PAN-INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

JUNE 30, 2020 AND 2019

(STOCK CODE 2328)

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PAN-INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

JUNE 30, 2020 AND 2019

Table of Contents

Independent Auditors' Review Report

(2020) Tsai-Shen-Bao No. 20001347

To Pan-International Indsutrial Corp.

Foreword

The consolidated balance sheet of Pan-International Indsutrial Corp. and its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2020 and 2019 the consolidated comprehensive income statement, the consolidated comprehensive income statement for 2020 and 2019 from April 1 to June 30 and January 1 to June 30, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statement for 2020 and 2019 from January 1 to June 30, as well as the notes to the consolidated financial statements (including the summary of significant accounting policies) have been duly verified by us. It is the responsibility of the management to prepare properly expressed consolidated financial reports in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" recognized and released by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and our responsibility is to conclude the consolidated financial reports based on the review results.

Scope

Except for retaining the statement in the basis paragraph of the qualified opinion, we conducted the review in accordance with the "Review of Financial Statements" of the Auditing Standards Bulletin No. 65. The procedures to be carried out in reviewing the consolidated financial statements include inquiry (mainly with the person in charge of financial and accounting affairs), analytical procedures, and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Basis for Qualified Conclusion

As stated in notes 4(3) and 6(7) to the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of the same period of some non-significant subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements mentioned above and investments by equity method have not been verified by us. Their total assets as of June 30, 2020 and 2019 were NT$2,723,140 thousand and NT$2,718,530 thousand respectively, accounting for 13% and 13% of the total consolidated assets (including investment by equity method), and the total liabilities were NT$1,412,808 thousand and NT$1,474,616 thousand respectively, accounting for 16% and

17% of the total consolidated liabilities; their comprehensive profit and loss of 2020 and 2019 from April 1 to June 30, and of 2020 and 2019 from January 1 to June 30 were NT$75,955 thousand and NT$6,345 thousand, and NT$23,960 thousand and NT$20,037 thousand, accounting for 31%, 9%, (9%), and 7% of the consolidated comprehensive income respectively.

Conclusion

According to our review results and the review report by other accountants (please refer to the Others items), except that the financial reports of the non-significant subsidiaries and investments by equity method mentioned in the basis paragraph of the qualified opinion, if audited by us, may lead to adjustments to the consolidated financial reports, it is not found that the consolidated financial reports above have not been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the "Interim Financial Reporting" of IAS 34 recognized and released by the Financial Supervisory Commission which may lead to the inability to properly express the consolidated financial status of Pan-International Indsutrial Corp. and its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, and the consolidated financial performance from April 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019 and from January 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019, and the consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flow from January 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019.

Other item - Review by Other Accountants

For some of the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements of the Pan-International Group, their financial reports are not reviewed by us but by other accountants. We have implemented a necessary review of the adjustments to the conversion of these subsidiaries' financial statements into consistent accounting policies. Therefore, in the review report we issued by this accountant on the consolidated financial reports above, the amounts in the financial reports of these subsidiaries before adjustments are based on the review reports of other accountants. Their total assets as of June 30, 2020 and 2019 were NT$4,429,403 thousand and 4,359,958 thousand respectively, accounting for 21% and 21% of the total consolidated assets. Their operating revenue for the period from April 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019, and from January 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019 were NT$771,132 thousand, NT$1,356,171 thousand, NT$1,496,326 thousand and NT$2,498,675 thousand respectively, accounting for 16%, 20%, 16%, and 21% of the consolidated operating revenue.

PwC Taiwan

Man-Yu Ruan Lui

Certified Public Accountant

Min-Chuan Feng

Former Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan
Approval No.: Jin-Guan-Cheng-Shen-ZiNo. 0990058257
Former Securities and Futures Bureau, Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan
Approval No.: Jin-Guan-Cheng-VI-ZiNo. 0960038033
August 12, 2020

Pan-International Industrial Corp. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
June 30, 2020 and December 31, June 30, 2019
(The consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2020 and 2019 was only reviewed but not audited according to generally accepted auditing standards)

Unit: NTD thousand

			June 30, 2020		December 31, 2019		June 30, 2019	
	Asset	Note	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets							
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6 (1)	$ 6,926,469	34	$ 6,200,511	29	$ 5,101,962	25
1110	Financial assets at FVTPL - Current	6 (2)	41,611	-	81,511	-	75,794	-
1150	Net notes receivable	6 (3)	550	-	6,205	-	175	-
1170	Net accounts receivable	6 (3)	2,114,274	10	2,598,473	12	2,955,484	14
1180	Accounts receivable - Related parties net	7	3,194,920	16	4,093,559	19	4,096,429	20
1200	Other receivables	7	56,931	-	149,302	1	68,198	-
130X	Inventory	6 (4)	2,426,994	12	2,493,527	11	2,313,016	11
1470	Other current assets	8	190,918	1	216,781	1	178,226	1
11XX	**Total current assets**		14,952,667	73	15,839,869	73	14,789,284	71
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS							
1517	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Non-current	6 (5)	2,551,090	12	2,607,269	12	2,524,061	12
1535	Financial assets measured at after-amortization cost - Non-current	6 (6) and 8	1,256	-	1,291	-	1,357	-
1550	Investment by equity method	6 (7)	803,691	4	838,555	4	867,416	4
1600	Property, plant, and equipment	6 (8) and 8	1,600,545	8	1,682,528	8	1,795,235	9
1755	Right-of-use assets	6 (9)	319,124	2	393,822	2	458,782	2
1760	Net investment property	6 (10) and 8	233,788	1	151,021	1	154,711	1
1780	Intangible asset	6 (11)	35,744	-	37,142	-	38,689	-
1840	Deferred tax assets		92,013	-	108,781	-	101,391	1
1900	Other non-current assets		21,284	-	27,504	-	36,220	-
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		5,658,535	27	5,847,913	27	5,977,862	29
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 20,611,202	100	$ 21,687,782	100	$ 20,767,146	100

(To be Continued)

Pan-International Industrial Corp. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
June 30, 2020 and December 31, June 30, 2019
(The consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2020 and 2019 was only reviewed but not audited according to generally accepted auditing standards)

Unit: NTD thousand

			June 30, 2020		December 31, 2019		June 30, 2019	
	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Note	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liability							
2100	Short-term borrowings	6 (12)	$ 2,020,766	10	$ 1,573,950	7	$ 1,302,740	6
2130	Contractual liabilities - Current	6 (20)	233,693	1	263,111	1	411,451	2
2170	Accounts payable		2,792,716	14	3,307,826	15	2,959,824	14
2180	Accounts payable - Related parties	7	1,828,876	9	2,188,793	10	1,665,179	8
2200	Other payables	6 (13)	1,322,090	6	949,138	5	1,482,924	7
2230	Current tax liabilities		88,342	1	185,498	1	95,997	1
2280	Lease liabilities - Current	7	75,771	-	79,387	1	83,115	-
2399	Other current liabilities - Other		21,082	-	41,222	-	24,767	-
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		8,383,336	41	8,588,925	40	8,025,997	38
	Non-current liabilities							
2570	Deferred tax liabilities		256,132	1	257,574	1	259,467	1
2580	Lease liabilities - Non-current	7	175,900	1	215,900	1	270,907	2
2600	Other non-current liabilities		52,070	-	47,449	-	40,845	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		484,102	2	520,923	2	571,219	3
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		8,867,438	43	9,109,848	42	8,597,216	41
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company							
	Share capital	6 (15)						
3110	Common share capital		5,183,462	25	5,183,462	24	5,183,462	25
	Capital surplus	6 (16)						
3200	Capital surplus		1,503,606	7	1,503,606	8	1,503,606	7
	Retained earnings	6 (17)						
3310	Legal reserve		1,062,342	5	959,410	4	959,410	5
3320	Special reserve		1,312,274	6	883,205	4	883,205	4
3350	Unappropriated earnings		2,865,094	14	3,741,403	17	3,157,977	15
	Other equities	6 (18)						
3400	Other equities		(1,620,127)	(7)	(1,312,274)	(6)	(1,074,936)	(5)
31XX	**Total equity attributable to owners of the parent company**		10,306,651	50	10,958,812	51	10,612,724	51
36XX	**Non-controlling interests**	6 (19)	1,437,113	7	1,619,122	7	1,557,206	8
3XXX	**Total equity**		11,743,764	57	12,577,934	58	12,169,930	59
	Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments	9						
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 20,611,202	100	$ 21,687,782	100	$ 20,767,146	100

The notes to the consolidated financial reports are attached as part of this consolidated financial report; please refer to them, too.

Chairman：Sung-Fa Lu　　Manager：Sung-Fa Lu　　Accounting supervisor：Feng-An Huang

Pan-International Industrial Corp. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019
(Only reviewed, but not audited according to generally accepted auditing standards)

Unit: NTD thousand
(except in NTD for earnings per share)

	Item	Note	April 1 to Jun 30, 2020 Amount	%	April 1 to Jun 30, 2019 Amount	%	January 1 to Jun 30, 2020 Amount	%	January 1 to Jun 30, 2019 Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue	6 (20) and 7	$ 4,936,199	100	$ 6,650,300	100	$ 9,649,068	100	$ 12,155,545	100
5000	Operating cost	6 (4) (23) and 7	(4,475,025)	(91)	(6,013,437)	(91)	(8,987,008)	(93)	(11,220,666)	(92)
5900	Operating profit margin		461,174	9	636,863	9	662,060	7	934,879	8
	Operating expenses	6 (23)								
6100	Selling and marketing expenses		(58,500)	(1)	(65,583)	(1)	(104,144)	(1)	(121,694)	(1)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(219,935)	(5)	(156,264)	(2)	(341,017)	(4)	(315,105)	(3)
6300	Research and development expenses		(66,507)	(1)	(70,129)	(1)	(112,522)	(1)	(129,890)	(1)
6450	Expected credit impairment benefit (loss)	12 (2)	(10,143)	-	3,305	-	(12,154)	-	5,973	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(355,085)	(7)	(288,671)	(4)	(569,837)	(6)	(560,716)	(5)
6900	Operating profit		106,089	2	348,192	5	92,223	1	374,163	3
	Non-operating revenue and expense									
7100	Interest income		36,576	1	27,551	-	62,296	-	51,775	-
7010	Other income	6 (21)	61,015	1	20,630	-	73,786	1	36,487	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6 (22)	4,488	-	95,554	2	73,028	1	201,317	2
7050	Financial costs	6 (24)	(15,051)	-	(15,343)	-	(26,931)	-	(36,671)	-
7060	Share of profits and losses of affiliated companies and joint ventures recognized by the equity method	6 (7)	1,058	-	(11,931)	-	(34,864)	(1)	(22,175)	-
7000	Total non-operating revenue and expenses		88,086	2	116,461	2	147,315	1	230,733	2
7900	**Net income before tax**		194,175	4	464,653	7	239,538	2	604,896	5
7950	Income tax expense	6 (25)	(56,899)	(1)	(116,662)	(2)	(93,380)	(1)	(141,923)	(1)
8200	Net income for the period		$ 137,276	3	$ 347,991	5	$ 146,158	1	$ 462,973	4

(To be Continued)

Pan-International Industrial Corp. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019
(Only reviewed, but not audited according to generally accepted auditing standards)

Unit: NTD thousand
(except in NTD for earnings per share)

	Item	Note	April 1 to Jun 30, 2020 Amount	%	April 1 to Jun 30, 2019 Amount	%	January 1 to Jun 30, 2020 Amount	%	January 1 to Jun 30, 2019 Amount	%
	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss									
8316	Unrealized evaluation profit and loss of equity instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6 (18)	$ 269,485	5	($ 335,489)	(5)	($ 36,075)	-	($ 295,538)	(3)
8310	Total of items not reclassified to profit or loss		269,485	5	(335,489)	(5)	(36,075)	-	(295,538)	(3)
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:									
8361	Exchange Differences in Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	6 (18) (19)	(162,657)	(3)	(79,844)	(1)	(362,350)	(4)	125,377	1
8360	Total of items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		(162,657)	(3)	(79,844)	(1)	(362,350)	(4)	125,377	1
8300	**Other comprehensive income (net)**		$ 106,828	2	($ 415,333)	(6)	($ 398,425)	(4)	($ 170,161)	(2)
8500	**Total comprehensive income in the current period**		$ 244,104	5	($ 67,342)	(1)	($ 252,267)	(3)	$ 292,812	2
	NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:									
8610	Owners of the parent company		$ 155,495	3	$ 326,768	5	$ 174,038	1	$ 442,294	4
8620	Non-controlling interests		(18,219)	-	21,223	-	(27,880)	-	20,679	-
			$ 137,276	3	$ 347,991	5	$ 146,158	1	$ 462,973	4
	Total comprehensive income attributable to:									
8710	Owners of the parent company		$ 278,639	6	($ 81,551)	(1)	($ 133,815)	(2)	$ 250,563	2
8720	Non-controlling interests		(34,535)	(1)	14,209	-	(118,452)	(1)	42,249	-
			$ 244,104	5	($ 67,342)	(1)	($ 252,267)	(3)	$ 292,812	2
	Earnings per share (EPS)	6 (26)								
9750	Basic earnings per share		$ 0.30		$ 0.63		$ 0.34		$ 0.85	
9850	Diluted earnings per share		$ 0.30		$ 0.63		$ 0.33		$ 0.85	

The attached notes to the consolidated financial reports are part of this consolidated financial report; please refer to them, too.

Chairman：Sung-Fa Lu   Manager：Sung-Fa Lu   Accounting supervisor：Feng-An Huang

Pan-International Industrial Corp. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes Equity
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019
(Only reviewed, but not audited according to generally accepted auditing standards)

Unit: NTD thousand

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent company										
			Capital surplus		Retained earnings			Other equities				
	Note	Common share capital	Capital reserve - Issuance premium	Capital reserve - Treasury share transaction	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Exchange Differences in Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total Equity
1st half of 2019												
Balance on January 1		$ 5,183,462	$ 1,402,318	$ 101,288	$ 840,872	$ 496,898	$ 3,790,709	($ 783,138)	($ 100,067)	$ 10,932,342	$ 1,580,757	$ 12,513,099
Current period net profit		-	-	-	-	-	442,294	-	-	442,294	20,679	462,973
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period	6 (18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,807	(295,538)	(191,731)	21,570	(170,161)
Total comprehensive income in the current period		-	-	-	-	-	442,294	103,807	(295,538)	250,563	42,249	292,812
Earnings distribution and appropriation for 2018:	6 (17)											
Provision of legal reserve		-	-	-	118,538	-	(118,538)	-	-	-	-	-
Provision of special reserve		-	-	-	-	386,307	(386,307)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(570,181)	-	-	(570,181)	-	(570,181)
Decrease in non-controlling interests	6 (19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(65,800)	(65,800)
Balance on June 30		$ 5,183,462	$ 1,402,318	$ 101,288	$ 959,410	$ 883,205	$ 3,157,977	($ 679,331)	($ 395,605)	$ 10,612,724	$ 1,557,206	$ 12,169,930
1st half of 2020												
Balance on January 1		$ 5,183,462	$ 1,402,318	$ 101,288	$ 959,410	$ 883,205	$ 3,741,403	($ 1,061,916)	($ 250,358)	$ 10,958,812	$ 1,619,122	$ 12,577,934
Net profit (loss) of the period		-	-	-	-	-	174,038	-	-	174,038	(27,880)	146,158
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period	6 (18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(271,778)	(36,075)	(307,853)	(90,572)	(398,425)
Total comprehensive income in the current period		-	-	-	-	-	174,038	(271,778)	(36,075)	(133,815)	(118,452)	(252,267)
Earnings distribution and provisions for 2019:	6 (17)											
Provision of legal reserve		-	-	-	102,932	-	(102,932)	-	-	-	-	-
Provision of special reserve		-	-	-	-	429,069	(429,069)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(518,346)	-	-	(518,346)	-	(518,346)
Decrease in non-controlling interests	6 (19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(63,557)	(63,557)
Balance on June 30		$ 5,183,462	$ 1,402,318	$ 101,288	$ 1,062,342	$1,312,274	$ 2,865,094	($ 1,333,694)	($ 286,433)	$ 10,306,651	$ 1,437,113	$ 11,743,764

The attached notes to the consolidated financial reports are part of this consolidated financial report； please refer to them, too.

