

King Slide[®]

King Slide Works Co., Ltd.

2020 Annual Report

Taiwan Stock Exchange Market Observation Post System:

<https://mops.twse.com.tw>

King Slide Annual Report is available at: <https://www.kingslide.com>

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This English version is a translation based on the original Chinese version. Where any discrepancy arises between the two versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Table of Contents

	<u>Pages</u>
One. Letter to Shareholders.....	1
 Two. Company Profile	
I. Date of incorporation	5
II. Company history	5
 Three. Corporate Governance Report	
I. Organization	9
II. Directors, supervisors, president, vice president, assistant vice president, and management team	15
(I) Board of directors and supervisors.....	15
(II) President, vice President, assistant vice president, and management team.....	20
III. Remuneration of directors, supervisors, president, and vice president in the most recent fiscal year	22
(I) Remuneration of directors, supervisors, president, and vice president in the most recent fiscal year.....	22
(II) Compare respectively the ratio of the total amount of the remuneration paid to each of the directors, supervisors, president, vice presidents, etc. of the Company and all entities covered in the consolidated financial statements in the past two fiscal years to after-tax net profit stated in the financial reports along with explanations of the policies, standards and portfolios for the payment of remuneration, the procedures for determining remuneration and its linkage to business performance and future risks.....	27
IV. Implementation of corporate governance.....	29
(I) Board of Directors	29
(II) The state of operations of the audit committee or the state of participation in board meetings by the supervisors	34
(III) Corporate Governance Implementation Status and any variance from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, and the reasons for any such variance	35

(IV) If the company has a compensation committee in place, the composition, responsibilities, and operation of the compensation committee shall be disclosed ...	44
(V) Corporate social responsibility implementation status and any variance from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, and the reasons for any such variance	47
(VI) Ethical corporate management implementation status and any variance from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, and the reasons for any such variance	55
(VII) How the Information of the Company's Corporate Governance Policy can be Obtained in Public	60
(VIII) Other information providing a better understanding of the company's corporate governance status	60
(IX) Implementation of the Company's internal control system.....	60
(X) Any legal penalty imposed on the Company or its internal staff, or any disciplinary penalty the Company has imposed on its internal staff for violation of the internal control system, where the result of such penalty could have a material effect on shareholder equity or securities prices, the penalty, main deficiencies, and improvements in the most recent fiscal year and the current fiscal year up to the publication date of this annual report	60
(XI) Major Resolutions of Annual Shareholders' Meeting and Board Meetings in the Most Recent Fiscal Year and the Current Fiscal Year up to the Publication Date of this Annual Report.....	60
(XII) Any recorded or written dissenting opinions of directors or supervisor related to important resolutions passed by the board of directors during the most recent fiscal year and up to the publication date of the annual report	62
(XIII) Any resignations or dismissals of the Company's chairman, president, accounting manager, financial manager, internal audit manager, and research and development manager during the most recent fiscal year and up to the publication date of the annual report	62
V. Information on CPA professional fee	63
VI. Replacement of CPA.....	64
VII. The Company's chairman, president, or any manager in charge of financial or accounting matters has held a position at the accounting firm of its CPA or at any affiliated enterprises of such accounting firm in the most recent fiscal year	65

	<u>Pages</u>
VIII. Any transfer of shares or change of pledged shares of the directors, supervisors, managers, or any shareholder with a shareholding more than 10% during the most recent fiscal year and up to the publication date of the annual report	65
IX. Top-10 shareholders who are a related party, spouse, or relative within the second degree of kinship of another	67
X. The total number of shares and total equity stake of any re-invested enterprises held by the Company, its directors, supervisors, managers, and any entities controlled either directly or indirectly by the Company	69

Four. Capital

I. Capital and shares	
(I) Sources of capital	70
(II) Shareholder structure	72
(III) Distribution of share ownership	72
(IV) List of major shareholders	73
(V) Per share information, including market price, net worth, earnings, and dividends, and the related information in the past two years	74
(VI) Dividend policy and implementation	75
(VII) Effect of any stock dividend distribution proposed or adopted upon business performance and EPS at the most recent shareholders' meeting	76
(VIII) Compensation of employees, directors, and supervisors	76
(IX) Share repurchases	77
II. Corporate bonds issuance	77
III. Preferred shares issuance	77
IV. Issuance of global depository receipts	77
V. Issuance of employee stock options	77
VI. Issuance of new shares in connection with mergers or acquisitions	77
VII. Implementation of capital allocation plans	77

Five. Business Overview

I. Business scope	78
II. Market analysis and production & marketing	86
III. Human resource	98
IV. Disbursements for environmental protection	98
V. Labor relations	100
VI. Important contracts	102

Six. Financial overview

I. Five-year financial summary	103
II. Five-year financial analysis	108
III. Supervisors' or audit committee's report for the most recent year's financial statement ...	112
IV. Financial statement for the most recent fiscal year.....	112
V. Certified financial statement for the most recent fiscal year.....	112
VI. Financial difficulties experienced by the Company and its subsidiaries during the most recent fiscal year and the current fiscal year up to the publication date of the annual report and impacts to the financials	112

Seven. Review of financial conditions, operating results, and risk management

I. Analysis of financial status.....	113
II. Analysis of financial performance	114
III. Analysis of cash flow	114
IV. Major capital expenditure in the last year and its impacts to financials and business.....	115
V. Investment policy in the last year, main causes for profits or losses, improvement plans and investment plans for the coming year.....	115
VI. Risk analysis	116
VII. Other important matters	119

Eight: Other Special Notes

I. Subsidiary companies.....	120
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II. Private placement of securities during the most recent fiscal year and the current fiscal year up to the publication date of the annual report. Use of the capital raised through the private placement of securities, the implementation progress of the plan, and the realization of the benefits of the plan.....	122
III. Shares in the Company Held or Disposed of by Subsidiaries during the most recent fiscal year and the current fiscal year up to the publication date of the annual report	123
IV. Other important supplementary information	123
V. Events occurred during the most recent fiscal year and the current fiscal year up to the publication date of the annual report, which significantly affect shareholders' equity or price of shares pursuant to Paragraph 3.2 of Article 36 of the Securities and Exchange Act.....	123

One. Letter to Shareholders

Dear shareholders,

The consolidated revenue and net operating profit in 2020 decreased by 1.38% and 2.66% from 2019, respectively. Due to currency appreciation, the Company incurred a foreign exchange loss of NT\$516,012 thousand in the current year compared with that of NT\$198,978 thousand in 2019, contributing NT\$317,034 thousand to the difference in profit before tax. The Company was not able to reflect the costs from currency appreciation and rising steel price to our customers promptly, resulting in a decrease in gross profit amounting to NT\$102,145 thousand. Operating expense decreased by NT\$48,603 thousand as COVID-19 results in fewer business trips for exhibitions; interest income decreased by NT\$97,661 thousand due to a drop in interest rate. The aforementioned factors led to a 25.26% decrease in net income, with after-tax EPS NT\$12.22. To conclude the performance in 2020, the Company would still see positive growth in operating income if the effect from the sharp appreciation of NT Dollar was excluded. The construction of a new plant featuring intelligent production lines has started in 2020, and is expected to be completed by the first quarter of 2022, operations shall begin in the second quarter of 2022. We believe this will help us improve business performance further for our shareholders in the near future. We are hereby reporting 2020 business result and 2021 outlook.

I. 2020 business result:

1. Business plan implementation results:

Unit: NT\$ Thousand

Item	2020	2019	Increase or decrease in amount	Change in ratio (%)
Operating revenue	4,801,405	4,868,807	(67,402)	(1.38%)
Profit from operations	1,961,609	2,015,151	(53,542)	(2.66%)
Net profit	1,164,589	1,558,250	(393,661)	(25.26%)

2. Implementation of budget:

The 2020 financial forecast was not disclosed, so there is no budget achievement.

3. Financial revenue and expense and profitability analysis:

Item		2020	2019
Financial structure (%)	Ratio of liabilities to assets	16.85	15.67
	Ratio of long term funding to property, plants, and equipment	635.66	836.39

Item		2020	2019
Solvency (%)	Current ratio	799.32	825.27
	Quick ratio	762.98	786.54
	Times interest earned ratio	136.66	179.17
Profitability (%)	Ratio of return on total assets	8.99	13.10
	Ratio of return on shareholders' equity	10.66	14.98
	Ratio of profit before income tax to paid-in capital	161.82	212.45
	Profit ratio	24.25	32.00
	Earnings per share (NT\$)	12.22	16.35

4. Research development status:

The company's R&D expenditure in 2020 was NT\$208.825 million; main development status is as follows:

- (1) In response to the planning of the new generation, R&D continues to develop new slide rail kit products to be applied in standard and open rack cabinets, or other special cabinets. R&D studies all aspects of the product and considers all users in each stage, from early design to the end-users, then consolidates and evaluates product functionality, convenience, and safety. The goal is to create more diversified and efficient products under the restriction of limited spaces, this applies to slide rail kits, cable management and other products. This is also the direction for future product development in order to develop products that match the market needs.
- (2) Regarding the channel market, high-end slide rails and hinges, since series of products have already been developed, the Company is currently gathering more application insights for the existing standard products in order to build a more comprehensive product line to meet the demands of the new modern styles. Meanwhile, we actively use the insights collected to develop products with functional features that appeal to users. This will also enhance the Company's competitiveness and value in the markets for high-end kitchen, office cabinets and toolbox. In response to higher production needs, we actively develop and introduce more advanced automated production equipment to achieve smart production, thereby enabling the Company to create a low-cost and high-efficiency production conditions for all of its products.

II. 2020 business plan

(I) Business policy

In line with the long-term business policy of continuous recruitment and training of management, marketing, and R&D talents, the Company is committed to strengthening the management team and talents to become the Company's most important assets. Other important principles are as follows:

1. The complete R&D and industrial layout of the Rail Kit product line developed in line with cloud computing requirements.
2. The complete R&D and industrial layout of the kitchen Rail Kit product line for household consumption needs.
3. The complete R&D and industrial layout of the consumer product line for personal consumption needs.
4. The introduction of intelligent production technology to improve business management performance.
5. The establishment of global flexible production bases to meet the needs of customers in different markets.

(II) Sales forecast and the basis

Based on the past volume, current orders, market demands, etc., the Company's sales forecast for 2021 is as follows:

Product	Unit	Shipment forecast
Rail Kits	thousand sets	15,822
Slides	thousand sets	1,177
Hinge	thousand units	8,976

(III) Important production and sales policies

1. Production policy

We are aiming to rationalize the production procedures with intellectual production management system by phasing in lean manufacturing, cutting down production and warehousing costs. Low added value products will be outsourced as a whole or outsourced for processing to increase the Company's product value.

2. Sales policy

- (1) We will continue to win orders from international and domestic sellers of computer servers, networking and communication equipment, as well as cloud data service providers, adopting a new-product-driven sales approach to gain market share.
- (2) We will leverage the current brand recognition to promote both our mature lines to

international server cabinet suppliers, and the newly developed high-end kitchen lines to the international sellers of system furniture and channel partners. The goal is to build a global sales network and establish King Slide's brand globally.

- (3) We will establish global distribution channels with local outlets to offer total solutions to customers through our complete product lines.

III. Future development strategies

- (I) Our short to mid-term strategy is to increase the market share of our rail kits in the computer server market and cloud data centers, and further promote the use of King Slide's rail kit in the peripheral products of these fields.
- (II) In the long term, we aim to develop functional products that brings a more convenient life and are applicable to a wide variety of industries, in order to increase market share and build customer loyalty.
- (III) We will set up global warehouses and sales bases gradually and establish global flexible production bases to shorten the delivery period and win orders from the market of consumer products.

IV. Impacts of external competition, the legal environment, and the overall business environment

Our ultimate goal is to maximize shareholders' interests. The industry we are engaged in is still at the growing stage, we will make necessary adjustments along with any changes in the industry environment and regulations in the future. Since incorporation, we have actively pursued innovation and business transformation to strengthen our competitiveness, and held a more cautious and conservative attitude in response to the changing environment. In addition to strictly implementing cost-saving and expense cutting strategy, we have invested more funds and resources to expand our markets in different industries in order to strengthen the popularity of the "King Slide" brand in the world. Also, we are actively broadening our global distribution network in order to have better business performance in the future.

Lastly, we would like to show our appreciation to our shareholders for their long-term supports with the highest gratitude. Thank you!

