabilities of the reportable segments of the Consolidated Company are not provided to the chief operating decision maker. Because taxation is managed on a Consolidated Company basis, it is not able to be allocated to each reportable segment. In addition, all profit or loss from reportable segments includes significant non-cash items such as depreciation and amortization. The reportable amount is consistent with that in the report used by the chief operating decision maker.

The operating segment accounting policies are consistent with those described in note 4 "Significant Accounting Policies".

Information on reportable segments and reconciliation for the Consolidated Company is as follows:

	2019				
	Taiwan	**China**	**Others**	**Adjustments or elimination**	**Total**
Revenue:					
Revenue from external customers	$ 13,152,855	2,211,579	2,484,064	-	17,848,498
Inter-segment revenues	229,853	4,085,793	277,061	(4,592,707)	-
Interest revenue	25,135	57,063	48,473	(35,589)	95,082
Total revenue	**$ 13,407,843**	**6,354,435**	**2,809,598**	**(4,628,296)**	**17,943,580**
Interest expenses	**$ 36,482**	**35,798**	**24,564**	**(35,551)**	**61,293**
Depreciation and amortization	**$ 572,002**	**322,327**	**170,519**	**-**	**1,064,848**
Reportable segment profit or loss	**$ 614,838**	**355,593**	**(138,077)**	**-**	**832,354**

	2018				
	Taiwan	**China**	**Others**	**Adjustments or elimination**	**Total**
Revenue:					
Revenue from external customers	$ 14,733,800	2,363,956	3,076,132	-	20,173,888
Inter-segment revenues	692,120	4,362,160	304,318	(5,358,598)	-
Interest revenue	36,822	46,180	39,719	(31,064)	91,657
Total revenue	**$ 15,462,742**	**6,772,296**	**3,420,169**	**(5,389,662)**	**20,265,545**
Interest expenses	**$ 32,533**	**32,625**	**24,563**	**(31,064)**	**58,657**
Depreciation and amortization	**$ 532,654**	**381,170**	**157,515**	**-**	**1,071,339**
Reportable segment profit or loss	**$ (72,725)**	**677,803**	**(230,009)**	**-**	**375,069**

(Continued)

CHIN-POON INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Consolidated Company's chief decision makers create strategies and measure performances based on operating income (losses) before taxation. As the information on segment assets and liabilities was not provided to the chief operating decision maker, the information on segment assets and liabilities was not disclosed.

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, inter-segment revenues of $4,592,707 thousand and $5,358,598 thousand respectively, should be eliminated from total revenue.

(c) Information on products and services

The Consolidated Company is engaged in one industry which manufactures and sells printed circuit boards. The revenues from outer customers are disclosed on the information of operating segments.

(d) Geographical information

In presenting information on the basis of geography, segment revenue is based on the geographical location of customers, and segment non-current assets are based on the geographical location of the assets.

Geographical information	2019	2018
Revenue from external customers:		
Taiwan	$ 482,114	629,239
Germany	3,333,596	3,422,099
China	2,104,534	2,520,542
United States	968,892	1,191,323
Hungary	2,924,305	3,667,532
Other counties	8,035,057	8,743,153
Total	$ 17,848,498	20,173,888

Geographical information	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Non-current assets:		
Taiwan	$ 4,624,511	4,320,794
United States	3,009,704	3,030,950
Thailand	1,011,672	1,071,550
Total	$ 8,645,887	8,423,294

Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, and other assets, but do not include financial instruments, and deferred tax assets.

(e) Information about major customers

There was no major customer whose revenue was more than 10% of operating revenue of the Consolidated Company for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.