Chairman: Sung-Fa Lu   Manager: Sung-Fa Lu   Accounting supervisor: Feng-An Huang

Pan-International Industrial Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

(Only reviewed, but not audited according to generally accepted auditing standards)

Unit: NTD thousand

	Note	Six months ended June 30, 2020	Six months ended June 30, 2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax		$ 239,538	$ 604,896
Adjustments			
income and expenses items			
Depreciation expenses and amortizations	6 (23)	195,278	221,637
Expected credit impairment reversal loss (profit)	12 (2)	12,154	(5,973)
Net benefits of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through the income	6 (22)	(18,449)	(21,834)
Interest expense	6 (24)	26,931	36,671
Interest income		(62,296)	(51,775)
Dividend income	6 (21)	(1,235)	(364)
Share of profits and losses of affiliated companies recognized by the equity method	6 (7)	34,864	22,175
Unrealized conversion gains (losses)		(24,184)	18,742
Net loss (gain) from the disposal of property, plant and equipment	6 (22)	4,719	(515)
Net profit from the disposal of non-current assets pending for sale	6 (22)	-	(145,112)
Changes in assets/liabilities related to business activities			
Net change in assets related to business activities			
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through the income		54,542	16,331
Net notes receivable		5,654	9
Net accounts receivable		416,377	(140,270)
Accounts receivable - Related parties net		844,116	1,801,371
Other receivables		138,746	162,382
Inventory		(19,008)	466,084
Other current assets		(6,646)	(40,543)
Net change in liabilities related to business activities			
Accounts payable		(443,533)	(1,341,967)
Accounts payable - related parties		(330,059)	(628,300)
Other payables		(165,200)	(28,060)
Other current liabilities		(18,412)	2,077
Contractual liabilities		(29,418)	11,839
Other non-current liabilities		4,738	9
Cash inflow from operations		859,217	959,510
Income tax paid		(215,385)	(220,692)
Net cash inflow from business activities		643,832	738,818
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of financial assets measured at after-amortization cost		-	(2,738,012)
Disposal of financial assets measured at after-amortization cost		-	3,442,005
Purchase property, plant and equipment assets	6 (27)	(189,167)	(152,863)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		11,102	16,525
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets pending for sale		-	246,191
Increase in refundable deposits		(342)	-
Increase in other non-current assets		(571)	(75)
Interest received		62,560	51,418
Dividend received		1,235	364
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investment activities		(115,183)	865,553
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	6 (28)	470,040	(878,149)
Interest paid		(25,228)	(32,970)
Number of cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests	6 (19)	(63,557)	(65,800)
Lease principal repayment		(21,455)	(11,132)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		359,800	(988,051)
Impact of changes in the exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		(162,491)	42,274
Increase in cash and cash equivalents in the current period		725,958	658,594
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		6,200,511	4,443,368
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		$ 6,926,469	$ 5,101,962

The notes to the consolidated financial reports are attached as part of this consolidated financial report; please refer to them, too.

Chairman：Sung-Fa Lu　　Manager：Sung-Fa Lu　　Accounting supervisor：Feng-An Huang

Pan-International Indsutrial Corp. and Subsidiaries
Notes to consolidated financial statements
2nd Quarter of 2020 and 2019
(Only reviewed, but not audited according to generally accepted auditing standards)

Unit: NTD thousand
(unless otherwise noted)

I. Organization and operations

Pan-International Indsutrial Corp. (hereinafter referred to as "the company") was established in the Republic of China. The main business activities of the company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as "the group") are the development, manufacturing and sales of computer peripheral products and components such as electronic signal cables, connectors, electronic signal cables with connectors, precision molds, and printed circuit boards.

II. The Authorization of Financial Reports

This consolidated financial report was announced after being submitted to the board of directors on August 12, 2020.

III. Application of Newly Released and Revised Standards and Interpretations

(I) The impact of the adoption of the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

The following table sets forth the standards and explanations for the new issues, amendments and revisions of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) recognized by the FSC for application in 2020:

New/amended/revised standards and interpretations	Effective date of the release of the International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 "Disclosure initiative - Definition of materiality"	January 1, 2020
Amendment to IFRS 3 "Definition of business"	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, and IFRS 7 "Changes in interest rate indicators"	January 1, 2020
Amendment to IFRS 16 "Rent reduction related to new coronavirus pneumonia"	June 1, 2020

The group has assessed that the standards and interpretations above have no significant impact on the financial position and financial performance of the group, and the relevant amount of impact will be disclosed when the evaluation is completed.

(II) Impact of not adopting the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards approved by the FSC

None.

(III) Impact of International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board not yet approved by the FSC

The following table summarizes the newly issued, amended, and revised standards and interpretations of International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the IASB but not yet recognized by the FSC:

New/amended/revised standards and interpretations	Effective date of the release of the International Accounting Standards Board
Amendment to IFRS 4 "Extension of temporary exemption from the application of IFRS 9"	January 1, 2021
Amendment to IFRS 3 "Index to conceptual framework"	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Asset sales or investments between investors and their associated enterprises or joint ventures"	To be decided by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17 “Insurance contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IAS 1 "Classification of current or non-current liabilities"	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment: price before reaching intended use"	January 1, 2022
Amendment to IAS 37 "Loss contracts - Cost of performing contracts"	January 1, 2022
Annual improvement from 2018 to 2020	January 1, 2022

The group has assessed that the standards and interpretations above have no significant impact on the financial position and financial performance of the group.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The major accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this consolidated financial report are as follows. Unless otherwise stated, these policies apply consistently throughout the reporting period.

(I) Statement of compliance

This consolidated financial report is prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Accounting Standard No. 34 "Interim financial reporting" approved by the FSC.

(II) Basis of preparation

1. Except for the following important items, this consolidated financial report is prepared at historical cost:

   (1) Financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives) are measured at fair value through income.

   (2) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

   (3) Defined benefit liabilities are recognized according to the net amount of retirement fund assets minus the present value of defined benefit obligations.

2. The preparation of financial reports in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretation and Interpretation Announcements (hereinafter referred to as IFRSs) recognized by the FSC requires the use of some important accounting estimates. In the application of the group's accounting policies, the management also needs to use its judgment, involving items with high judgment or complexity, or major assumptions and estimates involving consolidated financial reports. Please refer to note 5 for details.

(III) Basis of consolidation

1. Principles for preparation of consolidated financial reports

   (1) All subsidiaries of the group are included in the individual entities of the consolidated

financial reports. Subsidiaries refer to individual entities (including structured individual entities) controlled by the group. When the group is exposed to or entitled to variable remuneration from participation in an individual entity, and can influence such remuneration through the power over the individual entity, the group controls such an individual entity. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial reports from the date when the group obtains their control, and the merger is terminated from the date of loss of control.

(2) Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses have been eliminated. Necessary adjustments have been made to the accounting policies of the subsidiaries which are consistent with the policies adopted by the group.

(3) The components of profit and loss and other comprehensive income belong to the owners and non- controlling interests of the parent company; the total amount of comprehensive income also belongs to the owners and non-controlling interests of the parent company, even if it results in a loss of the balance of non-controlling interests.

(4) If the change in the shareholding of a subsidiary does not result in a loss of control (transactions with a non- controlling interest), it is treated as an equity transaction, that is, a transaction with the owner. The difference between the adjustment amount of a non-controlling interest and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is directly recognized under equity.

(5) When the group loses control over a subsidiary, the remaining investment in this subsidiary is re-measured at fair value and is regarded as the fair value of the originally recognized financial assets or the cost of the investment in the originally recognized affiliated enterprise or joint venture, and the difference between the fair value and the book value is recognized as the current profit and loss. All amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income related to the subsidiary are reclassified as profit and loss.

2. Subsidiaries listed in the consolidated financial reports:

			% of Ownership			
Name	Name	Main Business	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2019	Explanation
Pan-International Indsutrial Corp.	PAN-INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONICS INC.(PIU)	Engaged in the import and sales of various electronic products.	100	100	100	(2)
Pan-International Indsutrial Corp.	PAN GLOBAL HOLDING CO., LTD.(PGH)	Engaged in reinvestment in the Asia Pacific and mainland China businesses, and production and manufacturing of electronic signal cables, connectors, and computer	100	100	100	(1) (2)

		peripheral products.				
Pan-International Indsutrial Corp.	Yen Yung International Investment Co., Ltd	Engaged in the domestic investment business.	100	100	100	(2)

(1) Please refer to Schedule 8 for detailed disclosure of information on the indirect reinvestment by the subsidiary above into mainland China companies.

(2) The financial statements of some non-significant subsidiaries of the group have not been reviewed by a certified public accountant.

3. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial reports: No such situation.
4. Different adjustment and treatment methods of subsidiary accounting period: No such situation.
5. Major limitation: No such situation.
6. Subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests in the group

The total amount of non-controlling interests of the group as of June 30, 2020, and December 31 and June 30, 2019 were NT$1,437,113, NT$1,619,122 and NT$1,557,206, respectively. The following is the information about the non-controlling interests of the group and its subsidiaries:

		Non-controlling interests					
		June 30, 2020		Dec. 31, 2019		June 30, 2019	
Investee	Main business location	Amount	Shareholding percentage	Amount	Shareholding percentage	Amount	Shareholding percentage
P.I.E. INDUSTRIAL BERHAD	Malaysia	$1,393,082	49	$1,554,282	49	$1,490,370	49

Summary financial information of subsidiaries:

Balance sheet

	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Current assets	$ 3,454,852	$ 3,041,706	$ 3,395,906
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	867,809	825,779	876,085
Current liability	(1,425,591)	(616,392)	(1,154,396)
Non-current liabilities	(29,464)	(39,604)	(49,227)
Net total assets	$ 2,867,606	$ 3,211,489	$ 3,068,368

Comprehensive Income Statement

	April 1 to June 30, 2020	April 1 to June 30, 2019
Income	$ 771,133	$ 1,356,171
Net income before tax	(7,862)	64,721
Income tax expense	(1,117)	(15,130)
Net profit (loss) of the period	(8,979)	49,591
Other comprehensive income (after tax)	(38,530)	(11,548)
Total comprehensive income in the current period	($ 47,509)	$ 38,043
Total comprehensive profit and loss attributable to non-controlling interests	($ 23,080)	$ 18,481

	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 2019
Income	$ 1,496,326	$ 2,498,675
Net income before tax	(21,999)	75,052
Income tax expense	2,781	(20,360)
Net profit (loss) of the period	(19,218)	54,692
Other comprehensive income (after tax)	(181,774)	42,213
Total comprehensive income in the current period	($ 200,992)	$ 96,905
Total comprehensive profit and loss attributable to non-controlling interests	($ 97,642)	$ 47,076

Cash Flow Statement

	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 2019
Net cash inflow from business activities	$ 130,880	$ 267,795
Net cash inflow from investment activities	(121,798)	(52,969)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	(135,612)	(181,406)
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash and cash equivalents	(24,883)	6,670
Increase in cash and cash equivalents in the current period	(151,413)	40,090
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	1,227,197	897,270
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	$ 1,075,784	$ 937,360

(IV) Foreign exchange conversion

1. This consolidated financial report is presented in NTD, the functional currency of the company, as the presentation currency.
2. Foreign currency transactions and balances
   (1) Foreign currency transactions are converted into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate on the transaction date or measurement date, and the conversion difference arising from the conversion of such transactions is recognized as current profit and loss.
   (2) The balance of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities shall be evaluated and adjusted at the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date, and the conversion difference arising from the adjustment shall be recognized as the current profit and loss.
   (3) The balance of foreign currency non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value through income shall be evaluated and adjusted according to the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date, and the exchange difference arising from the adjustment shall be recognized as the current profit and loss; if the balance is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, it shall be evaluated and adjusted according to the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date, and the exchange difference arising from the adjustment shall be recognized in others comprehensive income; if it is not measured by fair value, it is measured according to the historical exchange rate on the initial trading day.
   (4) All exchange gains and losses are reported in "other gains and losses" in the income statement.
3. Conversion of foreign operations
   (1) For all group individuals and affiliated enterprises whose functional currency is different from the presentation currency, their operating results and financial status shall be converted into the presentation currency in the following ways:
      A. The assets and liabilities expressed in each balance sheet are converted at the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date;
      B. The income and expense losses expressed in each consolidated income statement are converted at the current average exchange rate; and
      C. All exchange differences arising from the conversion are recognized in other comprehensive income.
      D. When the foreign operation which is partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, the accumulated exchange difference recognized in other comprehensive income is returned to the non-controlling interest of the foreign operation on a pro-rata basis. However, if the group still retains part of its interest in the aforementioned subsidiary, but has lost control of the subsidiary of the foreign operation, it shall be treated as a disposal of all the rights and interests of the foreign operation.
   (2) Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of a foreign individual entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign individual entity and are converted at the exchange rate at the end of the period.

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

1. Assets that meet one of the following conditions are classified as current assets:
   (1) The asset is expected to be realized in the normal business cycle or intended to be sold or consumed.
   (2) Held mainly for trading purposes.
   (3) Expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date.
   (4) Cash or cash equivalents, except for those to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities in at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

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

2. Liabilities that meet one of the following conditions are classified as current liabilities:
   (1) Those that are expected to be settled in the normal business cycle.
   (2) Held mainly for trading purposes.
   (3) Expected to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date.
   (4) The repayment period cannot be unconditionally deferred to at least 12 months after the balance sheet date. The terms of the liabilities may be based on the choice of the counterparty; the fact that the liabilities are settled due to the issuance of equity instruments does not affect its classification.

   The group classifies all liabilities that do not meet the above conditions as non-current.

(VI) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term and highly liquid investments that can be converted into a fixed amount of cash at any time with little risk of change in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held to meet short-term cash commitments in operation are classified as cash equivalents.

(VII) Financial assets at FVTPL

1. Financial assets measured at fair value through income refer to financial assets held for trading. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are mainly to be sold in a short period at the time of acquisition. Derivatives are classified as financial assets held for trading, except those designated as hedging items according to hedge accounting.
2. The group adopts transaction day accounting for financial assets measured at fair value through income in compliance with trading practices.
3. The group measures their fair value at the time of original recognition, while relevant transaction costs are recognized as current profit and loss. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and changes in profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss.
4. When the right to receive dividends is established, the economic benefits related to dividends are likely to flow in and the number of dividends can be measured reliably, and the group recognizes the dividend income in profit or loss.

(VIII) Financial assets at FVTOCI

1. Refers to an irrevocable choice at the time of initial recognition to report changes in the fair value of equity instrument investments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive

income; or debt instrument investments that meet the following conditions at the same time:

(1) The financial asset is held under the business model to collect contractual cash flow and for sale.

(2) The cash flow generated on a specific date from the contractual terms of the financial assets is entirely the interest in the payment of the principal and the outstanding principal amount.

2. The group adopts transaction day accounting for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with trading practices.

3. The group measures their fair value plus transaction costs at the time of original recognition, and is subsequently measured at fair value:

(1) Changes in the fair value of equity instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income. At the time of derecognition, the accumulated profits or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income shall not be reclassified to profit or loss but transferred to retained earnings. When the right to receive dividends is established, the economic benefits related to dividends are likely to flow in and the number of dividends can be reliably measured, the group recognizes dividend income in profit or loss.

(2) Changes in the fair value of debt instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income, and the impairment loss, interest income, and foreign currency exchange gain or loss before derecognition are recognized in profit or loss. At the time of derecognition, the accumulated gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

(IX) Financial assets measured at after-amortization cost

1. Refers to those who meet the following conditions at the same time:

(1) Holding the financial asset under the business model to collect the contractual cash flow.

(2) The cash flow generated on a specific date from the contractual terms of the financial assets is entirely the interest in the payment of the principal and the outstanding principal amount.

2. The group adopts transaction day accounting for financial assets measured at after-amortization cost in accordance with trading practices.

3. The group measures their fair value plus transaction cost at the time of original recognition. Subsequently, the effective interest method is adopted to recognize interest income and impairment loss in the current period according to the amortization procedure, and the profit or loss is recognized in profit and loss at the time of derecognition.

4. Due to the short holding period, the fixed deposits held by the group that does not conform to cash equivalents have an insignificant discount effect and are therefore measured by the investment amount.

(X) Accounts and notes receivable

1. Refer to accounts and notes which, according to the contract, have the unconditional right to receive the amount of consideration obtained from the transfer of goods or services.

2. For short-term accounts and notes receivable with unpaid interest, as they have little effect on discount, the group measures them based on the original invoice amount.

(XI) Impairment of financial assets

On each balance sheet date, the group takes into account all reasonable and verifiable information (including forward-looking) in respect of debt instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets measured at after-amortization cost, and accounts receivable with significant financial components. If the credit risk does not increase significantly since the original recognition, the loss allowance is measured as 12 months expected credit loss; if the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition, the loss allowance is measured according to the expected credit loss amount during the duration; for accounts receivable that do not contain significant financial components, the loss allowance is measured according to the expected credit loss amount during the duration.

(XII) Derecognition of financial assets

When the group's contractual right to receive cash flows from financial assets lapses, the financial assets will be derecognised.

(XIII) Lessor's lease transaction - Operating lease

Lease income from operating leases, after deducting any incentives given to the lessee, is amortized and recognized as current income on a straight-line method during the lease period.

(XIV) Inventory

Inventories are measured by the lower of cost and net realizable value, and the cost is determined by the weighted average method. The cost of finished products and work-in-progress includes raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs, and production-related manufacturing expenses (allocated according to normal production capacity), but does not include borrowing costs. When comparing whether the cost or the net realizable value is lower, the item-by-item comparison method is adopted. The net realizable value refers to the balance of the estimated selling price in the normal business process after subtracting the estimated cost that must be invested before completion and related variable sales expenses.

(XV) Non-current assets to be sold (or the disposal group)

When the book value of a non-current asset (or the disposal group) is mainly recovered through a sale transaction rather than continued use, and it is highly likely to be sold, then it is classified as an asset for sale and is measured at the lower of its book value or fair value less the cost of sale.