Best Wishes, Chairman: Lin Tsung-Chi

President: Lin Shu-Chen

Two. Company Profile

I. Date of incorporation: September 22, 1986

II. Company history:

- 1986 Company registration approved by The Ministry of Economic Affairs.
Total paid-in capital was NT\$ 10 million.
Acquired factory land of 8,986 m² and building approval.
- 1987 Capital increased by cash of NT\$ 30 million. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$ 40 million.
- 1988 Factory floor area expanded to 15,281 m² with building approval. Mass production of slides began.
- 1992 Factory floor area expanded to 23,094 m². Completed building of the 2nd phase plant and factory.
- 1994 Factory floor area expanded to 25,165 m²
Capital increased by cash of NT\$ 55 million. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$ 95 million.
Acquired two premises of 360.41 m² in Taichung for establishing the local office.
- 1995 Obtained ISO9001 certificate.
Acquired premises of 388.69 m² in Taipei for establishing the local office.
- 1996 Completed building of the 3rd phase automated warehousing facilities and added automated production lines for hinges.
- 1998 Converted NT\$ 63 million from additional paid-in capital to new shares. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$ 158 million.
- 1999 Invested building of the 4th phase plant and factory and added automated production lines for ball bearing slides.
Obtained ISO14001 certificate.
Converted NT\$ 30 million from retained earnings to new shares. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$ 188 million.
Several patents were awarded for NB hinge development initiated for business transformation.
- 2000 The Number of board directors increased to five from three, with the addition of Lin Tsung-Chi from Hai Hu Investment Inc., Lin Tsung-Lung from Long Shen Investment Inc. and Lin Xin-Hong and Lin Chen Jin-Feng from Hong-Yi Investment Inc. to strengthen the business

management.

Completed the supplemental public issuance through the approval letter Tai Cai Zheng (I)# 60236 from Securities and Futures Institute in 2000. Converted NT\$ 56.4 million from retained earnings to new shares with additional capital increased by cash of NT\$ 135.6 million. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$ 380 million.

Several patents were awarded for server Rail kits and associated components during our transformation to 3C industry.

2001 Received trial orders of servers from Compaq. Bulk orders received subsequently.

2002 A new supervisor, Ms. Lin Jhang A-Jhu joined the board operation. Received certificate and passed testing from various major international server sellers and makers.

2003 Converted NT\$ 6.84 million from retained earnings and NT\$ 0.76 million from employee bonus to new shares. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$ 387.6 million.

Supervisor Ms. Hsu Jing-Chi was replaced by Ms. Lin Shu-Juan.

Successfully developed the rail kit for 1U-7U rack server and its related components.

Start mass production for multiple major international server suppliers.

Invested building of the 5th phase plant and factory for expanding production capacity for Rail kits.

2004 Introduced independent directors and supervisors, and changed company name to King Slide Works Co., Ltd.

Introduced external corporate shareholders, and filed our stock for TPEX trading.

2005 Supervisor Ms. Lin Shu-Juan was replaced by Mr. Wu Ming-Zhen and Mr. Xie Jin-Zhong, representatives of Yin Li Investment Inc.

Started TPEX listing.

Converted NT\$ 155.04 million from retained earnings and NT\$ 11.64 million from employee bonus to new shares. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$ 554.28 million.

2006 Received certificate from server supplier DELL.

Converted NT\$ 110,856,000 from retained earnings and NT\$ 6,064,000 from employee bonus to new shares. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$

671,200,000.

Representative from Hong-Yi Investment Inc. changed to Mr. Wang Chun-Zhi.

Established the U.S. subsidiary, King Slide USA, Inc.

Established a subsidiary, King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.

2007 Issued the first domestic unsecured convertible bonds of NT\$ 980 million.

Start mass production for DELL.

Converted NT\$ 67.12 million from retained earnings and NT\$ 5 million from employee bonus to new shares. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$ 743.32 million.

New shares issued for bond conversion of NT\$ 442,470. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$ 743,762,470.

2008 Established a subsidiary, King Slide (Samoa) Co., Ltd.

Established a second-tier subsidiary, King Slide (Hong Kong) Co., Limited.

Representative from Hong-Yi Investment Inc. changed to Mr. Chiu Yen-Chih.

Started TAIEX listing

Established a third-tier subsidiary, King Slide Technology (China) Co.,Ltd.

Converted NT\$ 37,188,120 from retained earnings and NT\$ 4,090,000 from employee bonus to new shares. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$ 785,040,590.

2009 Obtained OHSAS 18001 certificate.

Converted NT\$ 78,504,060 from retained earnings and NT\$ 6,678,080 from employee bonus to new shares. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$ 870,222,730.

Received “Branding Taiwan” from The Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Issued the 2nd domestic unsecured convertible bonds of NT\$ 500 million.

New shares issued for bond conversion of NT\$ 1,163,150. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$ 871,385,880.

2010 New shares issued for bond conversion of NT\$ 2,483,900. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$ 873,869,780.

Converted NT\$ 43,866,750 from retained earnings and NT\$ 3,465,300

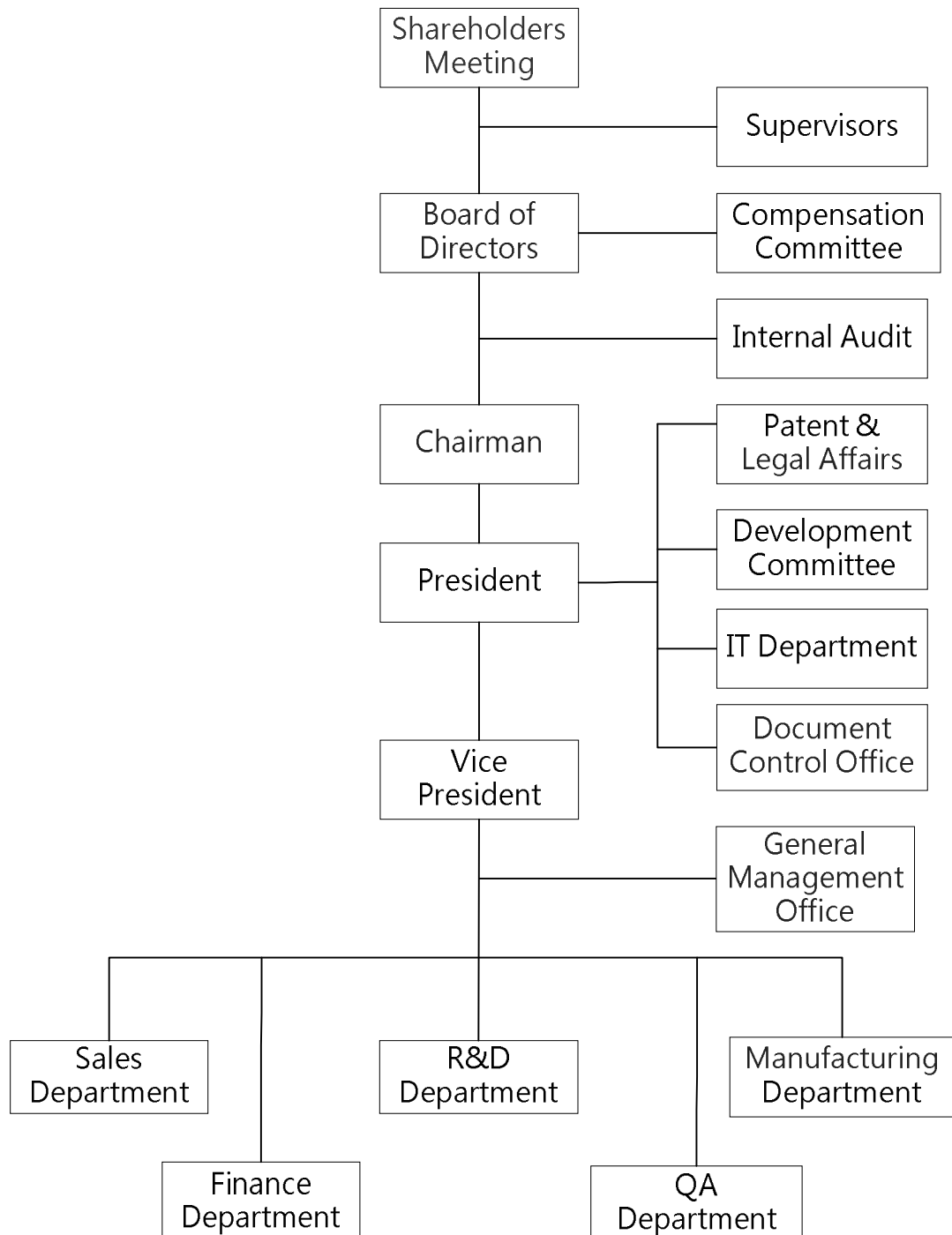
- from bond conversion to new shares. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$ 921,201,830.
- Received Kitchen Gold Award in 2010 The Kitchen & Bath Industry Show (KBIS), North America's largest trade show dedicated to all aspects of kitchen and bath design.
- Received Challengers Award in 2010 International Woodworking Fair (IWF).
- 2011 Established compensation committee.
Received the 19th Taiwan Excellence Award (1A88).
- 2012 New shares issued for bond conversion of NT\$ 2,017,440. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$ 923,219,270.
- 2013 Received the 21st Taiwan Excellence Award (AE89).
New shares issued for bond conversion of NT\$ 23,357,630. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$ 946,576,900.
King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. was granted Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) status.
- 2014 New shares issued for bond conversion of NT\$ 6,393,820. Total paid-in capital reached NT\$ 952,970,720.
- 2015 Named Forbes Asia's 200 Best Under A Billion 2015.
- 2016 Received the 24st Taiwan Excellence Award (3M51A).
- 2019 Received 2019 Taiwan Excellence Award (Adjustable Concealed Soft-Close Hinges).
Received 2019 Taiwan Excellence Silver Award (SIMLEAD Metal Drawer System).
Obtained IECQ QC080000 certificate.
King Slide Technology (China) Co.,Ltd established a subsidiary, King Slide Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.
- 2020 Received 2020 Taiwan Excellence Award (ULead Silent Soft-closing Undermount Slides) 1J Series.
Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) status was granted.
Migrated from OHSAS 18001 to ISO45001.
- 2021 Received 2021 Taiwan Excellence Award (SIMLEAD Wood Drawer System).

Three. Corporate Governance Report

I. Organization

(I) Organization

March 31 ,2021



(II) Divisional function

(1) Compensation Committee
Formulate and review the policy, system, standard and structure of performance evaluation and compensation for directors, supervisors, and managers, as well as evaluate their overall remuneration on a regular basis.
(2) Internal Audit
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Implement internal audit work on the company and any of its subsidiaries.2. Examine and evaluate the implementations of internal control in the parent and subsidiary companies.3. Supervise and review the self-assessment procedures in the parent and subsidiary companies.
(3) General Manager Office (Patent & Legal Affairs, Development Committee, IT Department, and Document Control Office)
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Business planning and initiation, including existing operation, transformation plan and future operation strategies, and implementation supervision.2. Goal setting, policy planning and implementation supervision.3. Review the annual operation plan and budget preparation of each department and monitor the execution.4. Review of the management systems, ISO system, and the Nine Cycle system, and implementation supervision.5. Special project planning and execution.6. Information management system and its annual plan setting, initiation and implementation.7. Safety management system and its annual plan setting, initiation and implementation.8. Global strategies integration9. Business investment planning and execution.10. Feasibility assessing and planning of diversifying operation11. Business document application, review, filing, publication and management.12. Promote related ISO system and obtain the related certificate as well as followed-up maintenance.13. Lead and coordinate operations in individual department or among departments to achieve the Company goal.14. Set, revise and implement the rules regarding the operation under the management information system environment.15. Formulate, revise, train and execute ISO system and the president's office procedure book.16. Human resource planning for the president's office and all other departments.17. Performance evaluation for the president's office and all other departments.18. Formulate the annual operation plan and budget planning, execute accordingly by each month. Analyze and make corrective actions when necessary.19. Complete items resolved by the Board Meeting.20. Special and investment projects evaluation and review.21. Patent application.22. Global staffing planning23. Make suggestions on the related policies proposed by the members in the employee safety and health committee, and review and coordinate the relevant policies.
(4) General Management Office
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Formulate, revise, train, and execute organization discipline, personnel system, work rules, and employment contract.2. Perform administrative work, including employee recruiting, appraising, promoting,