(XVI) Investment by the equity method - Affiliated enterprises

1. Affiliated enterprises refer to all individual entities in which the group has a significant influence on them but has no control over them. Generally, the group directly or indirectly holds more than 20% of their voting rights. The group's investment in affiliated enterprises is treated with the equity method and recognized at cost when acquired.
2. The group recognizes the share of profit or loss of the affiliated enterprise as the current income and recognizes the share of other comprehensive income after the acquisition as other comprehensive income. If the group's share of loss in any affiliated enterprise is equal to or exceeds its interest in the associated enterprise (including any other unsecured receivables), the group does not recognize any further loss, unless the group has a legal or constructive obligation to the associated enterprise or has made payments

on its behalf.

3. When the equity change of non-profit and loss and other comprehensive income occurs in the affiliated enterprise but does not affect the shareholding ratio in the affiliated enterprise, the group will recognize the change of equity under the share of the affiliated enterprise as the group as "capital reserve" according to the shareholding ratio.

4. The unrealized gains and losses arising from the transactions between the group and its affiliated enterprises have been written off in proportion to the equity in the affiliated enterprises; unless there is evidence showing that the assets transferred by the transaction have been impaired, the unrealized losses will also be eliminated. Necessary adjustments have been made to the accounting policies of affiliated enterprises which are consistent with the policies adopted by the group.

5. When the group disposes of an affiliated enterprise, if there is a loss of significant influence on the affiliated enterprise, the accounting treatment of all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income related to the affiliated enterprise is the same as if the group directly disposes of the relevant assets or liabilities, that is, if the interests or losses previously recognized as other comprehensive income will be reclassified as profit and loss, then if there is a loss of significant influence on the affiliated enterprise, the profit or loss will be reclassified as profit and loss from equity. If the group still has a significant influence on the affiliated enterprise, the amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income shall be transferred out in the above manner only in proportion.

(XVII) Property, plant, and equipment

1. Property, plant and equipment are recorded based on the acquisition cost, and the relevant interest during the acquisition and construction period is capitalized.

2. Subsequent costs are included in the book value of assets or recognized as a separate asset only when the future economic benefits related to the project are likely to flow into the group and the cost of the project can be measured reliably. The book value of the reset part should be derecognised. All other maintenance costs are recognized in current profit or loss when incurred.

3. For property, plant and equipment, the cost model is adopted for the subsequent measurement. Except that land is not depreciated, the depreciation is calculated by the straight-line method according to the estimated service life. If the components of property, plant and equipment are significant, they are separately depreciated.

4. The group reviews the residual value, service life, and depreciation method of each asset at the end of each fiscal year. If the expected value of the residual value or service life is different from the previous estimate, or the expected consumption pattern of the future economic benefits contained in the asset has changed significantly, then from the date of the change, it shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the International Accounting Standard No. 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes and Errors in Accounting Estimates." The service life of each asset is as follows:

Buildings	20 ~ 40 years
Equipment	2 ~ 10 years
Others	2 ~ 10 years

(XVIII) Lessee's lease transaction - Right-of-use assets/lease liabilities

1. Lease assets are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the date they are available for use by the group. When the lease contract is a short-term lease or lease of a low-value target asset, the lease payment shall be recognized as an expense during the lease period by the straight-line method.
2. Lease liabilities are recognized at the present value of the lease payments that have not been paid at the beginning of the lease, at the discounted current value of the group's incremental borrowing rate.

   Subsequently, the interest method is adopted and measured by the after-amortization cost, and interest expenses are provided during the lease period. When the lease period or lease payment changes but not due to contract modification, the lease liabilities will be reassessed and the right-of-use assets will be re-measured.
3. The right-of-use assets are recognized at cost on the lease start date, and the cost is measured based on the original amount of the lease liability.

   The subsequent measurement is based on the cost model, and the depreciation expense is calculated when the service life of the right-of-use assets expire or the lease term expires, whichever is earlier. When the lease liabilities are reassessed, any re-measurement of the lease liabilities will be adjusted in the right-of-use assets.

(XIX) Investment property

Investment property is recognized at the acquisition cost, and the cost model is adopted for the subsequent measurement. Except for land, depreciation is made on a straight-line method based on the estimated service life, and the service life is 10 ~ 40 years.

(XX) Intangible asset

Goodwill is generated by corporate acquisition based on the purchase method.

(XXI) Impairment of non-financial assets

1. The group estimates the recoverable amount of assets with signs of impairment on the balance sheet date. When the recoverable amount is lower than its book value, the impairment loss is recognized. The recoverable amount refers to the fair value of an asset minus disposal cost or its right-of-use value, whichever is higher. Except for goodwill, when there is no impairment or reduction in the assets recognized in the previous year, the impairment loss will be reversed, but the book value of the assets increased by the reversal of the impairment loss shall not exceed the book value of the assets if the impairment loss is not recognized after deduction of the depreciation or amortization.
2. The recoverable amount of goodwill is regularly estimated. When the recoverable amount is lower than its book value, the impairment loss is recognized. The impairment loss of goodwill impairment will not be reversed in subsequent years.
3. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for impairment testing. This allocation is based on the identification of the operating departments, and goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the corporate merger that generates goodwill.

(XXII) Borrowings

Refers to short-term borrowings from a bank. The group measures their fair value minus transaction costs at the time of initial recognition, and subsequently, for any difference between the price after deducting transaction costs and the redemption value, the effective interest method is used to recognize interest expenses in profit and loss during the outstanding period according to the amortization procedure.

(XXIII) Note payable and accounts payable

1. Refers to debts arising from the purchase of raw materials, commodities, or labor services on credit and notes payable due to business and non-business reasons.
2. For short-term accounts and notes payable that belong to unpaid interest, as the discounting effect is insignificant, the group uses the original invoice amount to measure the value.

(XXIV) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through the income

1. Financial liabilities are designated to be measured at fair value through income at the time of initial recognition. When financial liabilities meet any of the following conditions, the group designates them as measured at fair value through income at the time of initial recognition:
   (1) They belong to a mixed (combined) contract; or
   (2) Inconsistent measurement or recognition can be eliminated or significantly reduced; or
   (3) They are a tool to manage and evaluate the performance on a fair value basis in accordance with a written risk management policy.
2. The group measures their fair value at the time of initial recognition, and the relevant transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss; subsequently, they are measured at fair value, and the profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(XXV) The offset of financial assets and liabilities

When there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amount of financial assets and liabilities, and the intention is to settle on a net basis or to realize assets and settle liabilities at the same time, the financial assets and financial liabilities can offset each other and be expressed in the net amount on the balance sheet.

(XXVI) Non-hedging derivatives and embedded derivatives

Non-hedging derivatives at the time of original recognition are measured at the fair value on the contract signing date, and recognized as financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through income; subsequently, they are measured at fair value, and the profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(XXVII) Employee welfare

1. Short-term employee benefits

   Short-term employee benefits are measured by the non-discounted amount expected to be paid and recognized as expenses when the related services are provided.

2. Pension

(1) Defined allocation plan

For a defined allocation plan, the amount of pension funds to be allocated is recognized as the current pension cost on an accrual basis. Advance allocations are recognized as assets to the extent that cash is refundable or future payments are reduced.

(2) Defined benefit plan

A. The net obligation under a defined benefit plan is calculated by discounting the future benefit amount earned by the employee in the current or past service, and the fair value of the plan asset is deducted from the present value of the defined benefit obligation on the balance sheet date. The net obligation of defined benefits is calculated annually by an actuary using the projected unit benefit method. The discount rate is determined by reference to the market yield of high-quality corporate bonds that are consistent with the currency and period of the defined benefit plan on the balance sheet date; in countries where there is no deep market for high-quality corporate bonds, the market yield of government bonds (on the balance sheet date) is used.

B. The remeasured amount arising from a defined benefit plan is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs and is expressed in retained earnings.

C. The interim pension cost is calculated based on the pension cost rate determined at the end of the previous fiscal year on the basis from the beginning until the end of the current period. If there are major market changes and major reductions, settlements, or other major one-off events after the ending date, adjustments shall be made and relevant information revealed in accordance with the aforementioned policies.

3. Employee remuneration and director's remuneration

Employee remuneration and director's remuneration are recognized as expenses and liabilities when they have legal or constructive obligations and the amount can be reasonably estimated. If there is any difference between the actual distribution amount and the estimated amount, it shall be treated as the change of accounting estimate.

(XXVIII) Income tax

1. Income tax expense includes current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss, except for income tax related to items included respectively in other comprehensive income or directly included in equity.
2. The group calculates the current income tax based on the tax rate enacted or substantively enacted on the balance sheet date by the country where the group operates and the taxable income is generated. The management assesses the status of income tax returns regularly with respect to the applicable income tax laws and regulations, and, where applicable, assesses income tax liabilities based on the amount of tax expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Undistributed earnings are subject to income tax in accordance with the income tax law, and the income tax expense of undistributed earnings shall be recognized in accordance with the actual distribution of earnings in the year following the year in which the earnings are generated, after the earnings distribution proposal is passed by the shareholders' meeting.

3. Deferred income tax is recognized according to the temporary difference between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their book value in the consolidated balance sheet by using the balance sheet method. Deferred income tax liabilities arising from originally recognized goodwill are not recognized. If the deferred income tax comes from the originally recognized assets or liabilities in a transaction (excluding business merger), and the accounting profit or tax income (tax loss) is not affected at the time of the transaction, then it is not recognized. If there is a temporary difference arising from the investment in subsidiaries and affiliated enterprises, the group can control the reversal time point of the temporary difference, and the temporary difference is likely to not be reversed in the foreseeable future, then it will not be recognized. Deferred income tax is subject to the tax rate (and tax law) that has been enacted or substantively enacted on the balance sheet date and is expected to apply when the relevant deferred income tax assets are realized or the deferred income tax liabilities are settled.
4. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that the temporary differences are likely to be used to offset future taxable income, and the unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed on each balance sheet date.
5. The current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities can be offset when there is a legal enforcement right to offset the recognized current income tax assets and liabilities and there is an intention to pay off on a net basis or to realize assets and liabilities at the same time. When there is a legal enforcement right to offset the current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities, and the deferred income tax assets and liabilities are generated by the same taxpayer, or different taxpayers of the same tax authority and each entity intends to pay off the assets and liabilities on a net basis or realize the assets and settle the liabilities at the same time, then the deferred income tax assets and liabilities can be offset against each other.
6. The interim income tax expense is calculated by applying the estimated annual average effective tax rate to the interim pre-tax, and relevant information is disclosed in accordance with the policies above.
7. When there is a tax rate change in the interim period, the group will recognize the effect of the change in one go in the current period of the change. For those related to income tax and items other than profit and loss, the effect of the change will be recognized in other comprehensive income or changes in equity. For those related to income tax and items recognized as income, the effect of the change will be recognized in profit and loss.

(XXIX) Dividend distribution

Dividends distributed to the company's shareholders are recognized in the financial reports when the company's shareholders' meeting decides to distribute such dividends. Cash dividends are recognized as liabilities, and stock dividends are recognized as stock dividends to be distributed and transferred to common shares on the base date of issuing new shares.

(XXX) Revenue recognition

1. The group manufactures and sells 3C related products. Revenue from sales is recognized when the control of the product is transferred to the customer, that is, when the product is delivered to the buyer, the buyer has discretion over the price of the product, and the group has no outstanding performance obligation that may affect the customer's

acceptance of the product. When the product is delivered to the designated place, the risk of obsolescence and loss has been transferred to the customer, and the customer accepts the product according to the sales contract, or if there is objective evidence to prove that all acceptance criteria have been met. Accounts receivable are recognized when the goods are delivered to the customer. Since then, the group has unconditional rights to the contract price, and the consideration can be collected from the customer after a certain period of time.

2. The terms of payment for sale transactions are usually due 30 to 90 days after the date of shipment. Since the time interval between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and the customer's payment does not exceed one year, the group has not adjusted the transaction price to reflect the time value of currency.

(XXXI) Government subsidy

Government subsidy is recognized at fair value when it is reasonably certain that the enterprise will comply with the conditions attached to the government subsidy and will receive the subsidy. If the nature of the government subsidy is to compensate for the expenses incurred by the group, the government subsidy shall be recognized as the current income on a systematic basis during the period of the relevant expenses.

(XXXII) Operation departments

The information of the group's operation departments is reported consistently with the internal management reports provided to major operational decision-makers. Major operational decision-makers are responsible for allocating resources to operations and assessing their performance.

V. Major Sources of Uncertainty in Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates, and Assumptions

When the group prepares the consolidated financial reports, the management has used its judgment to determine the adopted accounting policies and has made accounting estimates and assumptions based on the reasonable expectations of future events based on the situation on the balance sheet date. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions made may differ from the actual results. Historical experience and other factors will be considered for continuous evaluation and adjustment. These estimates and assumptions carry the risk of significant adjustments to the book values of assets and liabilities in the next fiscal year. Please provide a detailed description of the uncertainties of significant accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions as follows:

(I) Important judgment for accounting policy adoption

Recognition of gross or net income

According to the type of transaction and its economic essence, the group determines whether the nature of its commitment to customers is the performance obligation of providing specific goods or services by itself (i.e. the group is the principal), or is the performance obligation of another party providing such goods or services (i.e. the group is the agent). When the group controls a particular product or service before transferring it to a customer, the group acts as the principal and recognizes the total amount of consideration that it is expected to be entitled to receive for the transfer of the particular product or service as income. If the group does not control the specific product or service before transferring it to customers, the group acts as an agent to arrange for another party to provide the particular product or service to customers, and any fee or commission that the group is entitled to receive via this arrangement is recognized as income.

The group determines whether it controls a particular product or service before it is transferred to a customer based on the following indicators:

1. Being responsible for fulfilling the promise of providing a particular product or service.
2. Bearing the inventory risk before transferring the particular product or service to the customer, or bearing the inventory risk after transferring the control.
3. Having the discretion to fix the price of a particular product or service.

(II) Important accounting estimates and assumptions

The accounting estimates made by the group are based on the reasonable expectation of future events based on the situation as of the balance sheet date. However, the actual results may be different from the estimates. For the risk of significant adjustment to book values of assets and liabilities in the next fiscal year, please refer to the following details:

Inventory evaluation

Since inventory must be priced at the lower of the cost and net realizable value, the group must use judgment and estimation to determine the net realizable value of inventory on the balance sheet date. Due to rapid changes in technology, the group assesses the amount of inventory on the balance sheet date due to normal wear and tear, obsolescence, or lack of market sales value, and reduces the inventory cost to the net realizable value. This inventory evaluation is mainly based on the estimated product demand in a specific period in the future, so significant changes may occur.

VI. Summary of Significant Accounting Items

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Cash on hand and working capital	$ 8,379	$ 3,299	$ 807
Checking and demand deposit accounts	5,905,022	4,457,424	4,412,614
Time deposit	1,013,068	1,739,788	648,541
Cash equivalents - Bond repos	-	-	40,000
	$ 6,926,469	$ 6,200,511	$ 5,101,962

1. The credit quality of the financial institutions with which the group interacts is good, and the group interacts with several financial institutions to diversify credit risks. The probability of default is expected to be very low.
2. Please refer to note 8 for the bank deposit pledge status of the group on June 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019.

(II) Financial assets measured at fair value through income - Current

Item	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Current items:			
Mandatory financial assets measured at fair value through income			
Open-end funds	$ 41,611	$ 77,272	$ 63,833
Currency and interest rate swap contracts	-	-	11,961
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	4,239	-
	$ 41,611	$ 81,511	$ 75,794

1. For the financial products held by the group from April 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019, and from January 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019, a net gain of NT$22,822, NT$36,723, NT$18,449 and NT$$21,834 were recognized respectively.
2. The transaction and contract information of non-hedging derivative financial assets are explained as follows:

Derivative financial assets	Dec. 31, 2019 Contract amount (Nominal principal) (NT$ thousand)		Contract period
Current items:			
Foreign exchange forward contracts	RMB(BUY) USD(SELL)	471,462 67,000	November 2019~March 2020

Derivative financial assets	June 30, 2019 Contract amount (Nominal principal) (NT$ thousand)		Contract period
Current items:			
Currency and interest rate swap contracts	TWD(BUY)	915,651	April 2019~July 2019
	USD(SELL)	29,700	

(1) Foreign exchange forward contracts

The foreign exchange forward transactions signed by the group are US dollar forward transactions (selling US dollars to buy Taiwan dollars) to avoid the exchange rate risk of working capital, but hedge accounting is not applicable.

(2) Currency and interest rate swap contracts

The currency and interest rate swap contracts signed by the group are to meet working capital needs. On the currency swap, the principals of the two currencies are exchanged at the same exchange rate at the beginning and end of the period, so there is no exchange rate risk. On the interest rate swap, the principals of the two currencies are exchanged at the same interest rate to avoid the interest rate risk of working capital, so there is no interest rate fluctuation risk.