<p>resigning, rewarding, etc.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Employee's salary, benefit, reward, punishment, and discipline system formulating, revising, training, and executing. Employee training program planning and execution Administrative work planning, amending, training, and execution. Equipment, raw materials, repairing service procurements. Formulate, revise, train and execute payroll and personnel cycle, procurement and payment cycle and PP&E cycle. Human resource planning inside the general management office. Performance evaluation inside the department Formulate the annual operation plan and budget preparation, execute accordingly by each month. Analyze and make corrective actions when necessary Make suggestions on the related policies proposed by the members in the employee safety and health committee, and review and coordinate the relevant policies. Achieve the business targets guided by the strategies and guidelines set by the Company. Complete ad hoc projects from upper managers.
<p>(5) Sales Department</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing and selling strategy planning and execution. Market research planning and execution. Selling channel planning and expansion. Collect the information of the market potential products and analyze the feasibility of development of such products Pricing strategy planning and execution Aftermarket service planning and execution Customer complaint collection, feedback sending and replying, and coordinating with the QA department. Planning and executing selling and marketing strategies on the different stages of each products. Trade show trip planning and implementation. Achieve the business targets guided by the strategies and guidelines set by the Company. Internal departmental coordination, collaboration and communication. Formulate and revise procedure books and measures for ISO systems that are related to the Sales Department and hold related training programs to facilitate actual execution. Formulate, revise, train and execute sales and collection cycle. Human resource planning inside the department. Performance evaluation inside the department. Formulate the annual operation plan and budget planning, execute accordingly by each month. Analyze and make corrective actions when necessary. Complete ad hoc projects from upper managers.
<p>(6) Finance Department</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Financing planning Capital management Credit checking and management Formulating, revising, training and executing accounting policies Formulating, revising, training, and executing the budget planning policies, and assisting other departments with budget preparation. Formulating and controlling operating costs

7. Preparing and analyzing financial statements monthly.
8. Responsible for budget compiling and budgetary control, and comparing and analyzing actual spending with budget plan from each department monthly. The analysis will be further used for decision making.
9. Publishing and filing for financial information and tax reports.
10. Correcting any abnormality found from accounting data or audit unit, and reporting to the upper management when necessary.
11. Achieving business targets guided by the strategies and guidelines set by the Company.
12. Internal departmental coordination, collaboration and communication.
13. Formulating and revising procedure books and measures for ISO systems that are related to the Finance Department and holding related training programs to facilitate actual execution.
14. Formulating, revising, training and executing sales and collection cycle, procurement and payment cycle, financing cycle and PP&E cycle .
15. Human resource planning inside the department
16. Performance evaluation inside the department
17. Formulate the annual operation plan and budget planning, execute accordingly by each month. Analyze and make corrective actions when necessary
18. Complete ad hoc projects from upper managers.

(7) Research & Development Department

1. Formulating and executing development plans on new materials, technologies and products.
2. Improving existing products' quality, functionality and cost structure.
3. Competing product studies.
4. Formulating and executing development plans on new molds and jigs.
5. Formulating and executing development plans on new facilities and tools.
6. Formulating and operating product value analysis and value engineering.
7. Compiling and analyzing information of new material, products, molds and jigs, and automated equipments.
8. Formulating, executing and following up major design changes on products, molds and jigs, and production facilities.
9. Compiling, numbering, filing, issuing, and managing technical data, associated drawings, and design specification.
10. Reviewing production technology and capability of the contractors and vendors of product parts and mold/component processing
11. Advising quality control and manufacturing technology
12. Advising and assisting facility assembling, quality issues, trial run and maintenance .
13. Technology support and training for overseas investees.
14. Achieving business targets guided by the strategies and guidelines set by the Company.
15. Internal departmental coordination, collaboration and communication.
16. Formulating and revising procedure books and measures for ISO systems that are related to the R&D Department and holding related training programs to facilitate actual execution.
17. Formulating, revising, training and executing R&D cycle
18. Human resource planning inside the department.
19. Performance evaluation inside the department.
20. Formulate the annual operation plan and budget planning, execute accordingly by each month. Analyze and make corrective actions when necessary
21. Complete ad hoc projects from upper managers.

(8) Quality Assurance Department

1. Incoming quality control, data recording and analyzing, and improvement assurance.
2. Recording and analyzing defect rate and monitoring the improvement progress held by the Manufacturing Department.
3. Defect product examination and correction.
4. Cost of quality management, including cost analyzing, countermeasures formulating and precautions executing .
5. Formulating, training, executing, reviewing, and following up of the quality controlling procedures and standards for the R&D or client requirement.
6. Formulating the production capacity analysis.
7. Evaluating, assisting and managing the production capacity and quality of contractors.
8. Promoting, training, reviewing and monitoring TQC and quality control circle.
9. Quality abnormality handling and shipment quality assurance
10. Customer complaint handling, cause analyzing, the prevention strategy setting, feedback to the Customer Service Division assuring and case filing tracking.
11. Formulate and analyze the standards of the product and R&D reliability testing. Perform and examine NG and GO numerical analysis and give feedback to relevant working units, and be responsible for test records filing.
12. Plan and formulate the prevention policies of the cost of quality.
13. Set quality goal for the Company
14. Formulate, train and monitor quality checking plans for all staff with audit result tracking.
15. The comparison analysis of the function, life, and quality of the peer products with feedback to the R&D and Sales department, and being responsible for test records filing.
16. Incoming material inspection executing and the quality counseling for the subcontractors.
17. Formulate, train, execute, and follow up the plan of enhancing product quality to decrease defect rate, customer returns and complaints, and inspection cost
18. Equipment and tools management and operation training with audit result tracking.
19. Achieve business targets guided by the strategies and guidelines set by the Company.
20. Internal departmental coordination, collaboration and communication.
21. Formulate and revise procedure books and measures for ISO systems that are related to the Quality Assurance Department and hold related training programs to facilitate actual execution.
22. Making suggestions on the related policies proposed by the members in the employee safety and health committee, and review and coordinate the relevant policies.
23. Human resource planning inside the department.
24. Performance evaluation inside the department.
25. Formulate the annual operation plan and budget planning, execute accordingly by each month. Analyze and make corrective actions when necessary
26. Complete ad hoc projects from upper managers.

(9) Manufacturing Department

1. Formulate and execute production management system
2. Formulate, execute and monitor the production schedules
3. Analyze the load of internal Production capacity and make reasonable adjustment of outsourcing to balance the capacity.
4. Material requirementsanalyzing
5. Material and finished goods warehousing and shipping
6. Formulate efficient production method to meet the demands of quality, cost, quantity, and shipping date.
7. Voluntarily review deficiencies found during production, brainstorm corrective

- methods, and implement accordingly.
8. Whole factory and whole production line planning and improvement
 9. Production system process planning and execution
 10. TPM planning, promoting, supervision and execution.
 11. 5S Initiatives planning, promoting, supervision and execution.
 12. Safeguarding and filling in the production records and statistics reports.
 13. Plan and promote major construction projects related to manufacturing.
 14. Production floor planning and facility arranging to achieve production plan efficiently.
 15. Formulate, execute and manage the maintenance schedules of production equipment, molds and jigs.
 16. Achieve annual quality plans and goals
 17. Execute the inspection control during the production from work-in-process to finished goods, analyze the monthly reports, and follow up and confirm any improvement.
 18. Promote work safety and event prevention.
 19. Achieve business targets guided by the strategies and guidelines set by the Company.
 20. Internal departmental coordination, collaboration and communication.
 21. Formulate and revise procedure books and measures for ISO systems that are related to the Production Department and hold related training programs to facilitate actual execution.
 22. Make suggestions on the related policies proposed by the members in the employee safety and health committee, review and coordinate the relevant policies.
 23. Formulate, revise, train and execute production cycle and the related measures.
 24. Human resource planning inside the department.
 25. Performance evaluation inside the department.
 26. Formulate the annual operation plan and budget planning, execute accordingly by each month. Analyze and make corrective actions when necessary
 27. Execute and oversee the environmental protection policy to meet the associated regulations and laws.
 28. Complete ad hoc projects from upper managers.

II. Directors, Supervisors, President, Vice President, Assistant Vice President, and Management Team

(I) Board of directors and supervisors

1. Board members information

As of 05/01/2021; Unit: One share

Title	Nationality or Place of registration	Name	Gender	Date Elected	Term	Date First Elected	Shareholding When Elected		Current Shareholding		Spouse & Minor Shareholding		Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement		Selected Education and Experience	Selected Current Positions at the Company and Other Companies	Other Executives, Directors or Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship			Remark
							shares	%	shares	%	shares	%	shares	%			Title	Name	Relationship	
Chairman	Republic of China	Lin Tsung-Chi	Male	06/26/2018	3 years	09/22/1986	8,260,121	8.67%	8,260,121	8.67%	1,961,551	2.06%	—	—	Dahu Elementary School Chairman of Hu Lin Enterprise Co., Ltd. President of King Slide Works Co., Ltd. Chairman of King Slide Works Co., Ltd.	Chairman of King Slide USA, Inc. Chairman of King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Director President Director and Executive Vice President Supervisor	Lin Tsung-Lung Lin Shu-Chen Wang Chun-Chiang Lin Jhang A-Jhu	Father and son Father and daughter In-laws In-laws	Note
Director	Republic of China	Long Shen Investment Inc. Representative: Lin Tsung-Lung	Male	06/26/2018	3 years	06/15/2000	6,232,767	6.54%	6,232,767	6.54%	—	—	—	—	Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, Southern Taiwan University of Science and Technology Factory Manager of Hu Lin Enterprise Co., Ltd. Vice president of King Slide Works Co., Ltd. Chairman of Long Shen Investment Inc.	—	Chairman President Director and Executive Vice President	Lin Tsung-Chi Lin Shu-Chen Wang Chun-Chiang	Father and son Siblings In-laws	None
Director	Republic of China	Wang Chun-Chiang	Male	06/26/2018	3 years	06/27/2012	982,000	1.03%	1,112,000	1.17%	1,755,100	1.84%	—	—	Department of Accounting, National Chung Hsing University Clerk in Bank of Taiwan Reporter in Commercial Times Manager in Quality Assurance Department of King Slide Works Co., Ltd. Special Assistant to the Chairman of King Slide Works Co., Ltd. Sales Manager of King Slide Works Co., Ltd.	Executive Vice President of King Slide Works Co., Ltd. Vice President of King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. President of King Slide USA, Inc. Executive Director and Manager of King Slide Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Chairman Director President	Lin Tsung-Chi Lin Tsung-Lung Lin Shu-Chen	In-laws In-laws Spouse	None

Title	Nationality or Place of registration	Name	Gender	Date Elected	Term	Date First Elected	Shareholding When Elected		Current Shareholding		Spouse & Minor Shareholding		Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement		Selected Education and Experience	Selected Current Positions at the Company and Other Companies	Other Executives, Directors or Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship			Remark
							shares	%	shares	%	shares	%	shares	%			Title	Name	Relationship	
Director	Republic of China	Chiu Yen-Chih	Male	06/26/2018	3 years	03/12/2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Master of Industrial Design, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology, First Campus Manager in Tool Department of Hung Chih Limited Co. Sales Manager of Seco Tools (S.E.A.) Pte Ltd.	General Manager of Ri Hsiung Precision Tech	—	—	—	None
Independent Director	Republic of China	Lee Wen-Chang	Male	06/26/2018	3 years	06/25/2009	6,722	0.01%	6,722	0.01%	6,722	0.01%	—	—	School of Accounting, Tamsui University Continuing Education Program for Enterprise Manager, National Sun Yat-sen University Manager in the Accounting Department of Chen Chi Electro-Chemical Co., Ltd. Assistant Manager in Administrative Department, Manager in Planning Department and Chairman	Director of Chen Chi Electro-Chemical Co., Ltd Director of Tien Kuang Enterprise Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	None
Independent Director	Republic of China	Hsu Fang-Yih	Male	06/26/2018	3 years	06/25/2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Department of Accounting, National Chung Hsing University EMBA Program, National Sun Yat-sen University Associate in Taiwan Cooperative Bank Assistant Manager in Deloitte & Touche Limited CPA	Manager in Accounting Department of University Independent Director and the member of the Audit Committee of Sheng Yu Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	None
Independent Director	Republic of China	Cai Wen-Zhi	Male	06/26/2018	3 years	06/26/2018	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Department of Industrial Engineering, Tunghai University Manager in Quality Assurance Department of King Slide Works Co., Ltd. Senior Manager in Business Management Department of Adlink Technology Inc.	Quality Assurance Manager of DYNAHZ Technologies Corporation.	—	—	—	None
Supervisor	Republic of China	Yin Li Investment Inc. Representative: Lin, Jhang A-Jhu	Female	06/26/2018	3 years	03/16/2005	1,024,684	1.08%	1,023,684	1.07%	—	—	—	—	Lin Yuan Senior High School Officer in Manufacturing Department of King Slide Works Co., Ltd.	Chairman of Yin Li Investment Inc.	Chairman	Lin Tsung-Chi	In-laws	None

Title	Nationality or Place of registration	Name	Gender	Date Elected	Term	Date First Elected	Shareholding When Elected		Current Shareholding		Spouse & Minor Shareholding		Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement		Selected Education and Experience	Selected Current Positions at the Company and Other Companies	Other Executives, Directors or Supervisors who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship			Remark
							shares	%	shares	%	shares	%	shares	%			Title	Name	Relationship	
Supervisor	Republic of China	Wu Min-Zhen	Male	06/26/2018	3 years	03/16/2005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Electronics Section, Jingwen High School The 33rd Republic of China Military Academy Manager in General Affair Department of Lu Chu Shin Yee Works Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	None

Note: Although the Chairman and President of the Company are first-degree relatives, the Chairman is the founder of the Company, while the President started working at the Company from entry-level employee. The President is familiar with the Company's rules and daily operations, and has always been strictly abiding by and followed relevant corporate governance regulations. In order to strengthen the independence of the Board, the Company also plans to increase the number of Independent Director seats to enhance the functions of the Board and strengthen the supervision function at the re-election of Directors in 2021 General Shareholders' Meeting. At present, the Company has the following specific measures:

- (1) The current three Independent Directors have expertise in the fields of finance, accounting and quality assurance, and can effectively perform their functions.
- (2) All Directors are arranged to participate in external training to improve the effectiveness of the Board's operations.
- (3) Independent Directors can fully discuss and make recommendations for the Board to implement corporate governance.
- (4) More than half of the Board members do not concurrently act as the employees or managers of the Company.