3. The group has not pledged financial assets measured at fair value through income.

(III) Notes and accounts receivable

Item	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Note receivable	$ 550	$ 6,205	$ 175
Accounts receivable	2,123,758	2,602,387	2,966,393
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(9,484)	(3,914)	(10,909)
	$ 2,114,824	$ 2,604,678	$ 2,955,659

1. The group does not hold any collateral.
2. The balance of accounts receivable and notes receivable as of June 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019 were generated from customer contracts, and the balance of notes receivable and accounts receivable of customer contracts on January 1, 2019 was NT$2,817,588.
3. Without considering the collateral or other credit enhancements held, the maximum amount of exposure that best represents the credit risk of notes and accounts receivable of the group on June 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019 is the book value of each type of notes and accounts receivable.
4. Please refer to note 12(2) for details of relevant credit risk information.

(IV) Inventory

	June 30, 2020		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation losses	Carrying amount
Raw materials	$ 1,768,757	($ 171,468)	$ 1,597,289
Work in process	414,766	(16,129)	398,637
Finished products	520,037	(88,969)	431,068
	$ 2,703,560	($ 276,566)	$ 2,426,994

	Dec. 31, 2019		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation losses	Carrying amount
Raw materials	$ 1,717,829	($ 49,034)	$ 1,668,795
Work in process	373,349	(13,822)	359,527
Finished products	554,923	(89,718)	465,205
	$ 2,646,101	($ 152,574)	$ 2,493,527

	June 30, 2019		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation losses	Carrying amount
Raw materials	$ 1,232,611	($ 57,653)	$ 1,174,958
Work in process	605,518	(10,623)	594,895
Finished products	621,293	(78,130)	543,163
	$ 2,459,422	($ 146,406)	$ 2,313,016

The cost of inventory recognized as expense losses by the group in the current period:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2020	Three Months Ended June 30, 2019
Cost of inventory sold	$ 4,400,737	$ 6,032,722
Inventory valuation loss (benefit from appreciation)	80,611	(7,065)
Income from sales of scrap materials	(6,323)	(12,220)
	$ 4,475,025	$ 6,013,437

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2020	Six Months Ended June 30, 2019
Cost of inventory sold	$ 8,877,125	$ 11,222,848
Inventory valuation loss	123,992	23,383
Income from sales of scrap materials	(14,109)	(25,565)
	$ 8,987,008	$ 11,220,666

During the period from January 1 to June 30, 2019, the group's net realizable value of inventories rose due to the elimination of some of the inventories whose net realizable value was lower than the cost.

(V) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Non-current

Item	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2020
Non-current items			
Equity instruments			
Listed and OTC stocks	$ 811,382	$ 855,546	$ 752,839
Non-listed, OTC, or emerging stocks	1,739,708	1,751,723	1,771,222
Total	$ 2,551,090	$ 2,607,269	$ 2,524,061

1. Please refer to note 6(18) other equity items for the items the group recognized in other comprehensive income due to changes in fair value from January 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019.

2. None of the group's financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income were pledged as of June 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019.

(VI) Financial assets measured at after-amortization cost - Non-current

Item	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Non-current items			
Fixed deposit of more than three months	$ 1,256	$ 1,291	$ 1,357

1. Please refer to note 8 for the pledge of financial assets measured at after-amortization cost as of June 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019.

2. Please refer to note 12(2) for details of relevant credit risk information.

(VII) Investment by equity method

	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Long Time Tech. Co., Ltd.	$ 803,691	$ 838,555	$ 867,416

1. The group's investment by the equity method in 2020 and from January 1 to June 30, 2019 was based on the evaluation in the financial reports compiled by the affiliated enterprise which was not reviewed by a certified public accountant during the same period.

2. The share of operating results of the group’s individual non-significant affiliated companies is summarized as follows:

	April 1 to June 30, 2020	April 1 to June 30, 2019
Current net profit (loss) of continuing business units	$ 1,058	($ 11,931)
Total comprehensive income in the current period	$ 1,058	($ 11,931)
	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 2019
Current net profit (loss) of continuing business units	($ 34,864)	($ 22,175)
Total comprehensive income in the current period	($ 34,864)	($ 22,175)

3. The group's subsidiaries Pan Global Holding Co., Ltd. and Tekcon Electronics Corporation hold 22.26% of the equity of Long Time Tech. Co., Ltd.. But they do not include Long Time Tech as consolidated entity because they don’t acquire the control of the company.

(VIII) Property, plant, and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Others	Unfinished construction and equipment to be accepted	Total
Six months ended	$ 24,394	$ 642,881	$ 4,457,094	$ 671,793	$ 104,729	$ 5,900,891
Cost	-	(341,713)	(3,344,344)	(532,306)	-	(4,218,363)
Cumulative depreciation	$ 24,394	$ 301,168	$ 1,112,750	$ 139,487	$ 104,729	$ 1,682,528
January 1, 2020	$ 24,394	$ 301,168	$ 1,112,750	$ 139,487	$ 104,729	$ 1,682,528
Addition	-	4,644	175.251	13,762	17,438	211,095
Disposal	-	-	(14,833)	(988)	-	(15,821)
Transfer	-	(68,191)	20,274	-	(23,861)	(71,778)
Depreciation expenses	-	(7,638)	(120,671)	(15,746)	-	(144,055)
Net exchange difference	(307)	(13,832)	(39,741)	(3959)	(3,585)	(61,424)
June 30	$ 24,087	$ 216,151	$ 1,133,030	$ 132,556	$ 94,721	$ 1,600,545
June 30, 2020 Cost	$ 24,087	$ 546,548	$ 4,415,748	$ 656,836	$ 94,721	$ 5,737,940
Cumulative depreciation	-	(330,397)	(3,282,718)	(524,280)	-	(4,137,395)
	$ 24,087	$ 216,151	$ 1,133,030	$ 132,556	$ 94,721	$ 1,600,545

	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Others	Unfinished construction and equipment to be accepted	Total
Six months ended						
Cost	$ 23,985	$ 652,981	$ 4,577,981	$ 708,948	$ 92,062	$ 6,055,957
Cumulative depreciation	-	(327,751)	(3,308,648)	(567,212)	-	(4,203,611)
	$ 23,985	$ 325,230	$ 1,269,333	$ 141,736	$ 92,062	$ 1,852,346
January 1, 2020	$ 23,985	$ 325,230	$ 1,269,333	$ 141,736	$ 92,062	$ 1,852,346
Addition	-	849	75,956	9,475	27,136	113,416
Disposal	-	-	(13,930)	(1,058)	(1,022)	(16,010)
Re-classification	-	-	4,142	(2,496)	(12,929)	(11,283)
Depreciation expenses	-	(13,138)	(104,833)	(18,829)	-	(172,800)
Net exchange difference	464	4,043	20,114	1,861	3,084	29,566
June 30	$ 24,449	$ 316,984	$ 1,214,782	$ 130,689	$ 108,331	$ 1,795,235
June 30, 2019 Cost	$ 24,449	$ 661,913	$ 4,684,460	$ 723,376	$ 108,331	$ 6,202,529
Cumulative depreciation		(344,929)	(3,469,678)	(592,687)	-	(4,407,294)
	$ 24449	$ 316,984	$ 1,214,782	$ 130,689	$ 108,331	$ 1,795,235

Please refer to note 8 for details of the group's pledged property, plant and equipment.

(IX) Lease transaction - Lessee

1. The underlying assets of the group include land, plants and buildings, and the terms of the lease contracts usually range from 1 to 5 years. The lease contracts are negotiated individually and contain various terms and conditions. There are no other restrictions except that the leased assets may not be used as a loan guarantee.

2. The book value and recognized depreciation expense information of the right-of-use assets are as follows:

	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Land	$ 72,381	$ 102,399	$ 107,109
Houses	246,743	291,423	351,673
	$ 319,124	$ 393,822	$ 458,782

	April 1 to June 30, 2020	April 1 to June 30, 2019
	Depreciation expenses	Depreciation expenses
Land	$ 614	$ 874
Houses	20,023	21,892
	$ 20,637	$ 22,766

	January1 to June 30, 2020	January1 to June 30, 2019
	Depreciation expenses	Depreciation expenses
Land	$ 1,252	$ 1,752
Houses	40,377	37,846
	$ 41,629	$ 39,576

3. The increase in the group's right-of-use assets from January 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019 were NT$0 and NT$73,650 respectively.

4. The information on profit and loss items related to lease contracts is as follows:

	April 1 to June 30, 2020	April 1 to June 30, 2019
Items affecting current profit and loss		
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	$ 1,824	$ 2,554
Expenses of short-term lease contracts	3,365	2,890

	January1 to June 30, 2020	January1 to June 30, 2019
Items affecting current profit and loss		
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	$ 3,814	$ 4,710
Expenses of short-term lease contracts	8,685	10,205

5. The total cash outflow from the leases of the group from January 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019 were NT$31,771 and NT$22,229, respectively.

(X) Investment property

	Land	Buildings	Total
Six months ended			
Cost	$ 92,496	$ 153,299	$ 245,795
Cumulative depreciation and impairment	-	(94,774)	(94,774)
	$ 92,496	$ 58,525	$ 151,021
January 1,			
2020	$ 92,496	$ 58,525	$ 151,021
Transfer	23,745	69,735	93,480
Depreciation expenses	-	(3,090)	(3,090)
Net exchange difference	(4778)	(2,845)	(7,623)
June 30	$ 111,463	$ 122,325	$ 233,788
June 30, 2020			
Cost	$ 111,463	$ 217,139	$ 328,602
Cumulative depreciation and impairment	-	(94,814)	(94,814)
	$ 111,463	$ 122,325	$ 233,788

	Land	Buildings	Total
Six months ended			
Cost	$ 61,954	$ 194,789	$ 256,743
Cumulative depreciation and impairment	-	(133,821)	(133,821)
	$ 61,954	$ 60,968	$ 122,922
January 1,			
2020	$ 61,954	$ 60,968	$ 122,922
Transfer	31,277	-	31,277
Depreciation expenses	-	(1,611)	(1,611)
Net exchange difference	476	1,647	2,123
June 30	$ 93,707	$ 61,004	$ 154,711
June 30, 2019			
Cost	$ 93,707	$ 198,185	$ 291,892
Cumulative depreciation and impairment	-	(137,181)	(137,181)
	$ 93,707	$ 61,004	$ 154,711

1. Rental income and direct operating expenses of investment property:

	April 1 to June 30, 2020	April 1 to June 30, 2019
Rental income of investment property	$ 8,550	$ 9,277
Direct operating expenses of investment property that		
Generates rental income in the current period	$ 1,514	$ 804

	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 202190
Rental income of investment property	$ 16,449	$ 18,129
Direct operating expenses of investment property that		
Generates rental income in the current period	$ 3,090	$ 1,611

2. The fair value of the investment property held by the group as of June 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019 were NT$505,789, NT$402,984, and NT$261,757 respectively, which were obtained from the evaluation of government announcement information, and the results belong to the third level of fair value.

3. Please refer to note 8 for details of the group's pledged investment property.

4. The Group signed a letter of intent on a property transaction in October 2018, intending to dispose of the land and plant of the Yangmei factory. Therefore, a book value of NT$101,079 was converted into non-current assets to be sold. The assets were sold in March 2019, and a disposal gain of NT$145,112 was recognized.

(XI) Intangible assets - Goodwill

	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 37,142	$ 38,255	$ 38,255
Net exchange difference	(1,398)	(1,113)	434
Ending balance	$ 35,744	$ 37,142	$ 38,689

The above-mentioned intangible assets - goodwill was mainly generated by the group's merger with East Honest Holdings Limited by the acquisition method in 2012, and the indirect acquisition of its reinvested mainland China subsidiary Honghuasheng Precision Electronics (Yantai) Co., Ltd.

(XII) Short-term borrowings

Nature of the borrowings	June 30, 2020	Interest Rate	Collateral
Bank loans - Credit loans	$ 2,020,766	0.68%~1.4%	None.

Nature of the borrowings	Dec. 31, 2019	Interest Rate	Collateral
Bank loans - Credit loans	$ 1,573,950	2.22%~2.7%	None.

Nature of the borrowings	June 30, 2019	Interest Rate	Collateral
Bank loans - Credit loans	$ 1,302,740	2.66%~2.90%	None.

As of June 30, 2020, the group's unused borrowing line was NT$768,134.

(XIII) Other payables

	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Dividends payables	$ 518,346	$ -	$ 570,181
Salary, bonus, and employee remuneration payable	374,631	453,383	435,023
Repair expenses payable	50,320	130,735	71,985
Utility fees payable	31,301	24,768	21,398
Consumables payable	51,278	58,380	61,498
Equipment payment payable	51,408	30,733	22,616
Processing fee payable	26,155	17,317	20,625
Rent payable	42,205	43,573	57,330
Others	176,446	190,249	222,268
	$ 1,322,090	$ 949,138	$ 1,482,924

(XIV) Pension

1. Measures for defined retirement benefits

(1) The company and Tekcon Electronics Corporation (hereinafter referred to as Tekcon) have in place measures for defined benefit retirement in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Standards Act, which applies to the service years of all regular employees before the implementation of the “Labor Pension Act” on July 1, 2005, and the subsequent service years of employees who choose to continue to apply the Labor Standards Act after the implementation of the “Labor Pension Act.” If an employee is eligible for retirement, the pension payment shall be based on the service years and the average monthly salary of the six months before retirement. Two base numbers shall be given for each full year of service within 15 years (inclusive), and one base number shall be given for each full year of service over 15 years, but the cumulative maximum is 45 base numbers. The company and Tekcon respectively allocate 6% and 2% of the total salary to the retirement fund every month which is deposited with the trust department of the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee. In addition, before the end of each year, the company estimates the balance of the labor retirement reserve account mentioned in the preceding paragraph. If the balance is insufficient to pay the pension amount of the workers who meet the retirement conditions estimated in the next year according to the above calculation, the company will withdraw the balance before the end of March of the next year.

(2) From April 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019, and from January 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019, the group recognized pension costs of NT$544, NT$511, NT$1,106, and NT$1,018, respectively according to the above-mentioned pension measures.

(3) The group is expected to pay NT$3,932 to the retirement plan in 2021.

2. Measures for defined retirement allocation

(1) Since July 1, 2005, the company and Tekcon have formulated measures for defined retirement allocation in accordance with the “Labor Pension Act” which applies to employees of Taiwan nationality. For employees of the company and Tekcon who choose to apply the labor retirement pension system of the “Labor Pension Act”, 6% of their monthly salary is allocated as labor pension to the employee's personal account at the Labor Insurance Bureau. The payment of labor pension shall be based on the balance of the employee's individual pension account and the number of accumulated benefits and shall be paid in the form of monthly pension or lump sum

pension payment.

(2) The subsidiaries listed in the consolidated statements do not have their own retirement measures. Pan-International Indsutrial Corp., P.I.E. Industrial Berhad and its subsidiaries in mainland China shall allocate a certain percentage of their total salary to the mandatory provident fund in accordance with the local government's mandatory regulations, and be deposited in the independent account of each employee, and the pension of each employee is managed and arranged by the government. The companies mentioned above have no further obligations except for the monthly allocation.

(3) From April 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019, and from January 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019, the pension costs recognized by the group in accordance with the pension measures above were NT$75,412, NT$42,378, NT$99,671, and NT$87,323, respectively.

(XV) Share capital

As of June 30, 2020, the company's rated number of shares was 600,000,000 (including 30,000,000 of stock option certificates or the number of shares available to corporate bonds with stock option). The number of shares issued and outstanding was 518,346,282, with a par value of NT$10 per share.

(XVI) Capital surplus

In accordance with the Company Act, the premium from the issuance of shares above par value and the capital reserve from the receipt of gifts may be used to make up for the losses. When the company has no accumulated loss, new shares or cash shall be issued or paid in proportion to the original shares of the shareholders. In addition, according to the relevant provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act, when the capital reserve above is appropriated to capital, its total amount each year shall not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital. The company shall not use the capital reserve to make up for the capital loss unless the earnings reserve is still insufficient to make up for the capital loss.

(XVII) Retained earnings

1. According to the articles of association of the company, if there is any surplus in the annual final accounts, in addition to paying all taxes according to law, the company shall first make up for the losses of previous years, and then set aside 10% as the legal reserve. If there is still a surplus, it shall be retained or distributed according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.
2. The company is in a growth stage at present, and the dividend distribution policy shall be based on the company's current and future investment environment, capital demand, domestic and foreign competition status, capital budget and other factors, while taking into account the shareholders' interests and the company's long-term financial planning. The shareholders' dividend shall be allocated from the cumulative distributable earnings and shall not be less than 15% of the distributable earnings of the current year, and the cash dividend ratio shall not be less than 10% of the total dividend.
3. The legal reserve shall not be used except to make up for the company's losses and issuing new shares or paying cash in proportion to the original number of shares held by the shareholders. However, if new shares or cash are issued, the amount of such reserve shall exceed 25% of the paid-in capital.

4. When the company distributes earnings, it is required by laws and regulations to set aside a special reserve for the debit balance of other equity items on the balance sheet date of the current year before distribution. When the debit balance of other equity items is subsequently reversed, the amount of reversal can be included in the earnings available for distribution.

5. The company's shareholders' meeting respectively passed the resolution on earnings distribution of 2019 and 2018 on June 12, 2020 and June 14, 2019 as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Amount	Dividend per share (NT$)	Amount	Dividend per share (NT$)
Legal reserve	$ 102,932		$ 118,538	
Special reserve	429,069		386,307	
Cash dividends	518,346	$ 1.00	570,181	$ 1.10
	$ 1,050,347		$ 1,075,026	

(XVIII) Other items of equity

	Financial assets at FVTOCI	Adjustment for currency conversion	Total
January 1, 2020	($ 250,358)	($ 1,061,916)	($ 1,312,274)
Unrealized profit or loss of financial products - Group	(36,075)	-	(36,075)
Currency conversion difference - Group	-	(271,778)	(271,778)
June 30, 2020	($ 286,433)	($ 1,333,694)	($ 1,620,127)

	Financial assets at FVTOCI	Adjustment for currency conversion	Total
January 1, 2019	($ 100,067)	($ 783,138)	($ 883,205)
Unrealized profit or loss of financial products - Group	(295,538)	-	(295,538)
Currency conversion difference - Group	-	103,807	103,807
June 30, 2019	($ 395,605)	($ 679,331)	($ 1,074,936)

(XIX) Non-controlling interests

	2020	2019
January 1	$ 1,619,122	$ 1,580,757
Share of non-controlling equity:		
Net profit (loss) of the period	(27,880)	20,679
Conversion difference from the conversion of financial statements of a foreign operation	(90,572)	21,570
Cash dividend payment	(63,557)	(65,800)
June 30	$ 1,437,113	$ 1,557,206

(XX) Operating revenue

	April 1 to June 30, 2020	April 1 to June 30, 2019
Revenue from customer contracts	$ 4,936,199	$ 6,650,300

	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 2019
Revenue from customer contracts	$ 9,649,068	$ 12,155,545

The revenue of the group is derived from goods and services transferred at a certain time point. Please refer to note 14 for details of revenue.

Contractual liabilities

The contractual liabilities related to the contractual income recognized by the group are as follows:

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2019	January 1, 2019
Contractual liabilities	$ 233,693	$ 263,111	$ 411,451	$ 399,612

Recognized income of contract liabilities at the beginning of the period:

	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 2019
Opening balance of contract liabilities recognized as income in the current period	$ 70,652	$ 166,516

(XXI) Other income

	April 1 to June 30, 2020	April 1 to June 30, 2019
Rental income	11,678	11,582
Dividend income	568	193
Subsidy income	9,614	4,248
Other income - Other	39,155	4,607
	$ 61,015	$ 20,630

	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 2019
Rental income	$ 21,521	$ 22,138
Dividend income	1,235	364
Subsidy income	10,351	7,943
Other income - Other	40,679	6,042
	$ 73,786	$ 36,487

(XXII) Other gains and losses

	April 1 to June 30, 2020	April 1 to June 30, 2019
Net foreign currency conversion gain (loss)	($ 13,667)	$ 59,709
Net gains of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through the income	22,822	36,723
Gains (losses) from the disposal of property, plant and equipment	(4,719)	332
Others	52	(1,210)
	$ 4,488	$ 95,554

	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 2019
Gains from the disposal of non-current assets to be sold	$ -	$ 145,112
Net foreign currency conversion gain	60,550	28,634
Net gains of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through the income	18,449	21,834
Gains (losses) from the disposal of property, plant and equipment	(4,719)	515
Others	(1,252)	5,222
	$ 73,028	$ 201,317

(XXIII) Employee benefit, depreciation and amortization expenses

By nature	April 1 to June 30, 2020	April 1 to June 30, 2019
Employee benefits expense		
Salary expenses	$ 552,140	$ 595,504
Labor and national health insurance expenses	11,422	19,244
Pension expenses	75,956	42,889
Other HR expenses	38,256	43,931
	$ 677,774	$ 701,568
Depreciation expenses	$ 93,792	$ 107,157
Amortization expenses	$ 3,292	$ 3,733

By nature	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 2019
Employee benefits expense		
Salary expenses	$ 970,406	$ 1,093,132
Labor and national health insurance expenses	28,809	38,222
Pension expenses	100,777	88,341
Other HR expenses	65,538	78,771
	$ 1,165,530	$ 1,298,466
Depreciation expenses	$ 188,774	$ 213,987
Amortization expenses	$ 6,504	$ 7,650

1. According to the articles of association of the company, if the company has any profit in the year (the so-called profit refers to the gains before deducting the distribution of employee remuneration and directors' remuneration), it shall allocate no less than 5% of it as employee remuneration and no more than 0.5% as directors' remuneration, which shall be distributed after the special resolution of the board of directors, and shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting. However, if the company still has a cumulative loss, it shall reserve the amount of compensation in advance.

2. The estimated amounts of employee remuneration of the company from April 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019, and from January 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019 were NT$8,475, NT$18,477, NT$10,378 and NT$26,685 respectively; the estimated amounts of directors' remuneration were all NT$0, and the amounts above were recorded in the salary expense account.

   The period from January 1 to June 30, 2020 is based on the profit status as of the current period and is estimated according to the proportion specified in the articles of association of the company.
   According to the resolution of the board of directors, the amount of employee remuneration and director's remuneration in 2019 were NT$60,754 and NT$6,075 respectively, which will be paid in cash. The amount of employee remuneration and director's remuneration recognized in the financial report of 2019 were NT$60,754 and NT$0, respectively. The difference from the amount determined by the board of directors was NT$6,075, mainly due to the difference in the proportion estimated, and has been adjusted to the profit and loss in the year of 2020. As of June 30, 2020, the remuneration of employees and directors for the year of 2019 had not yet been paid, and were listed in "other payables."

   The above information on the remuneration of employees and directors approved by the board of directors of the company can be obtained on MOPS.

(XXIV) Financial costs

	April 1 to June 30, 2020	April 1 to June 30, 2019
Interest expenses on bank loans	$ 13,227	$ 12,789
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	1,824	2,554
	15,051	15,343

	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 2019
Interest expenses on bank loans	$ 23,117	$ 31,961
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	3,814	4,710
	$ 26,931	$ 36,671

(XXV) Income tax

1. Income tax expense

   Components of income tax expenses:

	April 1 to June 30, 2020	April 1 to June 30, 2019
Income Tax of the current period		
Income tax arising from current income	$ 91,702	$ 82,163
Levies on undistributed earnings	-	5,608
Income tax (over)estimates of previous years	(23,458)	(814)
Total income of the current period	68,244	86,957
Deferred income tax:		
The original value and reversal of temporary differences	(11,345)	29,705
Income tax expense	$ 56,899	$ 116,662

	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 2019
Income Tax of the current period		
Income tax arising from current income	$ 140,736	$ 111,466
Levies on undistributed earnings	-	5,608
Income tax (over)estimates of previous years	(25,541)	9,780
Total income of the current period	115,195	126,854
Deferred income tax:		
The original value and reversal of temporary differences	(21,815)	15,069
Income tax expense	$ 93,380	$ 141,923

2. The company's income tax return was approved by the tax collection authority up to 2018.

(XXVI) Earnings per share (EPS)

	April 1 to June 30, 2020		
	After-tax amount	The weighted average number of outstanding shares (1000 shares)	Earnings per share (NT$)
Basic earnings per share			
Net profit of the current period attributable to the common shareholders of the parent company	$ 155,495	$ 518,346	$ 0.30
Diluted earnings per share			
Net profit of the current period attributable to the common shareholders of the parent company	155,495	518,346	
Effect of potentially dilutive common shares: Employee remuneration	-	572	
Net profit of the current period attributable to the common shareholders of the parent company plus the effect of potential common shares	$ 155,495	518,918	$ 0.30

	April 1 to June 30, 2019		
	After-tax amount	The weighted average number of outstanding shares (1000 shares)	Earnings per share (NT$)
Basic earnings per share			
Net profit of the current period attributable to the common shareholders of the parent company	$ 326,768	$ 518,346	$ 0.63
Diluted earnings per share			
Net profit of the current period attributable to the common shareholders of the parent company	326,768	518,346	
Effect of potentially dilutive common shares: Employee remuneration	-	1,128	
Net profit of the current period attributable to the common shareholders of the parent company plus the effect of potential common shares	$ 326,768	519,474	$ 0.63

	January 1 to June 30, 2020		
	After-tax amount	The weighted average number of outstanding shares (1000 shares)	Earnings per share (NT$)
Basic earnings per share			
Net profit of the current period attributable to the common shareholders of the parent company	$ 174,038	518,346	$ 0.34
Diluted earnings per share			
Net profit of the current period attributable to the common shareholders of the parent company	174,038	518,346	
Effect of potentially dilutive common shares: Employee remuneration	-	2,320	
Net profit of the current period attributable to the common shareholders of the parent company plus the effect of potential common shares	$ 174,038	$ 520,666	$ 0.33

	January 1 to June 30, 2019		
	After-tax amount	The weighted average number of outstanding shares (1000 shares)	Earnings per share (NT$)
Basic earnings per share			
Net profit of the current period attributable to the common shareholders of the parent company	$ 442,294	$ 518,346	$ 0.85
Diluted earnings per share			
Net profit of the current period attributable to the common shareholders of the parent company	442,294	518,346	
Effect of potentially dilutive common shares: Employee remuneration	-	2,568	
Net profit of the current period attributable to the common shareholders of the parent company plus the effect of potential common shares	$ 442,294	$ 520,914	$ 0.85

(XXVII) Supplementary information on cash flow

1. Investment activities with only partial cash payment:

	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 2019
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 211,095	$ 113,416
Add: equipment payable at the beginning of the period	30,733	61,037
Less: equipment payable at the end of the period	(51,408)	(22,616)
Effect on foreign currency exchange differences	(1,253)	1,026
Amount paid in the period	$ 189,167	$ 152,863

2. Financing activities that do not affect cash flow:

	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 2019
Cash dividend declared	$ 518,346	$ 570,181

(XXVIII) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2020		
	Short-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1	$ 1,573,950	$ 295,287	$ 1,869,237
Changes in financing cash flow	470,040	(23,565)	446,475
Effect of exchange rate changes	(23,224)	(7,330)	(30,554)
Other non-cash changes	-	(12,721)	(12,721)
June 30	$ 2,020,766	$ 251,671	$ 2,272,437

	2019		
	Short-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1	$ 2,158,910	$ -	$ 2,158,910
Effect of initial application of IFRS 16	-	311,719	311,719
Changes in financing cash flow	(878,149)	(12,141)	(890,290)
Effect of exchange rate changes	21,979	3,318	25,297
Other non-cash changes	-	51,126	51,126
June 30	$ 1,302,740	$ 354,022	$ 1,656,762

VII. Related Party Transactions

(I) Related party's name and relationship

Related Party Name	Relationship with the group
Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries (Hon Hai and subsidiaries)	With significant influence on the group
Sharp Corporation and subsidiaries (Sharp and subsidiaries)	Other related parties
Foxconn Technology Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries	Other related parties
General Interface Solution Limited	Other related parties
Cyber TAN Technology, Inc and Subsidiaries	Other related parties

(II) Major transactions with related parties

1. Operating revenue

	April 1 to June 30, 2020	April 1 to June 30, 2019
With significant influence on the group - Hon Hai and subsidiaries	$ 2,031,749	$ 2,912,090
Other related parties	433,944	78,686
	$ 2,465,693	$ 2,990,776

	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 2019
With significant influence on the group - Hon Hai and subsidiaries	$ 4,061,773	$ 5,446,913
Other related parties	482,451	150,051
	$ 4,544,224	$ 5,596,964

Except that there is no similar transaction to follow, and the price and credit period are determined by both parties through negotiation, the price sold by the group to the related parties above is similar to that of general customers; the collection period of the group to related parties is about 60 ~ 120 days.

2. Purchase

	April 1 to June 30, 2020	April 1 to June 30, 2019
With significant influence on the group		
- Hon Hai and subsidiaries	$ 637,854	$ 707,291
Other related parties		
- Sharp and subsidiaries	932,642	1,381,272
- Foxconn Technology and subsidiaries	661,149	98
	$ 2,231,645	$ 2,088,661

	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 2019
With significant influence on the group		
- Hon Hai and subsidiaries	$ 1,195,525	$ 1,305,192
Other related parties		
- Sharp and subsidiaries	2,343,004	2,614,487
- Foxconn Technology and subsidiaries	692,023	273
	$ 4,230,552	$ 3,919,952

The price and payment terms are determined by both parties through negotiation. The payment period of the group to related parties is about 30 ~ 90 days.

3. Receivables from related parties

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Accounts receivable			
With significant influence on the group			
- Hon Hai and subsidiaries	$ 2,490,211	$ 3,527,505	$ 3,665,888
Other related parties	705,938	567,104	433,400
	3,196,149	4,094,609	4,099,288
Less: transfer to other receivables	-	(244)	(2,058)
Allowance for loss	(1,229)	(806)	(801)
	$ 3,194,920	$ 4,093,559	$ 4,096,429

The accounts receivable from related parties mainly come from sales and purchase on behalf others transactions, which are due 2 ~ 4 months after the sale date. The receivables are not secured and not interest bearing. Part of the accounts receivable are transferred to other accounts receivable due to being overdue for more than three months, and the aging of other receivables is all less than one year.

4. Other receivables

	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Other accounts receivables from related parties:			
With significant influence on the group			
- Hon Hai and subsidiaries	$ 3,904	$ 8,680	$ 8,761
Other related parties			
- Other related parties	105	173	-
	$ 4,009	$ 8,853	$ 8,761

Other accounts receivables from related parties are mainly due to payment on behalf of others and overdue accounts receivable.

5. Accounts payables from related parties

	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Accounts payable:			
With significant influence on the group			
- Hon Hai and subsidiaries	$ 1,175,425	$ 1,508,993	$ 1,430,491
Other related parties			
- Sharp and subsidiaries	9,437	679,798	234,616
- Foxconn Technology and subsidiaries	644,014	2	72
	$ 1,828,876	$ 2,188,793	$ 1,665,179

Accounts payable to related parties mainly comes from purchasing and purchase on behalf of others, and there is no interest attached to the accounts payable.

6. Lease transaction - Lessee

(1) The group leases the plant from the group which has a significant impact on the group. The lease term is 5 years. The rent is paid at the end of each month.

(2) Acquisition of right-of-use assets:

Due to the application of IFRS 16, the group increased the right-of-use assets by NT$188,789 on January 1, 2019.

(3) Lease liabilities:

A. Ending balance

	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
With significant influence on the group	$ 127,843	$ 147,387	$ 173,006

B. Interest expenses

	April 1 to June 30, 2020	April 1 to June 30, 2019
With significant influence on the group	$ 913	$ 1,240
	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 2019
With significant influence on the group	$ 1,909	$ 2,546

(III) Compensation of key management personnel

	April 1 to June 30, 2020	April 1 to June 30, 2019
Short-term employee benefits	$ 1,353	$ 1,314
Post-employment benefits	60	60
Total	$ 1,413	$ 1,374
	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 2019
Short-term employee benefits	$ 4,568	$ 4,450
Post-employment benefits	120	120
Total	$ 4,688	$ 4,570

VIII. Pledged Assets

The details of the guarantees provided with the group's assets are as follows:

Asset item	Book value June 30, 2020	Book value Dec. 31, 2019	Book value June 30, 2019	Guarantee purpose
Other current assets - Pledge deposit	$ 728	$ 763	$ 769	Issuing of letter of credit and customs deposit
Financial assets measured at after-amortization cost - Pledge time deposit	1,256	1,291	1,357	Customs deposit
Property, plant, and equipment	9,898	10,472	9,745	Guarantee mortgage for bank line overdraft (note)
Investment property	10,971	11,487	17,070	Guarantee mortgage for a bank line
	$ 22,853	$ 24,013	$ 28,941	

Note: As of June 30, 2020, the land, houses, and building above pledged as a guarantee for the overdraft facilities of financial institutions have been paid off, but the pledge has not been canceled.

IX. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments

(I) Contingent matters

The group has no contingent liabilities for material legal claims arising from daily business activities.

(II) Commitments

None.

X. Major Disaster Losses

None.

XI. Significant Subsequent Events

None.

XII. Others

(I) As COVID-19 broke out in the beginning of 2020, since March 18, 2020, the government of Malaysia implemented an action control order and ordered all private enterprises to stop their operations to prevent the spread of the pandemic. However, the restriction on local operations is gradually relaxed as the situation improves, and all the operations resumed in the second quarter. Due to the pandemic, some subsidiaries have been granted various fee reductions or subsidies from the local government, so the overall operation of the group has not been significantly affected.

(II) Capital management

The group's capital management objectives are to ensure the group's sustained operation, maintain the optimal capital structure, reduce the cost of capital, and provide returns to shareholders. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the number of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce liabilities. To monitor its capital, the group uses the net debt ratio which is calculated by dividing net debt by total net worth. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including the "current and non-current borrowings" reported in the consolidated balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents. The total net value is calculated as "equity" as shown in the consolidated balance sheet less total intangible assets.

The group's strategy for 2020 is the same as that in 2019, both of which are committed to maintaining the net debt ratio below 70%.