2 Majority shareholders of institutional shareholder

Institutional shareholder's name	Majority shareholders
Long Shen Investment Inc.	Chuan Hai Investment Inc.: 100%
Yin Li Investment Inc.	Lin, Jhang A-Jhu: 16.21% ; Feng, Li-Ying 15.09% ; Lin, Chieh-An: 14.31% ; Lin, Kuo-Chun: 9.28% ; Lin, Tzu-Wei: 5.73%

3. Majority shareholders of institutional shareholder's majority shareholder as a juridical person

Shareholder's name	Majority shareholders
Chuan Hai Investment Inc	Lin Tsung-Chi: 47.64% ; Lin Tsung-Lung: 16.33%; Hsu Ching-Chih: 12.06% ; Lin Chen Jin-Feng: 8.3% ; Lin Shu-Hui: 5.65% ; Lin Shu-Chen: 5.31%

4. Professional qualifications and independence analysis of directors and supervisors

Name	Criteria	At least Five Years Work Experience and the Following Professional Qualifications			Independence Criteria(Note 1)												The Number of Other Publicly Traded Companies In Which the Individual is Concurrently Serving as an Independent Director
		A Lecturer or Any Higher Position in a Department of Commerce, Law, Finance, Accounting, or other Company Business Related Fields in a Public or Private college or University	A Judge, Public Prosecutor, Attorney, Certified Public Accountant, or Other Professional or Technical Specialists Who Has Passed a National Examination and Been Awarded a Certificate in a Profession Necessary for the Business of the Company	Have Work Experience in the Area of Commerce, Law, Finance, or Accounting, or Otherwise Necessary for the Business of the Company	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Lin Tsung-Chi			✓							✓			✓		✓	✓	0
Long Shen Investment Inc. Representative: Lin Tsung- Lung			✓		✓					✓	✓		✓		✓		0
Wang Chun-Chiang			✓		✓					✓			✓		✓	✓	0
Chiu Yen-Chih			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
Lee Wen-Chang			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
Hsu Fang-Yih		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
Cai Wen-Zhi			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
Yin Li Investment Inc. Representative: Lin, Jhang A-Jhu			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		0
Wu Min-Zhen			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0

Note 1: Directors or supervisors, during the two years before being elected or during the term of office, meet any of the following situations, please tick the appropriate corresponding boxes: ” ✓ ”

- (1) Not an employee of the company or any of its affiliates;
- (2) Not a director or supervisor of the company or any of its affiliates. (This does not apply to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the Company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent.).
- (3) Not a natural-person shareholder who holds shares, together with those held by the person's spouse, minor children, or held by the person under others' names in an aggregate of 1% or more of the total number of issued shares of the Company or ranking in the top ten in holdings;
- (4) Not a spouse, relative within the second degree of kinship, or lineal relative within the third degree of kinship, of a managerial officer under (1) or any of the persons in (2) and (3);
- (5) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a corporate shareholder that directly holds 5% or more of the total number of issued shares of the Company, or that ranks among the top five in shareholdings, or that designates its representative to serve as a director or supervisor of the Company under Article 27, paragraph 1 or 2 of the Company Act. (This does not apply to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the Company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent.);
- (6) Not the same person of a director, supervisor, or employee of any other company controls the majority of the company's director seats or voting shares and those of any other company. (This does not

apply to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the Company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent.)

- (7) Not the same person or spouses of a director (or governor), supervisor, or employee serves as the chairman, president, or employee holding an equivalent position of any other company or institution serves in any of those positions in the Company. (This does not apply to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent.)
- (8) Not a director, supervisor, manager, or shareholder holding 5% or more of the total number of issued shares of a specified company or institution that has a financial or business relationship with the Company. (This does not apply to the specified company or institution that holds 20% or more and no more than 50% of the total number of issued shares of the Company, or to the person who serves as an independent director appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent.);
- (9) Not a professional individual who, or an owner, partner, director, supervisor, or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or institution that, provides auditing services to the Company or any affiliate of the Company, or that provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting or related services to the Company or any affiliate of the Company for which the provider in the past 2 years has received cumulative compensation exceeding NT\$500,000, or a spouse thereof. This restriction does not apply to any member of the remuneration committee, public tender offer review committee or mergers and acquisition special committee, who exercises powers pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act, Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act, or related laws or regulations.
- (10) Not having a marital relationship, or a relative within the second degree of kinship to any other director of the company;
- (11) Not violated any regulation in Article 30 of the Company Act;
- (12) Not a governmental, juridical person or its representative as defined in Article 27 of the Company Act.

(II) President, vice President, assistant vice president, and management team

As of 05/01/2021; Unit: One share

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date Elected	shareholding		Spouse & Minor Shareholding		Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement		Selected Education and Experience	Selected Current Positions at Other Companies	Managers who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship			Remark
					shares	%	shares	%	shares	%			Title	Name	Relationship	
President	Republic of China	Lin Shu-Chen	Female	06/16/2006	1,755,100	1.84%	1,112,000	1.17%	—	—	School of Accounting, KuoChi College of Business, Accounting Manager of King Slide Works Co., Ltd. Manager of General Management Office of King Slide Works Co., Ltd. Vice President of King Slide Works Co., Ltd. Special Assistant to the Chairman of King Slide Works Co., Ltd.	Director of King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. President of King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. Executive Director and President of King Slide Technology (China) Co., Ltd. Director of Chuan Hai Investment Inc.	Executive Vice President	Wang Chun Chiang	Spouse	Note
Executive Vice President	Republic of China	Wang Chun Chiang	Male	01/21/2005	1,112,000	1.17%	1,755,100	1.84%	—	—	Department of Accounting, National Chung Hsing University Clerk in Bank of Taiwan Reporter in Commercial Times Manager in Quality Assurance Department of King Slide Works Co., Ltd. Special Assistant to the Chairman of King Slide Works Co., Ltd. Sales Manager of King	Director of King Slide Works Co., Ltd. Vice President of King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. President of King Slide USA, Inc. Executive Director and Manager of King Slide Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	President	Lin Shu-Chen	Spouse	None

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date Elected	shareholding		Spouse & Minor Shareholding		Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement		Selected Education and Experience	Selected Current Positions at Other Companies	Managers who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship			Remark
					shares	%	shares	%	shares	%			Title	Name	Relationship	
											Slide Works Co., Ltd.					
Assistant Manager	Republic of China	Fang Bing-Huang	Male	06/01/2016	504	0.00%	871	0.00%	—	—	Department of Electrical Engineering, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology Production Manager of King Slide Works Co., Ltd.	None	-	-	—	None
Financial Manager	Republic of China	Xue Ya-Ling	Female	01/21/2005	10,011	0.01%	—	—	—	—	Department of Accounting Information, Kun Shan University Accounting Manager of King Slide Works Co., Ltd.	None	-	-	—	None
Accounting Manager	Republic of China	Chen Yi-Nian	Female	01/21/2005	—	—	—	—	—	—	School of Banking and Insurance, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology , Accountant of King Slide Works Co., Ltd.	None	-	-	—	None

Note: Although the Chairman and President of the Company are first-degree relatives, the Chairman is the founder of the Company, while the President started working at the Company from entry-level employee. The President is familiar with the Company's rules and daily operations, and has always been strictly abiding by and followed relevant corporate governance regulations. In order to strengthen the independence of the Board, the Company also plans to increase the number of Independent Director seats to enhance the functions of the Board and strengthen the supervision function at the re-election of Directors in 2021 General Shareholders' Meeting. At present, the Company has the following specific measures:

- (1) The current three Independent Directors have expertise in the fields of finance, accounting and quality assurance, and can effectively perform their functions.
- (2) All Directors are arranged to participate in external training to improve the effectiveness of the Board's operations.
- (3) Independent Directors can fully discuss and make recommendations for the Board to implement corporate governance.
- (4) More than half of the Board members do not concurrently act as the employees or managers of the Company.

III. Remuneration of directors, supervisors, president, and vice president in the most recent fiscal year

(I) Remuneration of directors, supervisors, president, and vice president in the most recent fiscal year

1. Remuneration of Directors (with the remuneration range and directors' names)

2020, Unit: NT\$ thousands

Title	Name	Director's remuneration								Total Remuneration (a+b+c+d) as a % of net profit		Compensation earned as an employee of the Company												Total compensation (a+b+c+d+e+f+g) as a % of net profit		Compensation Paid from Non-consolidated Subsidiaries or the parent company
		Base Compensation (a)		Severance Pay and Pensions (b) (Note 1)		Compensation to Directors (c) (Note 2)		Allowances (d)				Base compensation, bonuses, and allowances (e)		Severance pay and pensions (f) (Note1)		Employees' profit sharing bonus (g) (Note 2)				Number of shares vested via employee stock warrant		Number of shares granted via Restricted Stock Awards				
		The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company		From all consolidated entities		The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company	From all consolidated entities	
																Cash	Stock	Cash	Stock							
Chairman	Lin Tsung-Chi	1,316	1,316	32	32	4,486	4,486	—	—	0.50%	0.50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.50%	0.50%	None
Director	Long Shen Investment Inc. Representative: Lin Tsung-Lung	—	—	—	—	806	806	—	—	0.07%	0.07%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.07%	0.07%	None
Director	Wang Chun-Chiang	—	—	—	—	240	240	—	—	0.02%	0.02%	2,586	2,586	30	30	2,336	—	2,336	—	—	—	—	—	0.45%	0.45%	None
Director	Chiu Yen-Chih	—	—	—	—	240	240	—	—	0.02%	0.02%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02%	0.02%	None
Independent Director	Lee Wen-Chang	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	260	0.02%	0.02%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02%	0.02%	None
Independent Director	Hsu Fang-Yih	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	260	0.02%	0.02%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02%	0.02%	None
Independent Director	Cai Wen-Zhi On board on 06/26/2018	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	260	0.02%	0.02%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02%	0.02%	None

1. Please state the policy, system, standards and structure of remuneration to Independent Directors, and describe the relevance to the amount of remuneration according to the responsibilities, risks, time invested and other factors:

Pursuant to the Article of Incorporation, the Board is authorized to determine on the remuneration to Directors of the Company based on the standards of the peers in the same industry. At present, a fixed transportation fee to Independent Directors is distributed based on the attendance at the Board Meetings and the Remuneration Committee Meetings. The Independent Directors do not receive remuneration to Directors or Supervisors. The Independent Directors of the Company are required to participate in continuing trainings, review the audit report of the Company on a monthly basis and carry out supervision obligations in accordance with the stipulated matters.

2. Other than those disclosed above, compensation paid for professional services provided by directors (such as non-employee consultation service): None .