(III) Financial instrument

1. Types of financial instruments

The book values of the group's financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable (including those from related parties), other receivables and financial assets measured at after-amortization cost according to IFRS 9 as of June 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019 were NT$12,294,400, NT$13,049,341 and NT$12,223,605, respectively. The book values of financial liabilities (including short-term loans, accounts payable (including those to related parties) and other receivables measured at after-amortization cost were NT$7,964,448, NT$8,019,707 and NT$7,410,667, respectively. The book value of lease liabilities as of June 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019 were NT$251,671, NT$295,287 and NT$354,022, respectively. Please refer to notes 6(2) and (5) for the book values of financial assets measured at fair value through the income and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2. Risk management Policy

(1) Types of risks

The group adopts a comprehensive financial risk management and control system to clearly identify, measure and control various financial risks of the group, including market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk.

(2) Management objectives

A. All the risks above can be eliminated by internal control or operation process, except that market risk is controlled by external factors. Therefore, each risk can be reduced to zero through management.

B. In terms of market risk, the objective is to optimize the overall position through rigorous analysis, proposal, implementation and process, with due consideration of the overall external trend, internal operating conditions and the actual impact of market fluctuations.

C. The group's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of the financial market and seeks to reduce potential adverse effects on the group's financial position and financial performance.

(3) Management system

A. Risk management shall be carried out by the Finance Department of the group in accordance with the policies approved by the board of directors. It is responsible for identifying, assessing and avoiding financial risks through close cooperation with group operating units.

B. The board of directors has written principles for overall risk management, and also provides written policies for specific areas and matters, such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of surplus working capital.

3. Nature and extent of significant financial risks

(1) Market risk

<u>Exchange rate risk</u>

A. Nature: The group is a multinational electronic OEM company, and most of the exchange rate risks in its business activities come from:

a. As the posting times of non-functional foreign currency accounts receivable and accounts payable are different, the exchange rate of the functional currency is different, thus resulting in an exchange rate risk. Because the amount of assets and liabilities after offsetting is not large, the amount of profit or loss is not large. (Note: The group has offices in many countries around the world, so there is an exchange rate risk in a variety of different currencies, but the main ones are the US dollar, RMB, and Malaysian ringgit.)

b. In addition to the commercial transactions (business activities) on the above-mentioned income, the assets and liabilities recognized on the balance sheet, and the net investment in foreign operations also have exchange rate risks.

B. Management

a. For such risks, the group has established a policy that requires companies within the group to manage the exchange rate risk relative to their functional currencies.

b. The exchange rate risk of each functional currency against the reporting currency of the consolidated statements is managed by the group’s finance office.

C. Extent

The group's business involves a number of non-functional currencies (New Taiwan dollar is the functional currency of the company and some subsidiaries, and RMB and Malaysian ringgit are the functional currencies of some subsidiaries). Therefore, the group is affected by exchange rate fluctuations. The information on foreign currency assets and liabilities with significant exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	June 30, 2020				
				Sensitivity analysis	
	Foreign currency (thousand)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	Range of change	Impact on profit and loss
(Foreign currency: functional foreign currency)					
Financial assets					
Monetary item					
USD: NTD	$ 165,735	29.63	$ 4,910,728	1%	$ 49,107
USD: RMB	54,299	7.0795	1,609,408	1%	16,094
USD: MYR	47,929	4.2845	1,420,136	1%	14,201
Foreign operations					
USD: NTD	302,260	29.63	8,955,957		
Financial liabilities					
Monetary item					
USD: NTD	147,233	29.63	4,362,514	1%	43,625
USD: MYR	79,040	4.2845	2,341,955	1%	23,420
USD: RMB	9,804	7.0795	290,588	1%	2,906

	December 31, 2019				
				Sensitivity analysis	
	Foreign currency (thousand)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	Range of change	Impact on profit and loss
(foreign currency: functional foreign currency)					
Financial assets					
Monetary item					
USD: NTD	$ 153,855	29.98	$ 4,612,573	1%	$ 46,126
USD: RMB	110,500	7.0729	3,364,674	1%	33,647
USD: MYR	49,907	4.0866	1,496,212	1%	14,962
NTD: RMB	8,035	0.2323	8,035	1%	80
Foreign operations					
USD: NTD	301,059	29.98	9,025,735		
Financial liabilities					
Monetary item					
USD: NTD	177,341	29.98	5,316,683	1%	53,167
USD: MYR	11,771	4.0866	352,895	1%	3,529
USD: RMB	15,193	7.0729	462,620	1%	4,626

	June 30, 2019				
				Sensitivity analysis	
	Foreign currency (thousand)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	Range of change	Impact on profit and loss
(foreign currency: functional foreign currency)					
Financial assets					
Monetary item					
USD: NTD	$ 146,758	31.06	$ 4,558,303	1%	$ 45,583
USD: RMB	85,861	6.8747	2,669,372	1%	26,694
USD: MYR	47,919	4.1134	1,448,364	1%	14,484
NTD: RMB	178,517	0.2211	178,517	1%	1,785
Foreign operations					
USD: NTD	288,276	31.06	8,953,866		
Financial liabilities					

Monetary item					
USD: NTD	131,217	31.06	4,075,600	1%	40,756
USD: MYR	28,940	4.1134	898,876	1%	8,989,
USD: RMB	10,264	6.8747	319,102	1%	3,191
NTD: USD	178,517	0.0322	178,517	1%	1,785

D. Nature

The total amount of exchange gains and losses (including realized and unrealized) recognized in the group's monetary items due to exchange rate fluctuations from April 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019 and from January 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019 were (NT$13,667), NT$59,709, NT$60,550 and NT$28,634, respectively.

Price risk

A. The group's equity instruments exposed to price risk are financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and equity investments available for sale. In order to manage the price risk of equity instrument investment, the group diversifies its portfolio in accordance with the limits set by the group.

B. The group mainly invests in equity instruments issued by domestic and foreign companies. The prices of these equity instruments will be affected by the uncertainty of the future values of the investment objects. If the prices of these equity instruments rose or fell by 1%, with all other factors remain unchanged, the impact on other comprehensive income of equity investment classified as fair value through other comprehensive income would increase or decrease by NT$25,511 and NT$25,240, respectively from January 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The interest rate risk of the group comes from short-term borrowings. Borrowings at fixed interest rates expose the group to an interest rate risk at fair value, but after assessment, the group has no significant interest rate risk.

(2) Credit risk

A. The credit risk of the group is the risk of financial loss due to the failure of customers or counterparties of financial instrument transactions to fulfill their contractual obligations, which mainly comes from the inability of the counterparties to repay the accounts receivable in accordance with the collection conditions, and the contractual cash flow classified as debt instrument investment measured at after-amortization cost.

B. In accordance with the internal credit policy, management and credit risk analysis shall be carried out on each operating entity within the group and each new customer before proposing terms and conditions for payment and delivery. Internal risk control is to evaluate the credit quality of customers by considering their financial status, past experience, and other factors. The limits of individual risks are determined by the board of directors based on internal or external ratings, and the use of credit lines is regularly monitored.

C. The basis for the group to judge whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since the original recognition is as follows:

(A) When the contract payment is overdue for more than 60 days according to the agreed payment terms, it is deemed that the credit risk of the financial asset has increased significantly since the original recognition.

(B) If a bond investment traded on the OTC market is rated as investment-grade by any external rating agency on the balance sheet date, the financial asset is considered to have a low credit risk.

D. When the investment target with an independent credit rating is adjusted downward by two levels, the group judges that the credit risk of the investment subject has increased significantly.

E. When the contract payment is overdue for more than 360 days according to the agreed payment terms, the group deems its a breach of contract.

F. The group classifies notes receivable and accounts receivable of customers according to the characteristics of customer rating, and estimates the expected credit loss based on the loss rate method.

G. The indicators used by the group to determine the credit impairment of debt instrument investment are as follows:

(A) The issuer encounters major financial difficulties, or the possibility of going into bankruptcy or other financial restructuring is greatly increased;
(B) The issuer makes the active market of the financial asset disappear due to its financial difficulties;
(C) The issuer delays or fails to pay the interest or principal;
(D) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions leading to issuer default.

H. The aging analysis of notes receivable and accounts receivable (including those of related parties) is as follows:

	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Not Past Due	$ 5,196,668	$ 6,551,220	$ 6,759,765
Less than 90 days	113,114	145,506	298,563
90 ~ 180 days	1,755	263	1,397
More than 180 days	8,920	5,968	4,073
	$ 5,320,457	$ 6,702,957	$ 7,063,798

The above is an aging analysis based on the number of overdue days.

I. Other receivables (including those of related parties)
Other receivables of the group are mainly tax refund receivable, payment receivable and overdue accounts receivable. There is no doubt of material non-performance or repayment. Therefore, the allowance for loss is measured according to the expected 12 months credit loss amount. The allowance for loss recognized by the group on June 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019 were NT$0, NT$0, and NT$1, respectively.

J. The group classifies the accounts receivable of customers according to the characteristics of credit rating standards and for future-looking considerations adjusts the loss rate established according to the historical and current information of a specific period to estimate the allowance loss of notes receivable and accounts receivable. The loss rate methods of June 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019 are as follows:

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Total
June 30, 2020					
Expected loss rate	0.04%	0.04%	0.09%	0.10%~4.31%	
Total Book value	$ 4,742,051	$ 462,256	$ 109	$ 112,148	$ 5,316,564
Allowance for loss	$ 1,812	$ 177	$ -	$ 4,831	$ 6,820
Dec. 31, 2019					
Expected loss rate	0.03%	0.03%	0.07%	0.10%~4.65%	
Total Book value	$ 5,897,743	$ 769,776	$ 51	$ 34,263	$ 6,701,833
Allowance for loss	$ 1,769	$ 231	$ -	$ 1,596	$ 3,596
June 30, 2019					
Expected loss rate	0.03%	0.03%	0.07%	0.10%~1.00%	
Total Book value	$ 6,144,853	$ 674,634	$ 174	$ 234,706	$ 7,054,367
Allowance for loss	$ 1,841	$ 202	$ -	$ 235	$ 2,278

In addition, the group's accounts receivable on June 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019 were NT$3,893 and NT$1,124 and NT$9,431, respectively. The impairment losses were recognized as NT$3,893, NT$1,124 and NT$9,431, respectively.

Group 1: Rated A by Standard & Poor's, Fitch or Moody's, or no external agency rating, and rated A according to the group's credit standards.

Group 2: Rated BBB by Standard & Poor's or Fitch, or Baa by Moody's, or no external agency rating, and rated B or C according to the group's credit standards.

Group 3: Rated BB+ or below by Standard & Poor's or Fitch, or Ba1 or below by Moody's.

Group 4: No external agency rating, and non-A, B, or C rated customers according to the group's credit standards.

K. The simplified statement of changes in the allowance for loss of accounts receivable and other receivables (including those of related parties) of the group is as follows:

	2020
January 1	$ 4,720
Provision of expected credit loss	12,154
Write-off	(5,972)
Effect on foreign currency exchange differences	(189)
June 30	$ 10,713

	2019
January 1	$ 17,272
Reversal of expected credit loss	(5,973)
Effect on foreign currency exchange differences	411
June 30	$ 11,710

L. All the group’s debt instrument investments measured at after-amortization cost as of June 30, 2020, December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019 had a low credit risk. Therefore, the book value is measured according to the expected credit loss in 12 months after the balance sheet date.

(3) Liquidity risk

A. the cash flow forecast is carried out by each operating entity within the group and summarized by the group's finance department. The group's finance department monitors the forecast of the group's liquidity funds demand to ensure that it has sufficient funds to meet operational needs, and maintains sufficient unspent loan commitments at all times so that the group will not exceed the relevant borrowing limits or violate the terms. These forecasts take into account the group's debt financing plan, compliance with debt terms, and compliance with the financial ratios in the internal balance sheet and external regulatory requirements, such as foreign exchange control.

B. When the remaining cash held by the group exceeds the requirement for the management of working capital, the finance department will invest the remaining funds in interest-bearing demand deposits, time deposits, money market deposits and securities, and the instruments selected to have appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to meet the forecast above and provide sufficient liquidity, and it is expected that cash flow will be generated immediately for the management of liquidity risk.

C. The following table shows the grouping of the group's non-derivative financial liabilities according to their maturity dates. The non-derivative financial liabilities are analyzed according to the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contract maturity date. The amount of contractual cash flow disclosed in the table below is the undiscounted amount.

June 30, 2020	Less than 1 year	1 ~ 2 years	2 ~ 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Lease liabilities	$ 82,729	$ 72,941	$ 111,634	$ 267,304
Dec. 31, 2019	Less than 1 year	1 ~ 2 years	2 ~ 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Lease liabilities	$ 89,512	$ 76,571	$ 148,568	$ 311,651
June 30, 2019	Less than 1 year	1 ~ 2 years	2 ~ 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Lease liabilities	$ 91,810	$ 88,655	$ 195,492	$ 311,651

In addition to the above, the group's non-derivative financial liabilities are all due within the next year.

(IV) Fair value information

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

Level 1: The quoted price (unadjusted) is available to the enterprise in an active market for the same assets or liabilities on the measurement date. An active market refers to a market in which assets or liabilities are traded in sufficient frequency and quantity to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the listed and OTC stocks and beneficiary certificates invested by the group belongs to this level.

Level 2: The input value of assets or liabilities are directly or indirectly observable, except those in Level 1. The fair value of the derivative instruments invested by the group belongs to this level.

Level 3: The input value of assets or liabilities are unobservable. The equity instruments invested by the group without an active market belong to this level.

2. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The book values of the group's financial instruments not measured at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at after-amortization cost, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, other current assets, notes payable, accounts payable, other receivables, lease liabilities and other current liabilities) are reasonable approximations of their fair values.

3. For the group’s financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value, the group classifies them according to the nature, characteristics, risk, and fair value level of the assets and liabilities. The relevant information is as follows:

(1) The information about the group’s classification of its assets and liabilities by their nature is as follows:

June 30, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Repetitive fair value				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
- Open-end securities	$ 41,611	$ -	$ -	$ 41,611
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
- Equity securities	$ 811,382	$ -	$ 1,739,708	$ 2,551,090

December 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Repetitive fair value				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
- Open-end securities	$ 77,272	$ -	$ -	$ 77,272
(1) Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	4,239	-	4,239
	$ 77,272	$ 4,239	$ -	$ 81,511
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
- Equity securities	$ 855,546	$ -	$ 1,751,723	$ 2,607,269

June 30, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Repetitive fair value				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
- Open-end securities	$ 63,833	$ -	$ -	$ 63,833
(1) Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	11,961	-	11,961
	$ 63,833	$ 11,961	$ -	$ 75,794
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
- Equity securities	$ 752,839	$ -	$ 1,771,222	$ 2,524,061

(2) The methods and assumptions used by the group to measure fair value are as follows:

A. If the group adopts a market quotation as the input value of fair value (i.e. level 1), the characteristics of the instruments are as follows:

	Listed and OTC stocks	Open-end funds
Market quotation	Closing price	Net value

B. Except for the above-mentioned financial instruments with active markets, the fair values of other financial instruments are obtained through evaluation techniques or reference to the quotations of counterparties. The fair value obtained through the evaluation techniques can be calculated by referring to the current fair value of other financial instruments with similar conditions and characteristics, or the value can be obtained through other evaluation techniques, including using models to calculate market information available on the consolidated balance sheet date.

C. When evaluating non-standardized and less complex financial instruments, such as debt instruments and options without an active market, the group adopts the evaluation techniques widely used by market participants. The parameters used in the evaluation model of such financial instruments are usually market observable information.

D. The evaluation of derivative financial instruments is based on evaluation models widely accepted by market users, such as the discount method and the option pricing model. Foreign exchange forward contracts are usually evaluated according to the current forward exchange rate. Structured interest rate derivative financial instruments are based on the appropriate option pricing model (such as the Black-Scholes model) or other evaluation methods, such as Monte Carlo simulation.

E. The output of the evaluation model is the estimated value, and the evaluation technique may not reflect all the factors related to the group's holding of financial instruments and non-financial instruments. Therefore, the estimated value of the evaluation model will be adjusted according to additional parameters, such as model risk or liquidity risk. According to the group's fair value evaluation model management policies and related control procedures, the management believes that the evaluation adjustment is appropriate and necessary to properly express the fair value of financial instruments and non-financial instruments in the consolidated balance sheet. The price information and parameters used in the evaluation process have been carefully evaluated and appropriately adjusted according to current market conditions.

4. There was no transfer between levels 1 and 2 between January 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019.

5. The following table shows the changes in level 3 instruments from January 1 to June 30, 2020 and 2019.

	Equity securities	
	January 1,	January 1,
January 1	$ 1,751,723	$ 1,801,761
Income recognized in other comprehensive income	7,720	(49,806)
Effect on foreign currency exchange differences	(19,735)	19,267
June 30	$ 1,739,708	$ 1,771,222

6. For the fair value of level 3 instruments of the group, the investment management department is responsible for the independent verification of the fair value of such financial instruments in the evaluation process. The evaluation results are close to the market status through independent sources of information, and the data sources are independent, reliable, consistent with other resources, and represent executable prices. The evaluation model is calibrated regularly, backtracked, and updated for the input values and information required by the evaluation model, and any other necessary fair

value adjustments are made to ensure that the evaluation results are reasonable.

In addition, the investment management department formulates the fair value evaluation policies, evaluation procedures, and confirmation of financial instruments in accordance with the relevant international financial reporting standards.

7. The quantitative information about the significant unobservable input value of the evaluation model used for level 3 fair value measurement and the sensitivity analysis of the significant unobservable input value changes are as follows:

	Fair value on June 30, 2020	Evaluation techniques	Significant unobservable input value	Interval (weighted average)	Relationship between input value and fair value
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Non-listed and non-OTC stocks	$ 1,670,314	Net asset value method	Lack of market liquidity discount	22%	The higher the market liquidity discount, the lower the fair value.
Non-listed and non-OTC stocks	69,394	Market method	Price–to-book ratio	1.30	The higher the multiplier, the higher the fair value.
			Lack of market liquidity discount	20%	The higher the market liquidity discount, the lower the fair value.

	Fair value on December 31, 2019	Evaluation techniques	Significant unobservable input value	Interval (weighted average)	Relationship between input value and fair value
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Non-listed and non-OTC stocks	$ 1,682,403	Net asset value method	Lack of market liquidity discount	25%	The higher the market liquidity discount, the lower the fair value.
Non-listed and non-OTC stocks	69,320	Market method	Price–to-book ratio	1.28	The higher the multiplier, the higher the fair value.
			Lack of market liquidity discount	20%	The higher the market liquidity discount, the lower the fair value.

	Fair value on June 30, 2019	Evaluation techniques	Significant unobservable input value	Interval (weighted average)	Relationship between input value and fair value
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Non-listed and non-OTC stocks	$ 1,709,875	Net asset value method	Lack of market liquidity discount	27%	The higher the market liquidity discount, the lower the fair value.
Non-listed and non-OTC stocks	61,347	Market method	Price–to-book ratio	0.85	The higher the multiplier, the higher the fair value.
			Lack of market liquidity discount	20%	The higher the market liquidity discount, the lower the fair value.

8. The group carefully selects the evaluation model and evaluation parameters; however, different evaluation models or parameters may lead to different evaluation results. For financial assets and financial liabilities classified as level 3, if the evaluation parameters change, the impact on current profit and loss or other comprehensive income is as follows:

				Recognized in other comprehensive income	
Financial assets	Period	Input value	Change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
Equity instruments	June 30, 2020	Lack of market liquidity discount	±1%	$ 4,793	($ 4,793)
Equity instruments	June 30, 2020	Price–to-book ratio	±1%	$ 532	($ 532)

				Recognized in other comprehensive income	
Financial assets	Period	Input value	Change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
Equity instruments	December 31, 2020	Lack of market liquidity discount	±1%	$ 5,443	($ 5,443)
Equity instruments	December 31, 2020	Price–to-book ratio	±1%	$ 540	($ 540)

				Recognized in other comprehensive income	
Financial assets	Period	Input value	Change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
Equity instruments	June 30, 2019	Lack of market liquidity discount		$ 6,392	($ 6,392)
Equity instruments	June 30, 2019	Price–to-book ratio		$ 546	($ 546)

XIII. Additional Disclosures

(I) Information about significant transactions

1. Loans to others: Please refer to Table 1.
2. Endorsements/guarantees provided: Please refer to Table 2.
3. Marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investment in subsidiaries, affiliated enterprises and jointly controlled entities): Please refer to Table 3.
4. The cumulative amount of buying or selling the same securities reaches NT$300 million or more, or 20% of the paid-in capital: The company and the investee companies do not have this situation.
5. The cumulative amount of property purchase reaches NT$300 million or more, or 20% of the paid-in capital: The company and the investee companies do not have this situation.
6. The cumulative amount of property disposal reaches NT$300 million or more, or 20% of the paid-in capital: The company and the investee companies do not have this situation.
7. Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please refer to Table 4.
8. Total accounts receivable from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please refer to Table 5.
9. Engagement in derivatives trading: Please refer to note 6(2).
10. Relationship, significant transactions and their amounts between the company and its

subsidiaries: Please refer to Table 6.

(II) Information about investees

The name and location of the investee company and other relevant information (excluding mainland China investee companies): Please refer to Table 7.

(III) Information on investments in mainland China

1. Basic information: Please refer to Table 8.
2. Major transactions directly with investee companies in the mainland China or indirectly through a third regional enterprise: Please refer to Tables 4, 5 and 6.

(IV) Information on major shareholders

Information of major shareholders: Please refer to Table 9.

XIV. Operation Department Information

(I) General information

The main businesses of the group are the development, manufacturing and sales of electronic components such as electronic signal cables, connectors, electronic signal cables with connectors, printed circuit boards and precision molds, and computer peripheral products. The operation decision-makers also operate various businesses from the perspective of product categories and develop businesses according to different market attributes and demands. At present, the group is mainly divided into the "Electronic Components Segment" and "Consumer Electronics and Computer Peripherals Segment", which are also the segments to be reported.

The information of each operating department is compiled in accordance with the accounting policies of the group. The main operational decision-makers of the group mainly use the income and pre-tax profit and loss of each operating department as indicators for performance evaluation and resource allocation.

(II) Segments Information

Information on the reportable departments as provided to major operational decision makers is as follows:

April 1 to June 30, 2020	Electronic Components	Consumer Electronics and Computer Peripherals	Total
Segment Revenue	$ 3,543,880	$ 1,392,319	$ 4,936,199
Segment profit and loss	$ 66,410	$ 30,204	$ 96,614

April 1 to June 30, 2019	Electronic Components	Consumer Electronics and Computer Peripherals	Total
Segment Revenue	$ 4,508,444	$ 2,141,856	$ 6,650,300
Segment profit and loss	$ 358,035	$ 108,473	$ 466,508

January 1 to June 30, 2020	Electronic Components	Consumer Electronics and Computer Peripherals	Total
Segment Revenue	$ 7,027,447	$ 2,621,621	$ 9,649,068
Segment profit and loss	$ 157,883	$ 10,473	$ 168,356

January 1 to June 30, 2019	Electronic Components	Consumer Electronics and Computer Peripherals	Total
Segment Revenue	$ 8,178,306	$ 3,977,239	$ 12,155,545
Segment profit and loss	$ 375,362	$ 108,956	$ 484,318

Note: Since the measured amount of the assets of the operating department is not provided to the operation decision-maker, the measured amount of the assets should be disclosed as zero.

(III) Information on the adjustment to the income and profit and loss of the segments to be reported

Since the income of the segments to be reported is the income of the enterprise, there is no need to adjust it. In addition, the adjustments to the profit and loss of the segments to be reported and to the pre-tax profit and loss of continuing operation segments are as follows:

Income	April 1 to June 30, 2020	April 1 to June 30, 2019
Profit and loss of the segments to be reported	$ 96,614	$ 466,508
Other profit and loss	97,561	(1,855)
Pre-tax profit and loss of continuing operation segments	$ 194,175	$ 464,653

Income	January 1 to June 30, 2020	January 1 to June 30, 2019
Profit and loss of the segments to be reported	$ 168,356	$ 484,318
Other profit and loss	71,182	120,578
Pre-tax profit and loss of continuing operation segments	$ 239,538	$ 604,896

Pan-International Industrial Corp. and Subsidiaries
Loans to others
For the period ended June 30, 2020

Table 1

Unit: NTD thousand
(unless otherwise noted)

Serial No. (note 1)	Loan extending company	Borrower	Dealing items (note 2)	Whether a related party	Maximum amount of the period (note 3)	Ending balance (note 8)	Transaction Amounts	Interest Rate	Loan nature (note 4)	Business Transaction Amounts (note 5)	Reason for short-term financing (note 6)	Provision for allowance for loss for bad debt	Collateral		Loans and limits for individual entities (note 7)	Total loan limit (note 7)	Remarks
													Name	Value			
0	Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Pan Global Holding Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	$ 333,905	$ 325,930	$ 296,300	1.00%	Short-term financing	$ -	Operating turnover	None.	None.	None.	$ 1,030,665	$ 4,122,660	
0	Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Tekcon Electronics Corporation	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	200,000	-	-	-	Short-term financing	-	Operating turnover	None.	None.	None.	1,030,665	4,122,660	

Note 1: The explanation of the number column is as follows:
(1). Fill in 0 for the issuer.
(2). Investee companies are numbered in sequence in each company type starting from Arabic numeral 1.
Note 2: This field is to be filled in with accounts receivable from affiliated enterprises, receivables from related parties, transactions with shareholders, prepayments, provisional payments, etc. if nature is a loan to others.
Note 3: The maximum balance of loans to others in the current year.
Note 4: The loan nature of the fund shall be filled in if it is a business transaction or if there is a need for short-term financing.
Note 5: Where the nature of the loan is a business transaction, the amount of the business transaction shall be filled in. The business transaction amount refers to the number of business transactions between the lending company and the borrowing object in the most recent year.
Note 6: If the nature of the loan is necessary for short-term financing, the reason for the loan and the purpose of the loan borrower shall be specified, such as loan repayment, purchase of equipment, business turnover, etc.
Note 7: Total loan amount: For companies or firms with the need for short-term financing, the total amount of loans shall not exceed 40% of the company's net worth.
The loan limit for individual entities: For companies or firms with the need for short-term financing, the number of loans to each individual entity shall not exceed 10% of the company's net worth.
Note 8: If a public company submits its lending to the board of directors' meeting for resolution one by one in accordance with paragraph 1, Article 14 of the Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/ Guarantees by Public Companies, the amount of the resolution of the board of directors' meeting shall be included in the announced balance to disclose the risks it bears before the funds are lent out; if the funds are repaid later, the balance after repayment shall be disclosed to reflect the adjustment of risks. If the board of directors' meeting of a public company authorizes the chairman of the board to extend loans in several trenches or recycle the loan balance within a certain limit in a year in accordance with paragraph 2, Article 14 of the Regulations, the loan limit approved by the board of directors' meeting shall still be used as the balance for the public announcement and declaration. Although the funds will be repaid later, other loans may still be extended again, so the loan limit approved by the board of directors' meeting shall still be used as the balance for the public announcement and declaration.

Table 1 page 1

Pan-International Industrial Corp. and Subsidiaries
Endorsement/guarantee provided
For the period ended June 30, 2020

Table 2

Unit: NTD thousand
(unless otherwise noted)

Serial No. (note 1)	Name of company of the endorsement/ guarantee	Guaranteed Party: Company name	Guaranteed Party: Relation (note 2)	Endorsement/ guarantee limit for a single enterprise (note 3)	Maximum endorsement/ guarantee balance of the period (note 4)	Ending balance (note 5)	Transaction Amounts (note 6)	Amount of endorsement/guarantee backed by assets	Ratio of the cumulative endorsement/ guarantee amount to the net value in the latest financial statement	Endorsement/ guarantee limit (note 3)	Endorsement/ guarantee from the parent company to subsidiary (note 7)	Endorsement/ guarantee from subsidiary to parent company (note 7)	Endorsement/ guarantee to mainland China (note 7)	Remarks
0	Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	1	$ 5,153,326	$ 10,000	$10,000	$ 10,000	$ -	0.10	$ 10,306,651	N	N	N	(note 8)
1	P.I.E INDUSTRIAL BERHAD	PAN-INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONICS (M) SDN. BHD.	2	1,433,803	1,175,512	1,154,883	58,754	-	11.21	2,867,606	Y	N	N	
1	P.I.E INDUSTRIAL BERHAD	PAN-INTERNATIONAL WIRE & CABLE (M) SDN. BHD.	2	1,433,803	34,840	34,578	2,075	-	0.34	2,867,606	Y	N	N	

Note 1: The explanation of the number column is as follows:
(1). Fill in 0 for the issuer.
(2). Investee companies are numbered in sequence in each company type starting from Arabic numeral 1.

Note 2: There are 7 types of relations between the endorsement guarantor and the endorsement guaranteed as follows; simply mark the type:
(1). A company with business relations.
(2). A company with more than 50% of its voting shares is directly or indirectly held by the company.
(3). A company directly or indirectly holding more than 50% of the voting shares of the company.
(4). A company with more than 90% of its voting shares is directly or indirectly held by the company.
(5). A company with mutual guarantees in accordance with the contract which is in the same industry or a joint constructor to contract the project.
(6). A company that has been endorsed/guaranteed by all the contributing shareholders in accordance with their shareholding ratios due to a joint investment relationship.
(7). Joint and several guarantees for the performance of a contract for the sale of pre-sold houses among companies in the same industry in accordance with the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: The total amount of external endorsements/guarantees shall not exceed 100% of the company's net value, and the limit of endorsements/guarantees for a single enterprise shall not exceed 50% of the company's net value.

The total amount of endorsements/guarantees provided by the company and its subsidiaries to others shall not exceed 100% of the company’s net value; the total amount of endorsements/guarantees by the company and its subsidiaries to a single enterprise shall not exceed 50% of the company's net value. The total amount of endorsements/guarantees provided by the company to a foreign subsidiary that the company, directly and indirectly, holds 100% of its voting shares shall not exceed 50% of the parent company's net worth, and the limit for an individual entity shall not exceed 20% of the parent company's net worth.

Note 4: The maximum balance of endorsements/guarantees for others in the current year.

Note 5: The amount approved by the board of directors’ meeting shall be filled in. However, if the board of directors’ meeting authorizes the chairman of the board to decide in accordance with paragraph 8, Article 12 of the Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/ Guarantees by Public Companies, it refers to the amount decided by the chairman of the board.

Note 6: The actual amount of the company's disbursement within the range of using the balance of the endorsements/guarantees shall be entered.

Note 7: Y is required only for an endorsement/guarantee of a listed parent company to a subsidiary, an endorsement/guarantee of a subsidiary to a listed parent company, and an endorsement/guarantee to mainland China.

Note 8: The company’s guarantee for its own tariff guarantee.

Pan-International Industrial Corp. and Subsidiaries
Marketable securities held at period end (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities).
June 30, 2020

Table 3

Unit: NTD thousand (unless otherwise noted)

Holding Company Name	Type of marketable securities	Name of marketable securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	March 31, 2020				Remarks
					Number of shares/beneficiary certificates	Carrying amount	Shares Ratio	Fair value	
Pan-International Electronics Inc.	Common share	Innolux Corporation	None.	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Non-current	94,385,987	$ 745,649	0.97	$ 745,649	
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Common share	WK Technology Fund	None.	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Non-current	84,378	173	0.42	173	
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Common share	Syntrend Creative Park Co., Ltd.	The company's major shareholder is the a major shareholder of Hon Hai Precision.	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Non-current	12,831,500	69,221	5.23	69,221	
P.I.E. INDUSTRIAL BERHAD	Open-end funds	Eastspring Investments Islamic Income Fund	None.	Financial assets measured at fair value through income - Current	22,658	81	-	81	
P.I.E. INDUSTRIAL BERHAD	Open-end funds	Affin Hwang Aiiman Money Market Fund I	None.	Financial assets measured at fair value through income - Current	9,161,470	33,839	0.04	33,839	
P.I.E. INDUSTRIAL BERHAD	Open-end funds	Affin Hwang USD Cash Fund	None.	Financial assets measured at fair value through income - Current	253,873	7,691	0.59	7,691	
Yen Yung International Investment Co., Ltd	Common share	Innolux Corporation	None.	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Non-current	8,320,602	65,733	0.09	65,733	
Yen Yung International Investment Co., Ltd	Common share	Lico Technology Corporation	None.	Financial assets measured at fair value through income - Non-current	3,400,000	-	2.73	-	
Pan Global Holding Co., Ltd.	Common share	Uer Holdings Corporation	The investment company is evaluated by the equity method; the same as the company.	Financial assets measured at fair value through income - Non-current	1,781,979	-	8.22	-	
Pan Global Holding Co., Ltd.	Common share	FSK Holdings Limited	The investment company is evaluated by the equity method; the same as the company.	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Non-current	1,750	38,210	17.50	38,210	
Pan Global Holding Co., Ltd.	Common share	Cybertan Technology Corp.	The investment company is evaluated by the equity method; the same as the company.	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Non-current	22,519,097	1,632,104	16.87	1,632,104	

Pan-International Industrial Corp. and Subsidiaries
Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital
on June 30, 2020

Table 4

Unit: NTD thousand
(unless otherwise noted)