Note 1: All recognized and appropriated figures

Note 2: Estimated figures based on the disbursement in 2019

Remuneration Range

Remuneration Range of Directors	Name			
	Total of a+b+c+d		Total of a+b+c+d+e+f+g	
	The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company	From all consolidated entities
Less than \$1,000,000	Representative of Long Shen Investment Inc.: Lin Tsung-Lung Wang Chun-Chiang, Chiu Yen-Chih, Lee Wen-Chang, Hsu Fang-Yih and Cai Wen-Zhi	Representative of Long Shen Investment Inc.: Lin Tsung-Lung Wang ChunChiang, Chiu Yen-Chih, Lee Wen-Chang, Hsu Fang-Yih and Cai Wen-Zhi	Representative of Long Shen Investment Inc.: Lin Tsung-Lung Chiu Yen-Chih, Lee Wen-Chang, Hsu Fang-Yih and Cai Wen-Zhi	Representative of Long Shen Investment Inc.: Lin Tsung-Lung Chiu Yen-Chih, Lee Wen-Chang, Hsu Fang-Yih and Cai Wen-Zhi
\$1,000,000 (included) ~ \$2,000,000(excluded)	—	—	—	—
\$2,000,000 (included) ~ \$3,500,000 (excluded)	—	—	—	—
\$3,500,000 (included) ~ \$5,000,000 (excluded)	—	—	—	—
\$5,000,000 (included) ~ \$10,000,000 (excluded)	Lin Tsung-Chi	Lin Tsung-Chi	Lin Tsung-Chi, Wang Chun Chiang	Lin Tsung-Chi, Wang Chun Chiang
\$10,000,000 (included) ~ \$15,000,000 (excluded)	—	—	—	—
\$15,000,000 (included) ~ \$30,000,000 (excluded)	—	—	—	—
\$30,000,000 (included) ~ \$50,000,000 (excluded)	—	—	—	—
\$50,000,000 (included) ~ \$100,000,000 (excluded)	—	—	—	—
More than \$ 100,000,000	—	—	—	—
Total	7	7	7	7

2. Remuneration of supervisors (with the remuneration range and supervisors' names)

2020, Unit: NT\$ thousands

Title	Name	Supervisor's remuneration						Total Remuneration (a+b+c) as % of net profit		Compensation Paid from Non- consolidated Subsidiaries or the Parent Company
		Base Compensation (a)		Base Compensation (b) (Note)		Business Allowance (c)				
		The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company	From all consolidated entities	
Supervisor	Yin Li Investment Inc. Representative: Lin, Jhang A-Jhu	—	—	488	488	—	—	0.04%	0.04%	None
Supervisor	Wu Min-Zhen	—	—	240	240	—	—	0.02%	0.02%	None

Note: Estimated figures based on the disbursement in 2019

Remuneration Range

Remuneration Range of Supervisors	Name	
	Total of a+b+c	
	The Company	From all consolidated entities
Less than \$1,000,000	Yin Li Investment Inc. Representative: Lin, Jhang A-Jhu , Wu Min-Zhen	Yin Li Investment Inc. Representative: Lin, Jhang A-Jhu , Wu Min-Zhen
\$1,000,000 (included) ~ \$2,000,000 (excluded)	—	—
\$2,000,000 (included) ~ \$3,500,000 (excluded)	—	—
\$3,500,000 (included) ~ \$5,000,000 (excluded)	—	—
\$5,000,000 (included) ~ \$10,000,000 (excluded)	—	—
\$10,000,000 (included) ~ \$15,000,000 (excluded)	—	—
\$15,000,000 (included) ~ \$30,000,000 (excluded)	—	—
\$30,000,000 (included) ~ \$50,000,000 (excluded)	—	—
\$50,000,000 (included) ~ \$100,000,000 (excluded)	—	—
More than \$ 100,000,000	—	—
Total	2	2

3. Remuneration to President and Vice President (with the remuneration range and directors' names)

2020, Unit: NT\$ thousands

Title	Name	Salary (a)		Severance Pay and Pensions (b) (Note 1)		Bonus and special allowance, etc. (c)		Employees' profit sharing bonus (d) (Note 2)				Total Remuneration (a+b+c+d) as % of net profit		Number of shares granted via employee stock warrant		Number of shares granted via Restricted Stock Awards		Compensation Paid from Non-consolidated Subsidiaries or the Parent Company
		The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company		From all consolidated entities		The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company	From all consolidated entities	The Company	From all consolidated entities	
								Cash value	Stock value	Cash value	Stock value							
President	Lin Shu-Chen	1,250	1,250	30	30	1,709	1,709	2,047	—	2,047	—	0.43%	0.43%	—	—	—	—	None
Vice President	Wang Chun-Chiang	1,244	1,244	30	30	1,342	1,342	2,336	—	2,336	—	0.43%	0.43%	—	—	—	—	None

Note 1: All recognized and appropriated figures

Note 2: Estimated figures based on the disbursement in 2019

Remuneration Range

Remuneration Range of President and Vice Presidents	Name	
	The Company	From all consolidated entities
Less than \$1,000,000	—	—
\$1,000,000 (included) ~ \$2,000,000 (excluded)	—	—
\$2,000,000 (included) ~ \$3,500,000 (excluded)	—	—
\$3,500,000 (included) ~ \$5,000,000 (excluded)	Wang Chun-Chiang	Wang Chun-Chiang
\$5,000,000 (included) ~ \$10,000,000 (excluded)	Lin Shu-Chen	Lin Shu-Chen
\$10,000,000 (included) ~ \$15,000,000 (excluded)	—	—
\$15,000,000 (included) ~ \$30,000,000 (excluded)	—	—
\$30,000,000 (included) ~ \$50,000,000 (excluded)	—	—
\$50,000,000 (included) ~ \$100,000,000 (excluded)	—	—
More than \$ 100,000,000	—	—
Total	2	2

4. Employee profit sharing paid to top managers:

2020, Unit: NT\$ thousands

	Title	Name	Stock (Note)	Cash (Note)	Total	Total paid to top managers as % of net profit
Manager	President	Lin Shu-Chen	—	5,420	5,420	0.47%
	Vice President	Wang Chun- Chiang				
	Assistant Vice President	Fang Bing-Huang				
	Financial Manager	Xue Ya-Ling				
	Accounting Manager	Chen Yi-Nian				

Note: Estimated figures based on the disbursement in 2019

5. Top 5 managers who receive the highest remuneration:

The Company had not posted after-tax deficits in the financial reports in the most recent 3 fiscal years nor was the Company ranked in the lowest tier in the corporate governance evaluation for the most recent fiscal year, or in the most recent fiscal year or up to the date of publication of the annual report for that year, the company's securities had not been placed under an altered trading method, suspended from trading, delisted from the TWSE or the TPEx, nor had the Corporate Governance Evaluation Committee resolved that the company shall be excluded from evaluation. Thus, this is not applicable to the Company.

(II) Compare respectively the ratio of the total amount of the remuneration paid to each of the directors, supervisors, president, vice presidents, etc. of the Company and all entities covered in the consolidated financial statements in the past two fiscal years to after-tax net profit stated in the financial reports along with explanations of the policies, standards and portfolios for the payment of remuneration, the procedures for determining remuneration and its linkage to business performance and future risks.

1. Analysis of the total amount of the remuneration paid to each of the directors, supervisors, president, vice presidents, etc. of the Company and all companies covered in the consolidated financial statements in the past two fiscal years to after-tax net profit stated in the financial reports

Item Title	Total Remuneration as percentage of After-tax Net Profit				Change %	
	2020 (Note 1)		2019 (Note 2)			
	The Company	All entities covered in the consolidated financial statements	The Company	All entities covered in the consolidated financial statements	The Company	All entities covered in the consolidated financial statements
Director	1.10%	1.10%	0.91%	0.91%	20.88%	20.88%
Supervisor	0.06%	0.06%	0.05%	0.05%	20.00%	20.00%
President and Vice President	0.86%	0.86%	0.74%	0.74%	16.22%	16.22%

Note 1: The 2020 employees' profit sharing bonus is estimated according to the actual distribution made in 2019.

Note 2: The 2019 total remuneration is the actual payment made

Explanation:

The remuneration paid to the Directors, Supervisors, and President and Vice President as a percentage of net profit in the financial report in 2020 increased by 20.88%, 20.00%, and 16.22% from 2019, respectively, resulting from the decrease of net profit by 25.26% from 2019. Although the remuneration payable and travel expense for directors and supervisors are fixed expenditure, the compensation for employees adjusted accordingly.

2. Remuneration policies, standards/packages, procedures for determining remuneration, and its linkage to operating performance and future risk exposure:

(1) Remuneration policies of directors and supervisors were, through the authorization of shareholders' meeting, formulated by the Board of Directors with the reference to the industry standard.

Compensation paid for professional services provided by the directors or

supervisors shall not exceed the salary level stipulated in “Regulation Governing Employee Salary” and shall be paid, regardless of the financial result of the business operation. And the remuneration appropriated to the directors and supervisors shall not be higher than 5% of profit before income tax.

- (2) Salaries and compensations to the president and vice president of the Company were set according to “Regulation Governing Employee Salary”. Bonuses were appropriated according to the Company’s revenue and profitability, industry standard, and the performance of Corporate sustainability management (including employee safety, diversity, and environment, etc.), and were reviewed and resolved by the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors as well to minimize any possible risk to the Company’s future.

IV. Implementation of corporate governance

(I) Board of Directors

A total of 6 meetings of the Board of Directors were held in 2020. The attendance of directors and supervisors was as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in Person	by Proxy	Attendance Rate (%)	Remark
Chairman	Lin Tsung-Chi	6	-	100.00	
Director	Long Shen Investment Inc. Representative: Lin Tsung-Lung	5	-	83.33	
Director	Wang Chun-Chiang	6		100.00	
Director	Chiu Yen-Chih	6	-	100.00	
Independent Director	Lee Wen-Chang	6	-	100.00	
Independent Director	Hsu Fang-Yih	6	-	100.00	
Independent Director	Cai Wen-Zhi	6	-	100.00	
Supervisor	Yin Li Investment Inc. Representative: Lin, Jhang A-Jhu	6	-	100.00	
Supervisor	Wu Min-Zhen	6	-	100.00	

Other matters required reporting:

- I. The date, session, proposal content of the Board meeting, opinions of all Independent Directors and how the Company deals with such opinions shall be specified if any of the following circumstances occurs during the operations of the Board:
 - (I) Any circumstances listed under Securities and Exchange Act #14-3: None (Please refer to the table below)
 - (II) Apart from the circumstances above, other written or otherwise recorded resolutions on which an independent director had a dissenting opinion or qualified opinion: None
- II. In the events of recusals of directors due to conflicts of interests, the name of the director, meeting agenda and reason for the recusals and the resolution shall be clearly stated:
 - (I) Board meeting date: 01/10/2020
 1. Directors: Lin Tsung-Chi and Wang Chun-Chiang
 2. Proposal: Reviewing and approving employee cash bonus for 2018 and 2019 yearend bonus allocation.
 3. Reason for the recusals: the directors above were the interested parties (Chairman and Executive Vice President).
 4. Resolution: the proposal was approved by other attending Directors with the recusal of Lin Tsung-Chi (Chairman) and Wang Chun-Chiang (Director).
 - (II) Board meeting date: 01/10/2020
 1. Directors: Lin Tsung-Chi and Wang Chun-Chiang
 2. Proposal: Reviewing salary adjustment for the Chairman and top managers.
 3. Reason for the recusals: the directors above were the interested parties (Chairman and Executive Vice President).
 4. Resolution: the proposal was approved by other attending Directors with the recusal of Lin Tsung-Chi (Chairman) and Wang Chun-Chiang (Director).

(III) Board meeting date: 11/06/2020			
1. Directors: Lin Tsung-Chi, Lin Tsung-Lung and Wang Chun-Chiang and Chiu Yen-Chih.			
2. Proposal: Reviewing and approving remuneration to the directors and supervisors for 2019 service			
3. Reason for the recusals: the directors above were the interested parties.			
4. Resolution: the proposal was approved by other attending Directors with the recusal of Lin Tsung-Chi (Chairman), Lin Tsung-Lung and Wang Chun-Chiang and Chiu Yen-Chih (Director).			
III. The information on the evaluation cycles, periods, scope, method and content of the Company's Board of Directors self-evaluation (or peer assessment) shall be disclosed, and complete Attachment 2 for the performance of the Board evaluation: see Form (1).			
IV. The objectives(such as setting of an audit committee,improvement of information transparency,etc.) of strengthening the functionality of the Board of Directors for the current fiscal year and the most recent fiscal year and assessment on the implementation: The Company plans to set up an audit committee together with the re-election of Directors at the 2021 General Shareholders' Meeting, and will declare various financial and business information at MOPS in accordance with regulations in order to enhance the transparency of information.			

Any matters listed in Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act occurred during the Board meeting

Board meeting	Proposals and follow-up handling	Matters listed in Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act	An independent director has a dissenting or qualified opinion
The 13 th Board of Director the 10 th meeting on 01/10/2020	1. Reviewing and approving employee cash bonus for 2018 and 2019 year-end bonus allocation.	✓	
	Independent director opinion: None		
	Follow-up handling regarding independent director opinion: None		
	Resolution: The proposal was approved by other attending Directors with the recusal of Lin Tsung-Chi (Chairman) and Wang Chun-Chiang (Director).		
	2. Reviewing salary adjustment for the Chairman and top managers.	✓	
	Independent director opinion: None		
	Follow-up handling regarding independent director opinion: None		
The 13 th Board of Director the 11 th meeting on 02/26/2020	1. The amendment to the Company's "External Party Lending, Endorsement and Guarantee Procedures".		✓
	Independent director opinion: None		
	Follow-up handling regarding independent director opinion: None		
	Resolution: The proposal was approved by all attending Directors.		

Board meeting	Proposals and follow-up handling	Matters listed in Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act	An independent director has a dissenting or qualified opinion
	2. Replacement of C.P.A.	✓	
	Independent director opinion: None		
	Follow-up handling regarding independent director opinion: None		
	Resolution: The proposal was approved by all attending Directors.		
The 13 th Board of Director the 12 th meeting on 05/06/2020	1. Report the professional fees to Deloitte & Touche for 2020 auditing services.	✓	
	Independent director opinion: None		
	Follow-up handling regarding independent director opinion: None		
	Resolution: The proposal was approved by all attending Directors.		
	2. The amendment to the Company's "External Party Lending, Endorsement and Guarantee Procedures".	✓	
	Independent director opinion: None		
	Follow-up handling regarding independent director opinion: None		
	Resolution: The proposal was approved by all attending Directors.		
The 13 th Board of Director the 14 th meeting on 08/07/2020	1. The amendment to "Internal Control Policy" and "Internal Audit Implementation Rules".	✓	
	Independent director opinion: None		
	Follow-up handling regarding independent director opinion: None		
	Resolution: The proposal was approved by all attending Directors.		
The 13 th Board of Director the 15 th meeting on 11/06/2020	1. Reviewing and approving remuneration to the directors and supervisors for 2019 service	✓	
	Independent director opinion: None		
	Follow-up handling regarding independent director opinion: None		
	Resolution: the proposal was approved by other attending Directors with the recusal of Lin Tsung-Chi (Chairman), Lin Tsung-Lung, Wang Chun-Chiang, and Chiu Yen-Chih (Director).		

Attendance of Independent Directors in 2020

◎: Attendance in Person ; ☆: by Proxy ; *: Absence

2020	01/10/2020 Session 1	02/26/2020 Session 2	05/06/2020 Session 3	06/30/2020 Session 4	08/07/2020 Session 5	11/06/2020 Session 6
Lee Wen-Chang	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
Hsu Fang-Yih	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
Cai Wen-Zhi	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎

Form (1) The Board Performance Evaluation

Cycle	Period	Scope	Method	Description																		
Once a year.	The evaluation for the Board performance from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 was completed on January 8, 2021.	The Board as a whole and individual directors.	<p>The internal evaluation of the Board and self-evaluation by individual Board members are conducted by questionnaires:</p> <p>1.The Board as a whole: The questionnaire with 45 indicators of five aspects shall be completed by the President and individual Directors.</p> <p>2.The individual Directors: The questionnaire with 23 indicators of 6 aspects shall be completed by the individual Directors.</p>	<p>1. The Board Performance Evaluation covers the following 5 aspects:</p> <table><tr><th>Aspect</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Score</th></tr><tr><td>A. Participation in the operation of the Company</td><td>12</td><td>4.92</td></tr><tr><td>B. Quality Improvement of the Board of Directors' decision making.</td><td>12</td><td>4.83</td></tr><tr><td>C. Composition and structure of the Board of Directors</td><td>7</td><td>4.71</td></tr><tr><td>D. Election and continuing education of the Directors</td><td>7</td><td>4.71</td></tr><tr><td>E. Internal control</td><td>7</td><td>4.57</td></tr></table> <p>There are 45 indicators with 5 aspects covered included in the evaluation to assess the performance of the Board of Directors. The result shows that the Board performs its duty well on directing and overseeing the Company’s management on managing strategies, significant businesses, and risk, and establish adequate and</p>	Aspect	Indicator	Score	A. Participation in the operation of the Company	12	4.92	B. Quality Improvement of the Board of Directors' decision making.	12	4.83	C. Composition and structure of the Board of Directors	7	4.71	D. Election and continuing education of the Directors	7	4.71	E. Internal control	7	4.57
Aspect	Indicator	Score																				
A. Participation in the operation of the Company	12	4.92																				
B. Quality Improvement of the Board of Directors' decision making.	12	4.83																				
C. Composition and structure of the Board of Directors	7	4.71																				
D. Election and continuing education of the Directors	7	4.71																				
E. Internal control	7	4.57																				

Cycle	Period	Scope	Method	Description																					
			3.Rating Scale: 1-The Worst (Strongly Disagree), 2-Bad (Disagree), 3-Average (Neutral), 4-Good (Agree), 5-Extremely Good (Strongly Agree).	<p>effective internal control system to assure appropriate practice in operation and compliance with the requirements of corporate governance principles.</p> <p>2. The Performance Evaluation of individual Directors covers the following 6 aspects:</p> <table><tr><th>Aspect</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Score</th></tr><tr><td>A. Alignment of the goals and missions of the company</td><td>3</td><td>4.95</td></tr><tr><td>B. Awareness of the duties of a director</td><td>3</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>C. Participation in the operation of the company</td><td>8</td><td>4.91</td></tr><tr><td>D. Management of internal relationship and communication</td><td>3</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>E. The director's professionalism and continuing education</td><td>3</td><td>4.81</td></tr><tr><td>F. Internal control</td><td>3</td><td>5</td></tr></table> <p>There are 23 indicators with 6 aspects covered included in the evaluation to assess the performance of the individual Directors. The result shows that the Directors have high opinions of the efficiency and effectiveness of all the indicators.</p>	Aspect	Indicator	Score	A. Alignment of the goals and missions of the company	3	4.95	B. Awareness of the duties of a director	3	5	C. Participation in the operation of the company	8	4.91	D. Management of internal relationship and communication	3	5	E. The director's professionalism and continuing education	3	4.81	F. Internal control	3	5
Aspect	Indicator	Score																							
A. Alignment of the goals and missions of the company	3	4.95																							
B. Awareness of the duties of a director	3	5																							
C. Participation in the operation of the company	8	4.91																							
D. Management of internal relationship and communication	3	5																							
E. The director's professionalism and continuing education	3	4.81																							
F. Internal control	3	5																							

(II) The state of operations of the audit committee or the state of participation in board meetings by the supervisors:

1. Operations of the audit committee: Not applicable
2. Participation in board meetings by the supervisors

A total of 6 meetings of the Board of Directors were held in 2020.

Title	Name	Attendance in Person	Attendance Rate (%)	Remark
Supervisor	Yin Li Investment Inc. Representative: Lin, Jhang A-Jhu	6	100.00	
Supervisor	Wu Min-Zhen	6	100.00	

Other matters required reporting:

I. Composition and duties of the supervisors

(I) Supervisors' communication with the employees and shareholders of the Company:

Supervisors of the Company updated the information of the Company via the audit reports provided by either the Board of Directors or the internal audit, or via the relevant data provided by the finance or sales department. In addition, managers of each department shall be asked to make specific reporting when necessary. All stakeholders of the Company, including but not limited to employees, shareholders, and any other interested parties can contact the supervisors of the Company by letters or emails.

(II) Supervisors' communication with the manager of internal audit and the independent C.P.A.:

Supervisors of the Company shall receive the internal audit report completed by the internal audit on a monthly basis or obtain latest result of internal audit work through board meetings. In addition, financial and business data are always available to the supervisors to help making immediate discussion with those charged with governance when necessary. Besides, the audited financial statements and any specific matters to be communicated in accordance with related regulations shall be reported at the meetings of the boards of directors. Supervisors also have direct access to the Company's independent C.P.A. for further discussion and making necessary advice for related managers.

II. When supervisors gives opinion in a board meeting, the date, session, proposal, the resolution of the Board meeting and how the Company deals with such opinions shall be clarified: None

(III) Corporate Governance Implementation Status and any variance from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, and the reasons for any such variance

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
I. Does the company establish and disclose Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles based on Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies?	✓		The Board of Director of the Company has resolved to formulate Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principle on January 29, 2016 and made the disclosure of the principle on its website and internal communication network.	All associated matters are practiced according to “Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.”

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
II. Shareholding structure & shareholders’ rights				
(I) Does the Company establish an internal operating procedure to deal with shareholders’ suggestions, doubts, disputes and litigations, and implement based on the procedure?	✓		There are personnel and email box dedicating to shareholders’ suggestions, concerns, disputes or litigation matters	All associated matters are practiced according to “Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.”
(II) Does the Company possess the list of its major shareholders as well as the ultimate owners of those shares?	✓		The Company regularly updates the shareholding status from its directors, supervisors and top shareholders and maintain healthy community with its top shareholders.	All associated matters are practiced according to “Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.”
(III) Does the company establish and execute the risk management and firewall system within its conglomerate structure?	✓		The Company has formulated “Procedures for handling transactions with specific companies, affiliated entities and affiliated persons” and “Management guidelines for short and long term investments” with dedicated personnel handing the associated matters.	All associated matters are practiced according to “Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.”
(IV) Does the company establish internal rules against insiders trading of any securities?	✓		The Company has formulated procedures for handing material insider information to prevent insiders trading on undisclosed information.	All associated matters are practiced according to “Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.”

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
III. Composition and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors				
(I) Does the Board develop and implement a diversified policy for the composition of its members?	✓		The Company’s Board of Directors consists of seven members of which three are independent directors. The composition considers diverse backgrounds, professional competence and experience.	All associated matters are practiced according to “Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.”
(II) Does the company voluntarily establish other functional committees in addition to the Compensation Committee and the Audit Committee		✓	No functional committees have set up other than the Compensation Committee and the Audit Committee .	The Company will make the relevant planning depends on the future development.
(III) Does the company establish a standard to measure the performance of the Board, and implement it annually and report the results of the evaluation at the Board Meeting and use it as reference for remuneration and the nomination for re-election.	✓		On Nov. 06, 2020, the Board of director decided to approval a standard to measure the performance of the Board, and implement it annually and report the results of the evaluation at the Board Meeting.	All associated matters are practiced according to “Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.”
(IV) Does the Company regularly evaluate its external auditors’ independence?	✓		The Company hold regular review on its external auditors. The result of the recent review has present in the Board meeting on February 26, 2021. The review shows the CPAs, Chen-Li Chen and Chia-Ling Chiang from Deloitte Taiwan fulfill the independent criteria (Note 1) of the Company to carry out the review work of the Company. The associated statement will be made by the auditors (Note 2).	All associated matters are practiced according to “Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.”

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
IV. Does the Company have an adequate number of corporate governance personnel with appropriate qualifications and appoint a chief corporate governance officer to be in charge of corporate governance affairs (including but not limited to furnish information required for business execution by directors and supervisors, assisting directors and supervisors with legal compliance, handle matters relating to board meetings and shareholders’ meetings according to laws, prepare minutes of board meetings and shareholders meetings, etc.?)	✓		The matters of corporate governance are currently handled by the Finance department. Meeting notices with sufficient materials are provided to the directors prior seven(7) days to assist understanding. Reminders are given when recusals are necessary due to conflict of interest. The Company makes official registration for its shareholders’ meeting dates and produces meeting notices, meeting handbooks and meeting minutes within the regulatory deadlines. Any registration change will be handled after amendments made the Articles of Incorporation or re-election of directors and supervisors.	All associated matters are practiced according to “Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.”
V. Has the Company established a means of communicating with its Stakeholders (including but not limited to shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, etc.) or created a Stakeholders Section on its Company website? Does the Company respond to stakeholders’ questions on corporate responsibilities?	✓		The Company maintains multiple communication channels, including telephone hotlines, fax, post and emails, in addition to the Stakeholders section on its official website to reply matters on corporate social responsibilities.	All associated matters are practiced according to “Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.”
VI. Has the Company appointed a professional registrar for its Shareholders’ Meetings?	✓		We have appointed Agency Department China Trust as our registrar for our shareholders’ meetings.	All associated matters are practiced according to “Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.”