Buyer/Seller	Related Party	Relation	Transaction Details: Purchase/Sale	Transaction Details: Amount	Transaction Details: Percentage of total purchase (sale)	Transaction Details: Credit period	Differences in transaction terms from those of general transactions and reasons: Unit Price	Differences in transaction terms from those of general transactions and reasons: Credit period	Note/Accounts Receivable (Payable): Balance	Note/Accounts Receivable (Payable): Percentage of total notes and accounts receivable (payable)	Remarks
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Pan-International Electronics (USA) Inc.	Subsidiary of the company's indirect reinvestment	Sales	$ 160,447	2	Monthly settlement 120 days T/T	No sale to other customers with no basis for comparison	No significant difference	$ 34,477	1	
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Sharp (Taiwan) Electronics Corporation	Other related parties	Sales	333,783	5	30 days monthly settlement	No sale to other customers with no basis for comparison	No significant difference	337,650	11	
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Hongfujin Precision Electronics (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the indirect reinvestment of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Sales	103,869	2	Monthly settlement 90 days T/T	No sale to other customers with no basis for comparison	No significant difference	71,405	2	
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Hongfujin Precision Electronics (Yantai) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the indirect reinvestment of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Sales	743,717	11	Monthly settlement 90 days T/T	No sale to other customers with no basis for comparison	No significant difference	664,386	21	
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Hongfujin Precision Industry (Wuhan) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the indirect reinvestment of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Sales	167,047	2	Monthly settlement 90 days T/T	No sale to other customers with no basis for comparison	No significant difference	133,044	4	
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Futaijing Precision Electronics (Yantai) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the indirect reinvestment of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Sales	1,395,495	21	90 days monthly settlement	No sale to other customers with no basis for comparison	No significant difference	37,358	1	
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	FIH (Hongkong) Mobil Limited	Subsidiary of the indirect reinvestment of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Sales	337,894	5	Monthly settlement 90 days T/T	No sale to other customers with no basis for comparison	No significant difference	235,901	8	
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	A company that evaluates the company by the equity method	Sales	109,464	2	Monthly settlement 90 days T/T	No sale to other customers with no basis for comparison	No significant difference	181,528	6	
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Honghuasheng Precision Electronics (Yantai) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the company's indirect reinvestment	Purchase	1,420,074	22	Monthly settlement 90 days	A single supplier with no basis for comparison	No significant difference	(320,819)	(18)	
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Dongguan Pan-International Precision Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the company's indirect reinvestment	Purchase	474,946	7	Monthly settlement 90 days	A single supplier with no basis for comparison	No significant difference	(185,831)	(10)	
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Foxconn Interconnect Technology Limited	Subsidiary of the indirect reinvestment of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Purchase	822,971	13	Monthly settlement 90 days	A single supplier with no basis for comparison	No significant difference	(499,884)	(28)	
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Sharp Corporation	Other related parties	Purchase	2,342,526	36	30 days after invoice day	A single supplier with no basis for comparison	No significant difference	(9,437)	(1)	
New Ocean Precision Component (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd.	Foxconn Interconnect Technology Limited	Subsidiary of the indirect reinvestment of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Sales	704,380	97	Monthly settlement 60 days	No sale to other customers with no basis for comparison	No significant difference	447,705	97	
P.I.E. Industrial Berhad (PIB)	Foxconn Technology Co., Ltd	Other related parties	Purchase	692,010	46	Monthly settlement 90 days	A single supplier with no basis for comparison	No significant difference	(644,014)	(49)	
P.I.E. Industrial Berhad (PIB)	Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	A company that evaluates the company by the equity method	Purchase	139,088	9	Monthly settlement 90 days	A single supplier with no basis for comparison	No significant difference	(129,911)	(10)	
Tekcon Electronics Corporation	Foxconn Interconnect Technology Limited	Subsidiary of the indirect reinvestment of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Purchase	108,582	50	Monthly settlement 120 days	A single supplier with no basis for comparison	No significant difference	(300,198)	(79)	

Table 4 page 1

Pan-International Industrial Corp. and Subsidiaries
Total accounts receivable from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital
June 30, 2020

Table 5

Unit: NTD thousand
(unless otherwise noted)

Company Name	Related Party	Relation	Balance of accounts receivable from related parties	Turnover Rate	Overdue Amount	Overdue Actions Taken	Accounts receivable from related parties recovered after the period	Provision for bad debt
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Hongfujin Precision Electronics (Yantai) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the indirect reinvestment of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd. Subsidiary	$ 664,386	2.60	$ -	Payment received after the period	$ 304,916	$ 266
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Hongfujin Precision Industry (Wuhan) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the indirect reinvestment of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	133,044	2.56	28	Payment received after the period	7,660	53
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Sharp (Taiwan) Electronics Corporation	Other related parties	337,650	3.82	-	Payment received after the period	286,103	135
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	FIH (Hongkong) Mobil Limited	Subsidiary of the indirect reinvestment of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	235,901	1.48	10,794	Payment received after the period	60,987	94
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	A company that evaluates the company by the equity method	181,528	1.46	40	Payment received after the period	46,185	73
Honghuasheng Precision Electronics (Yantai) Co., Ltd.	Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	The company’s parent company	320,819	9.07	-	Payment received after the period	320,509	128
Dongguan Pan-International Precision Electronics Co., Ltd.	Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	The company’s parent company	185,831	3.33	-	Payment received after the period	29,677	-
New Ocean Precision Component (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd.	Foxconn Interconnect Technology Limited	Subsidiary of the indirect reinvestment of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	447,705	3.18	-	Payment received after the period	222,929	-
Dongguan Pan-International Precision Electronics Co., Ltd.	Champ Tech Optical (Foshan) Corporation	Other related parties	186,406	2.63	-	Payment received after the period	40,582	-

Pan-International Industrial Corp. and Subsidiaries
Significant Inter-company Transactions during the Reporting Period
June 30, 2020

Table 6

Unit: NTD thousand
(unless otherwise noted)

				Description of Transactions (note 4)			
Serial No. Note 1	Transaction Company	Counterparty	Flow of Transactions Note 2	Account	Amount	Transaction Terms	Percentage of consolidated total revenue or assets (note 3)
0	Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Pan-International Electronics (USA) Inc.	1	Sales	$ 160,447	Note 5	2
0	Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Honghuasheng Precision Electronics (Yantai) Co., Ltd.	1	Purchase	1,420,074	Note 7	15
0	Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Dongguan Pan-International Precision Electronics Co., Ltd.	1	Purchase	474,946	Note 7	5
0	Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Pan Global Holding Co., Ltd.	1	Other receivables	360,241	Not applicable	2
1	Dongguan Pan-International Precision Electronics Co., Ltd.	Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	2	Accounts receivable	185,831	Note 7	1
2	Honghuasheng Precision Electronics (Yantai) Co., Ltd.	Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	2	Accounts receivable	320,819	Note 7	2

Note 1: The business information between the parent company and the subsidiary shall be indicated in the number column respectively, and the number shall be filled in as follows:
(1) Fill in 0 for the parent company.
(2) 1 to 6 - subsidiaries.

Note 2: There are three types of relationship with the transaction party; just mark the type (there is no need to repeatedly disclose the same transaction between parent and subsidiary companies or between subsidiary companies. For example, if a parent company discloses a transaction with a subsidiary company, the subsidiary company does not have to disclose the transaction repeatedly; if a subsidiary company discloses a transaction with a subsidiary company, the other subsidiary company does not have to disclose the transaction repeatedly):
(1) Parent company with a subsidiary.
(2) A subsidiary with the parent company.
(3) A subsidiary with a subsidiary.

Note 3: For the calculation of the ratio of the transaction amount to the total consolidated revenue or total assets, if it belongs to the account of assets and liabilities, it shall be calculated in the way that the ending balance accounts for the total consolidated assets; if it belongs to the account of income it shall be calculated in the way that the accumulated amount in the period end accounts for the total consolidated revenue.

Note 4: The standard for disclosing the transaction information above between the parent company and a subsidiary is that the amount of purchase, sale and receivables from related parties reaches NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital.

Note 5: The transaction price is similar to that of the general customer, with a collection period of 120 days monthly settlement.

Note 6: Transaction prices are negotiated and the collection period is 90 days monthly settlement. The terms of payment are adjusted according to the demand for working capital.

Note 7: Transaction prices are negotiated and the collection period is 90 days monthly settlement.

Pan-International Industrial Corp. and Subsidiaries
The name and location of the investee company and other relevant information (excluding mainland China investee companies)
For the period ended June 30, 2020

Table 7

Unit: NTD thousand
(unless otherwise noted)

Investor	Investor Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Investment Amount		As of March 31, 2020			Net income (loss) of the Investee for current period	Investment gains and losses recognized in the current period	Remarks
				March 31, 2020	End of last year	Quantity	Ratio	Carrying amount			
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Pan Global Holding Co., Ltd.	The British Virgin Islands	Holding company	$ 3,472,484	$ 3,472,484	$ 12,220	100	$ 8,754,185	$ 170,985	$ 170,985	
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Pan-International Electronics Inc.	USA	Sale of electronic products	73,142	73,142	28,000	100	201,772	11,474	11,474	
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	Yen Yung International Investment Co., Ltd	Taiwan	Investment company	473,997	473,997	44,316,236	100	290,376	(94,412)	(94,412)	
Yen Yung International Investment Co., Ltd	Tekcon Electronics Corporation	Taiwan	Manufacturing and sale of connectors for electronic signal cables	393,898	393,898	21,960,504	83.58	224,126	(112,938)	(94,394)	
Pan Global Holding Co., Ltd.	P.I.E. Industrial Berhad (PIB)	Malaysia	Holding company	41,334	41,334	197,459,985	51.42	1,474,522	(19,218)	(9,882)	Note 1
Pan Global Holding Co., Ltd.	Great Haven Holdings Ltd. (GHH)	The British Virgin Islands	Holding company	571,859	571,859	19,800,000	100	80,109	171	171	Note 2
Pan Global Holding Co., Ltd.	Bristech International Ltd. (BIL)	The British Virgin Islands	Holding company	-	-	1	100	15,108	5	5	
Pan Global Holding Co., Ltd.	Great Support International Ltd. (GSI)	The British Virgin Islands	Processing of electronic products	-	-	1	100	203	(1)	(1)	
Pan Global Holding Co., Ltd.	Beyond Achieve Enterprise Ltd. (BAE)	The British Virgin Islands	Holding company	284,448	284,448	9,600,000	100	640,469	(21,680)	(21,680)	Note 3
Pan Global Holding Co., Ltd.	Team Union International Ltd. (TUI)	Hong Kong	Holding company	485,932	485,932	1	100	670,472	23,236	23,236	Note 4
Pan Global Holding Co., Ltd.	East Honest Holdings Limited (EHH)	Hong Kong	Holding company	3,176,851	3,176,851	665,799,420	100	4,019,403	228,029	228,029	Note 5
Pan Global Holding Co., Ltd.	Long Time Tech. Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Electronic Components	646,000	646,000	20,187,500	16.82	579,447	(84,397)	(25,135)	
Tekcon Electronics Corporation	Long Time Tech. Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Electronic Components	250,000	250,000	7,812,500	5.44	224,244	(84,397)	(9,729)	

Note 1: The company mainly reinvests in Pan-International Electronics (Malaysia) Sdn indirectly through PIB BHD. and Pan-International Wire & Cable (Malaysia) Sdn. BHD. from the production of cable-attached connectors or electronic products and sales in Malaysia.
Note 2: The company mainly reinvests in NCIH International Holdings Limited indirectly through GHH, and obtains the equity of Ganchuang International Trade (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. indirectly. The company was canceled in February 2017.
Note 3: The company mainly reinvests in New Ocean Precision Component (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd. indirectly through BAE. Please refer to Table 8 for details on the disclosure of information about the investment in the mainland China.
Note 4: The company mainly reinvests in Dongguan Pan-International Precision Electronics Co., Ltd. indirectly through TUI. Please refer to Table 8 for details on the disclosure of information about the investment in the mainland China.
Note 5: The company mainly reinvests in Honghuasheng Precision Electronics (Yantai) Co., Ltd. indirectly through EHH. Please refer to Table 8 for details on the disclosure of information about the investment in the mainland China.
Note 6: The relevant figures in this table are in NTD. Where foreign currencies are involved, they will be converted into NTD at the exchange rate on the date of financial reporting.

Pan-International Industrial Corp. and Subsidiaries
Mainland China investment information - Basic information
For the period ended June 30, 2020

Table 8

Unit: NTD thousand
(unless otherwise noted)

Name of the investee in mainland China	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investments (Note 2)	Cumulative outward remittance of investment amount from Taiwan at the beginning of the period	Investment Flows		Cumulative outward remittance of the investment amount from Taiwan in the period end	Net income (loss) of the Investee for current period	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment gains and losses recognized in the current period (note 3)	Book value of the investment at the end of the period	Investment gains repatriated as of the end of the period	Remarks
					Outward	Inward							
Dongguan Pan-International Precision Electronics Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sale of wires, cables, connecting wires, connecting wire connectors and wire plugs.	$ 485,932	2	$ 370,375	$ -	$ -	$ 370,375	$ 23,236	100	$ 23,236	$ 670,473	$ -	note 6
Fuyu Property (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Engaging in the e-commerce business of industrial design, other specialized design services, car rental, retail of other commodities, sale of computer and peripheral equipment and software, retail of communication equipment, retail of audio-visual equipment, retail of spare parts and supplies for locomotives, and e-commerce of retail goods and equipment above.	8,237,140	2	807,418	-	-	807,418	5,522	16.87	-	1,632,104	-	
New Ocean Precision Component (Jiangxi) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and operation of various types of plugs and sockets and telecommunications.	284,448	2	-	-	-	-	(21,680)	100	(21,680)	640,468	-	
Honghuasheng Precision Electronics (Yantai) Co., Ltd.	Production and sale of hard single (double) side printed circuit boards, hard multi-layer printed circuit boards, flexible multi-layer printed circuit boards and other printed circuit boards	2,542,254	2	2,622,255	-	-	2,622,255	228,029	100	228,029	4,019,391	-	Note 4

Company name	The cumulative amount of outward remittance of investment from Taiwan to mainland China at the end of the period (notes 5 and 6)	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA	In compliance with the investment limit stipulated by the Investment Commission, MOEA for investment in mainland China. (note 7).
Pan-International Industrial Corp. Inc.	$ 4,201,267	$ 5,998,279	$ -

Note 1: The relevant figures in this table are in NTD. Where foreign currencies are involved, they will be converted into NTD at the exchange rate on the date of financial reporting.

Note 2: There are three investment modes:

1. Direct investment in mainland China.
2. Re-investment in mainland China through Pan Global Holding Co., Ltd. of a third region.
3. Other modes.

Note 3: Except for Dongguan Pan-International Precision Electronics Co., Ltd., the figures in the investment profit and loss column recognized in the period are recognized in the financial report which is reviewed by accountants.

Note 4: In the first quarter of 2012, the company acquired 100% of the equity of East Honest Holdings Limited through the subsidiary Pan Global Holding Co., Ltd. and indirectly acquired Honghuasheng Precision Electronics (Yantai) Co., Ltd.; the investment amount approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA was USD 107,217 thousand.

Note 5: The following are the investment withdrawal cases approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA as of June 30, 2020:

Date	Approval letter No.	Investor Company	Original investment amount remitted from Taiwan
September 5, 2003	0920028972	Dongguan Junwang Technology Co., Ltd.	USD 91 thousand
December 9, 2010	09900496780	Saibo Digital Technology (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	476 thousand
May 30, 2011	10000205680	Yunnan Saibo Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	190 thousand
May 30, 2011	10000205690	Chongqing Saibotel Digital Square Co., Ltd.	454 thousand
May 30, 2011	10000205700	Nanchong Saibo Digital Square Co., Ltd.	58 thousand
March 22, 2017	10600038030	UER Battery Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	1,100 thousand
May 9, 2017	10630024870	Ganchuang International Trade (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	8,650 thousand
			USD 11,019 thousand

Because these reinvestment companies suffer losses, the amount of investment originally remitted from Taiwan cannot offset the amount of investment in the mainland China.

Note 6: The company received the letter from the Investment Commission, MOEA referenced Jing-Shen-II No. 10000518690 in November 2011 for cancellation of the approved investment amount of US$500 thousand in Dongguan Pan-International Precision Electronics Co., Ltd. which had not yet been invested; on October 30, 2014, the company received the letter from the Investment Commission, MOEA referenced Jing-Shen-Er-Zi No. 10333110 for transfer of 42 companies including Qingdao Saiboter Digital Technology Square Co., Ltd. to Samoa Le Zhiwan Ranch Holding Investment Limited; in March 2017, the company received the letter from the Investment Commission, MOEA referenced Jing-Shen-Er-Zi No. 10600038030 for cancellation of the approved investment amount of US$5,200 thousand in UER Battery Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. which had not yet been invested.

Note 7: The Company received a letter from the Industrial Development Bureau, MOEA referenced Jing-Shou-Gong-Zi No. 10820432920 in December 2019 certifying the compliance with the operation scope of operation headquarters, and no investment limit is required from December 4, 2019 to December 3, 2022.

Pan-International Industrial Corp. and Subsidiaries
Information on major shareholders
June 30, 2020

Table 9

Name of major shareholders	Share	
	Number of shares held	Shares Ratio
Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	107,776,254	20.79%

Note 1: The information of major shareholders in this table is based on the information from the Central Depository on the last business day at the end of each quarter, covering shareholders holding more than 5% of the company's common and special shares that have completed scriptless registration (including treasury shares).
The share capital reported in the financial report and the actual number of shares that have completed the scriptless registration may be different due to differences in the basis of compilation and calculation.

Note 2: If the shareholder puts the shares into a trust, the aforementioned information will be disclosed by the trustors' individual account opened by the trustee. As for shareholders' insider declaration of the ownership percentage over 10% according to the Securities and Exchange Act, including the shares on hand and those being put in a trust but with the decision power over the usage of the trust assets, please refer to the insider declaration information on MOPS.

Note 3: The preparation principle of this table is to calculate the distribution of the balance of each credit transaction based on the shareholders' register on the book-close day of the extraordinary shareholders' meeting (short-sale securities are not purchased back).

Note 4: Shareholding ratio (%) = total number of shares held by the shareholder/total number of shares that have completed scriptless registration.

Note 5: The total number of shares (including treasury shares) that have completed scriptless registration is 518,346,282 shares = 518,346,282 (common shares) + 0 (special shares).