<p>VII. Information Disclosure</p> <p>(I) Has the Company established a corporate website to disclose information regarding its financials, business and corporate governance status?</p> <p>(II) Does the Company use other information disclosure channels (e.g. maintaining an English-language website, designating staff to handle information collection and disclosure, appointing spokespersons, webcasting investors conference etc.)?</p> <p>(III) Does the Company publish and report its annual financial report within two months after the end of a fiscal year, and publish and report its financial reports for the first, second and third quarters as well as its operating status for each month before the specified deadline?</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>The Company disclose the financials business and corporate governance status on our website at https://www.kingslide.com.</p> <p>The dedicated personnel have been assigned to compile required information for public disclosure. The Company has designated spokespersons and dedicated web pages updating schedule of institutional investors' conferences and the presentation materials.</p> <p>The Company has published and reported its annual financial report of the year 2020 before the end of February 2021, and publish and report its financial reports for the first, second and third quarters as well as its operating status for each month before the specified deadline.</p>	<p>All associated matters are practiced according to "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies."</p> <p>All associated matters are practiced according to "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies."</p> <p>All associated matters are practiced according to "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies."</p>
<p>VIII. Has the Company disclosed other information to facilitate a better understanding of its corporate governance practices (e.g. including but not limited to employee rights, employee wellness, investor relations, supplier relations, rights of stakeholders, directors and supervisors' training records, the implementation of risk management policies and risk evaluation measures, the implementation of customer relations policies, and purchasing</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>1. Employee rights and care: Apart from establishing the employee welfare committee that handle company outings, holiday and birthday gifting, various subsidies and children study aids, the Company also sponsors health checkup and shares operating profits to ensure the employees enjoys a sound welfare system.</p> <p>2. Investor relationship: The Company post information of its operation to facilitate investors understanding to Market Observation Post System and on its website.</p>	<p>All associated matters are practiced according to "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies."</p>

insurance for directors)?	✓	<p>3. Supplier relationship: The Company maintains benign relationship and signs purchase agreements with all its suppliers to clarify the rights and obligations from both parties.</p> <p>✓ 4. Stakeholders' rights: The Company keeps good communication channels with its banks and creditors, employees, suppliers, communities or any stakeholders, and respects and protects their legitimate rights and interests. In the case of rights of stakeholders are violated, the Company shall handle with the principle of good faith. The Company provides sufficient information to banks and creditors to facilitate understanding on business and financial status for decision making.</p> <p>✓ 5. Continuing education for directors and supervisors: The Company arranges, from time to time, professional training and courses on corporate governance and other matters. The Continuing education for directors and supervisors as per attached list (note 3).</p> <p>✓ 6. Implementation of risk management and measurement: Matters regarding major operating policies, investment proposals, endorsement guarantees, capital funding and financing and other major proposal are evaluated by the competent departments and executed in accordance with the resolutions of the Board of Directors. The Company adopts a risk presentation policy. Apart from formulated relevant system and chapters for internal control operation with the supervision</p>	All associated matters are practiced according to "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies."
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Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
	✓		of in-house auditing units, additional insurance policies have purchased to against the associated risks. 7. Execution of customer policy The Company has formulated a Handling Procedures of Customer Complaints to handle the compliant from customers.	All associated matters are practiced according to “Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.”
	✓		8. D&O insurance purchase: The Company has stipulated policies of D&O insurance purchase in the Articles of Incorporation. The insurance policies have acquired and remained valid. The status of the insurance policy has presented and review in the Board meeting on 11/06/2020.	
IX. Improvements made in the most recent year in response to the results of corporate governance evaluation conducted by the Corporate Governance Center of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation, and prioritized matters and measures to be improved upon for matters that have not been improved. The Company has conducted self evaluation of corporate governance based on the system of the 7 th Corporate Governance Evaluation in 2020. According to the result of corporate governance evaluation, the Company is classified into the group of 51% to 65%. The Company plans to add female directors at the re-election of Directors in 2021 General Shareholders’ Meeting and add another independent director and establishes the audit committee to strengthen the implementation in the Corporate Governance after the expiration of the term of directors and supervisors. Otherwise the Company will evaluate the possibility of future improvement for the part that has not been scored.				

Note 1: Evaluation criteria for the independence of external auditors.

Evaluation Item	Evaluation result	Complies with independence or not
1. Does the independent auditor have direct or material financial interest of the Company?	No	Yes
2. Does the independent auditor have loans or guarantees with the Company or its directors?	No	Yes
3. Does the independent auditor have a close business relationship or potential employment relationship with the company	No	Yes
4. Has the independent auditor or any member of the audit member been, in the past two years, a director or a manager in the Company, or in a position of the Company that were able to exercise great influence to the audit work?	No	Yes
5. Does the independent auditor provide any non-audit service to the Company which would materially impact its audit engagement with the Company?	No	Yes
6. Does the independent auditor promote or broker shares or any other securities issued by the Company?	No	Yes
7. Does the independent auditor serve as an advocate or representative for the Company with a third parties in the event of conflict?	No	Yes
8. Does the independent auditor have family ties with anyone who is a director, manager or any personnel in a position that can make material impacts to the audit engagement?	No	Yes

Note 2: Statement made by the declaration from Deloitte & Touche

Auditor's Independence Declaration

Recipient: King Slide Works Co., Ltd.

Subject: With respect to the audit of the Company's financial statements for the year ended in 2020, our audit team confirms that we have complied with the following requirements without impairing auditor independence, in compliance with "The Bulletin of Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China No. 10, Integrity, Objectivity and Independence" of the National Federation of CPA Associations of the R.O.C.

Explanation:

- I. Our audit team members, their spouses and relatives entitled to maintenance do not have the following circumstances:
 - (I) Holding any direct or material indirect financial interests of the Company
 - (II) Maintaining an independence-impairing business relationship with the Company and/or its directors or managers
- II. During the audit engagement period, our audit team members, their spouses and relatives entitled to maintenance do not serve as the director, supervisor, manager, or at any position having a direct and significant influence over the audit work
- III. Our audit team members do not have any spouse, lineal family members by blood or by marriage and/or collateral relatives within the second degree who takes a position as the director, supervisor, or manager of the Company.
- IV. Our audit team members do not accept significant gifts and hospitality from the Company and/or its directors, supervisors, managers, or major shareholders.
- V. Our audit team has performed necessary independence/conflict check procedures to assure no independence impairment or unsolved conflicts of interests.

Deloitte & Touche

CPA Chen-Li Chen

CPA Chia-Ling Chiang

December 14, 2020

Note3 : The Continuing Educations Attended by Directors and Supervisors in 2020

Title	Name	Date	Host	Course	Hour	Regulation compliance
Chairman	Lin Tsung-Chi	07/23/2020	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	Corporate Governance and Business Sustainability Workshop	3	Yes
		09/25/2020	The Securities and Futures Institute, ROC	2020 Promotion Seminar on Prevention of Insider Trading and Insider Equity Trading	3	
Director	Lin Tsung-Lung	07/23/2020	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	Corporate Governance and Business Sustainability Workshop	3	No
Director	Wang Chun-Chiang	09/25/2020	The Securities and Futures Institute, ROC	2020 Promotion Seminar on Prevention of Insider Trading and Insider Equity Trading	3	No
Director	Chiu Yen-Chih	07/23/2020	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	Corporate Governance and Business Sustainability Workshop	3	Yes
		09/03/2020	The Securities and Futures Institute, ROC	2020 Promotion Seminar on Prevention of Insider Trading and Insider Equity Trading	3	
Independent Director	Lee Wen-Chang	09/03/2020	The Securities and Futures Institute, ROC	2020 Promotion Seminar on Prevention of Insider Trading and Insider Equity Trading	3	Yes
		11/16/2020	Taiwan Stock Exchange Taipei Exchange	2020 Promotion Seminar on Corporate Governance and Ethical Directors and Supervisors	3	
Independent Director	Hsu Fang-Yih	07/23/2020	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	Corporate Governance and Business Sustainability Workshop	3	Yes
		09/03/2020	The Securities and Futures Institute, ROC	2020 Promotion Seminar on Prevention of Insider Trading and Insider Equity Trading	3	
Independent Director	Cai Wen-Zhi	07/23/2020	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	Corporate Governance and Business Sustainability Workshop	3	Yes
		09/03/2020	The Securities and Futures Institute, ROC	2020 Promotion Seminar on Prevention of Insider Trading and Insider Equity Trading	3	
Supervisor	Wu Min-Zhen	09/25/2020	The Securities and Futures Institute, ROC	2020 Promotion Seminar on Prevention of Insider Trading and Insider Equity Trading	3	No

(IV) If the company has a compensation committee in place, the composition, responsibilities, and operation of the compensation committee shall be disclosed:

(1) Compensation Committee members

Identity (Note 1)		At least five-year work experience and meet the following professional qualification	Independent criteria (Note 2)	The number of other publicly	Remark
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	Criteria	A lecturer or any higher position in a department of commerce, law, finance, accounting, or other company business related fields in a public or private college or university	A judge, public prosecutor, attorney, Certified Public Accountant, or other professional or technical specialist who has passed a national examination and been awarded a certificate in a profession necessary for the business of the Company	Has work experience in the areas of commerce, law, finance, or accounting, or otherwise necessary for the business of the Company	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Traded companies in which the individual is concurrently serving as an Compensation Committee member	
	Name															
Independent Director	Lee Wen-Chang			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	
Independent Director	Hsu Fang-Yih		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1	
Independent Director	Cai Wen-Zhi			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	

Note 1: Identity can be specified as director, independent director, or others.

Note 2: A check “✓” mark is placed in the box for those directors who fulfill the following conditions during and two years prior to their time in office.

- (1) Not an employee of the Company or any of its affiliates.
- (2) Not a director or supervisor of the company or any of its affiliates. (This does not apply to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the Company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent.)
- (3) Not a natural-person shareholder who holds shares, together with those held by the person's spouse, minor children, or held by the person under others' names in an aggregate of 1% or more of the total number of issued shares of the Company or ranking in the top ten in holdings.
- (4) Not a spouse, relative within the second degree of kinship, or lineal relative within the third degree of kinship, of a managerial officer under (1) or any of the persons in (2) and (3).
- (5) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a corporate shareholder that directly holds 5% or more of the total number of issued shares of the Company, or that ranks among the top five in shareholdings, or that designates its representative to serve as a director or supervisor of the Company under Article 27, paragraph 1 or 2 of the Company Act. (This does not apply to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the Company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent.)
- (6) Not the same person of a director, supervisor, or employee of any other company controls the majority of the company's director seats or voting shares and those of any other company. (This does not apply to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the Company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent.)
- (7) Not the same person or spouses of a director (or governor), supervisor, or employee serves as the chairman, president, or employee holding an equivalent position of any other company or institution serves in any of those position in the Company. (This does not apply to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent.)
- (8) Not a director, supervisor, manager, or shareholder holding 5% or more of the total number of issued shares of a specified company or institution that has a financial or business relationship with the Company. (The does not apply to the specified company or institution holds 20% or more and no more than 50% of the total number of issued shares of the Company, or to the person serves as an independent director appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent.)
- (9) Not a professional individual who, or an owner, partner, director, supervisor, or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or institution that, provides auditing services to the Company or any affiliate of the Company, or that provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting or related services to the Company or any affiliate of the Company for which the provider in the past 2 years has received cumulative compensation exceeding NT\$500,000, or a spouse thereof. This restriction does not apply to any member of the remuneration committee, public tender offer review committee or mergers and acquisition special committee, who exercises powers pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act, Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act, or related laws or regulations.
- (10) Not violated any regulation in Article 30 of the Company Act

2. Operational status of Compensation Committee

- (1) The Company's Compensation Committee is composed of three people.
- (2) The current committee members started to serve from June 26, 2018 and will end the term on June 25, 2021. A total of 2 meetings (A) were convened during 2020 with the attendance records as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in Person (B)	by Proxy	Attendance Rate (%) (B/A) (Note)	Remark
Convener	Lee Wen-Chang	2	-	100.00	
Member	Hsu Fang-Yih	2	-	100.00	
Member	Cai Wen-Zhi	2	-	100.00	
<p>Other matters required reporting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the Board does not adopt or revise the suggestions made by the Compensation Committee, the date of said meeting, session number, proposal content, board resolutions, and the Company's responses to Compensation Committee opinions should be specified: (if the remuneration approved by the Board is higher than that suggested by the Compensation Committee, the disparities and reasons should be specified): None. 2. If the committee members expressed objections or reservations on record or through written opinions regarding the committee proposals, the date, session, proposal, all committee members' opinions, and the responses to all of the opinions: None. 					

(3) The meeting dates, proposals, and resolutions of Compensation Committee and follow-ups of the Company in 2020.

Compensation Committee	Proposal	Resolution	Follow-up
The 5 th meeting of the 4 th Compensation Committee on 01/10/2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reviewing the Chairman and managers' cash bonus for 2018 and year-end bonus for 2019. 2. Reviewing the Employee Compensation standards and manager's salary adjustment project of the Company. 	Approved unanimously.	The proposal was submitted to the Board of Directors, and approved by the attending Directors with Lin Tsung-Chi (Chairman) and Wang Chun-Chiang (Director) recusing themselves from the vote.
The 6 th meeting of the 4 th Compensation Committee on 11/06/2020	Reviewing the remuneration to the directors and supervisors in 2019.	Approved unanimously.	The proposal was submitted to the Board of Directors, and approved by the attending Directors with Lin Tsung-Chi (Chairman), Lin Tsung-Lung, Wang Chun-Chiang, and Chiu Yen-Chih (Director) recusing themselves from the vote.

(V) Corporate social responsibility implementation status and any variance from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, and the reasons for any such variance:

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from “the Corporate Social Responsibility Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/ TPEX Listed Companies” and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
I. Does the Company conduct risk assessments of environmental, social and corporate governance issues related to the Company's operations in accordance with the materiality principle, and formulate relevant risk management policies or strategies?	✓		For environmental management, the Company has a designated unit to guide relevant departments to obtain the required operation/working licenses in accordance with the relevant provisions of the environmental protection laws and regulations. The Company also adopts the ISO 14001 environmental management system to improve the environmental awareness of relevant departments. Also, in order to effectively implement the management of hazardous substances in all products, the Company adopts the IECQ International Standard for Hazardous Substances Process Management System (IECQ QC080000) in 2018 and passed the certification in January 2019, establishing a complete, systematic and clear management process. Through "process-oriented" approach, from the needs and expectations of stakeholders, management of risks and opportunities, to product design / development, material input to product output, documentation of information, and final satisfaction, the Company implements hazardous substances management, to continue to provide high-quality green products and services.	All associated matters are practiced according to “Corporate Social Responsibility Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/ TPEX Listed Companies.”

		As of end of 2020, the Company has adopted the following management systems: ISO 9001 Quality Management System, ISO 14001 Environmental management systems, ISO45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems, IECQ QC080000 Hazardous Substance Process Management System Requirements and (Authorized Economic Operator (AEO). Through continuous operation of the above management systems, the Company can grasp and respond to the risks related to the environment, employee safety, customers, suppliers, etc. in the operation activities.	All associated matters are being practiced according to “Corporate Social Responsibility Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/ TPEX Listed Companies.”
II. Does the Company establish exclusively (or concurrently) unit and dedicated firstline managers authorized by the board to be in charge of proposing the corporate social responsibility policies and reporting to the board?	✓	A RBA Committee has been set up as the working unit for social responsibility that is in charge of promote CSR program and the associated policy.	All associated matters are being practiced according to “Corporate Social Responsibility Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/ TPEX Listed Companies.”
III. Environmental Issues			
(I) Does the Company establish proper environmental management systems based on the characteristics of their industries?	✓	The control room and the environmental task force were appointed to implement necessary work regarding to environment, safety and cleanness for law compliance. The Company has received ISO14001, certificate for international environmental governance since 3th September 1999, the last version of ISO14001 is issued in 2015, it will be effective during September 23, 2020 to September 23, 2023.	All associated matters are being practiced according to “Corporate Social Responsibility Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/ TPEX Listed Companies.”

<p>(II) Does the Company endeavor to utilize all resources more efficiently and use renewable materials which have low impact on the environment?</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>The Company actively promotes energy and resource conservation and waste reduction based on the environmental security policy stipulated. Including: continue to improve the use of raw materials, reduce shipment packaging materials, garbage classification and recycling management, apply wastewater recovery and treatment systems to reuse water, commit to the production of green products and energy conservation to reduce the impacts on the environment.</p>	<p>All associated matters are being practiced according to “Corporate Social Responsibility Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/ TPEX Listed Companies.”</p>
<p>(III) Does the Company assess the potential risks and possibilities of climate changes to the Company now and in the future, and take measures to respond to climate-related issues?</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>The company insists on pursuing the maximization of shareholders' equity. For our goal and for the promotion of the development of circular economy, the Company attaches great importance to issues related to climate changes, and encourages the reuse of resources in the daily office environment: Such as the use of electronic invoices and the adoption of government official document electronic exchange mechanisms to facilitate the receiving and sending processes of documents, and save the time for document delivery, paperwork and postage costs. Use both sides of the paper if possible, and set up a resource recycling rack next to the photocopier to recycle and reuse waste paper, in order to greatly reduce resources such as paper consumption. In addition, the office installs energy-saving LED lamps, and sets a light-off lunch break policy to reduce power consumption and slow down global warming.</p>	<p>All associated matters are being practiced according to “Corporate Social Responsibility Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/ TPEX Listed Companies.”</p>

<p>(IV) Does the Company record the greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption and total weight of waste produced in the past two years, and formulate policies on energy conservation and carbon reduction, greenhouse gas reduction, water consumption or other waste management?</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>The Company sets reduction targets for greenhouse gases, water usage and industrial waste, and implements measures such as waste classification and reduction, water and electricity conservation and environmental management. The Company actively promotes energy saving and carbon reduction improvements, continuously improves the efficiency of energy use in production, and reduces the impact of operations on the environment.</p> <p>The reduction targets are as follows:</p> <p>(1) The solid waste reduction target in 2020 was 15.99KG/ 1000 product sets (the actual reduction was 14.98KG in 2020, and 16.43 KG in 2019).</p> <p>(2) The water usage reduction target in 2020 was 16.99L/m² (the actual reduction was 16.98L/m² in 2020, and 17.52 L/m² in 2019).</p> <p>(3) The Greenhouse gas reduction targets in 2020: ① King Slide Works Plant in 2020: 246.256 tons of CO₂e (the actual reduction was 705.32 tons in 2020, and 576.1 tons in 2019); ②King Slide Technology Plant in 2020: 132.8 tons of CO₂e (the actual reduction was 1571.9 tons in 2020, and 1431.43 tons in 2019)</p> <p>The measures taken as followed:</p> <p>(1) The stamping motors were replaced with frequency-conversion-control ones; Air compressor was replaced with a high-efficiency air compressor, metal halide lamps were replaced with LED energy-saving lights, the metal halide lamps were replaced with high bayLED lights.</p>	<p>All associated matters are being practiced according to “Corporate Social Responsibility Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/ TPEX Listed Companies.”</p>
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		<p>(2) Regularly Replace the RO films from two RO machineries to improve the removal and recycling efficiency to cut down water usage.</p> <p>(3) Entrust a third-party impartial agency recognized by the Environmental Protection Agency to sample and test the water every six months, and the laboratory shall test and record water quality data every day to monitor changes in water quality.</p> <p>(4) An ultrafiltration system was built to protect RO membrane for better performance of wastewater reclamation and reuse, and further decreased the water consumption during the process of production.</p> <p>Improvement Plan for 2021:</p> <p>(1) There will be 6 stamping motors of the Molding Section of King Slide Works Co., Ltd. been replaced with motors with 10hp and 15hp frequency converters by 4 and 2, respectively.</p> <p>(2) The 315T stamping press in King Slide Works Co., Ltd. will be design changed as 100hp frequency converter stamping press.</p> <p>(3) The 61 500W metal haloid lamps, at the 1st floor, of the 3rd subsection of molding section of King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. will be replaced with the 80W LED light bulbs.</p> <p>(4) The 400T cooling towers in King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. will be cleaned regularly to improve the effect of reducing water temperature and shorten the working time of the radiator fans .</p> <p>(5) The 52 250W metal haloid lamps of the plastic injection molding section of King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. will be</p>	
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			<p>replaced with the 100W LED light bulbs by 50 ones.</p> <p>(6) The 20 250W metal haloid lamps by the roadside in the factory of King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. will be replaced with the 100W LED light bulbs by 12 ones.</p> <p>(7) The 38 150W coiled lamps of the assembly section of King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. will be replaced with the 80W LED light bulbs by 56 ones.</p>	
IV. Preserving Public Welfare				
(I) Does the Company formulate appropriate management policies and procedures according to relevant regulations and the International Bill of Human Rights?	✓		<p>The Company has formulated a set of work rules according to Labor Standard Act that has reported to the competent authorities and announced to the employees. Apart from complying with the local regulations, the Company is also in compliance with Code of Conduct - Responsible Business Alliance, RBA Version, including “Conflict Minerals.”</p>	<p>All associated matters are being practiced according to “Corporate Social Responsibility Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/ TPEx Listed Companies.”</p>
(II) Does the Company formulate and implement reasonable employee benefits measures (including remuneration, vacation and other benefits, etc.), and appropriately reflect the results of operating performance in employee compensation?	✓		<p>The matters regarding work relationship, cooperation, employment terms and welfares are bilateral discussed in the regularly-held labor meetings. Please refer to page 100 of this annual report for relevant employee welfare measures.</p> <p>In addition to the provision of employee compensation in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, the annual salary adjustment is also calculated in accordance with the relevant measures and reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors. Therefore, the operating performance or results have been properly reflected in the employee compensation.</p>	<p>All associated matters are being practiced according to “Corporate Social Responsibility Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/ TPEx Listed Companies.”</p>
(III) Does the Company provide a healthy and safe working environment and organize training on health and safety for its employees on a regular basis?	✓		<p>We have formulated the Occupational safety and health committee according to Occupational Safety and Health Act to involve employees in the</p>	<p>All associated matters are being practiced according to “Corporate Social Responsibility Best-Practice Principles for</p>

		associated issues through regular meetings. The Company has obtained ISO45001, international certificate for occupational safety and health management system. Further improvements will continue to reinforce the implementation. Staff checkup is conducted regularly every year with various education and promotional activities held for the related topic.	TWSE/ TPEX Listed Companies.”
(IV) Does the Company provide its employees with career development and training programs?	✓	The Company attaches great importance to the talent developments, constantly strives to improve professional ability, provides a systematic learning system, promotes learning initiatives to employees and encourages supervisors providing assistance on the side, in order to meet the needs of the Company's business and personal career development. Development scope covers Personal development under performance management, diverse learning courses, continuing education assistances and various levels of learning.	All associated matters are being practiced according to “Corporate Social Responsibility Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/ TPEX Listed Companies.”
(V) Does the Company comply with relevant laws and regulations and international standards for customer health and safety, customer privacy, marketing and labeling of products and services, and develop relevant consumer protection policies and complaint procedures ?	✓	All the core products are sold to the distributors; therefore no marketing activities carried out to the end users. Any publicities to the market, including advertisement, promotions and sponsorship are all complied by the laws and regulations. There have not been any illegal or dishonest wrongdoing. The Company has clearly banned Trust activities and dishonest advertisement in the its marketing and fair trade management rules. The Company values customer privacy and intellectual property rights and signs confidentiality agreements with customers to protect customer confidential information.	All associated matters are being practiced according to “Corporate Social Responsibility Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/ TPEX Listed Companies.”

<p>(VI) Does the Company formulate a supplier management policy that requires suppliers to follow relevant regulations on issues such as environmental protection, occupational safety and health, or labor rights, and their implementation?</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>The Company's supplier development strategy is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote global supplier integration to improve procurement efficiency. 2. Incorporate human rights and environmental indicators through supplier management to build a green supply chain with suppliers. 3. Strengthen policy of local procurement to reduce the environmental footprint of the procurement process and to promote local community economic development. <p>The evaluation team regularly reviews and formulates supplier audit plans, plans labor human rights themes, health and safety themes, environmental themes, ethical themes, and management system themes to carry out supplier audit evaluations. If a supplier is found to be in violation of the regulations, the Company will advise the supplier and assist its growth.</p>	<p>All associated matters are being practiced according to “Corporate Social Responsibility Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/ TPEX Listed Companies.”</p>
<p>V. Does the Company prepare its non-financial reports such as Corporate Social Responsibility Report in accordance to the internationally-used reporting standards or guidelines? Have such reports been assured, verified or certified by a third party?</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>The Company's CSR report is compiled based on GRI Standards, but has not yet been certified by any third party.</p> <p>Webpage: https://www.kingslide.com/about_csr_report/</p>	<p>All associated matters are being practiced according to “Corporate Social Responsibility Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/ TPEX Listed Companies.”</p>
<p>VI. If the Company has established the corporate social responsibility principles based on “the Corporate Social Responsibility Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”, please describe any discrepancy between the Principles and their implementation: The Company's “Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles” approved on January 29, 2016 doesn't deviate from the principles significantly.</p>			

VII. Other important information to facilitate better understanding of the Company's corporate social responsibility practices:

1. Environment protection:

To promote the green protection, implement waste recycle and energy saving, we have created a working environment that is ROHS- qualified and continue to lower the pollution and hazard levels to conform with the government regulations and undertake the social responsibility to protect the environment.

2. Community involvement, social contribution activities , human rights, and any other social responsibility activities:

The Company has been involved with various charity and donation events to sponsor the disadvantaged individual and groups to show our care to the needs in the society: Important sponsorship in 2020 are as follows:

(1) In order to achieve the concept of book resource sharing and environmental protection and love for the earth, we sincerely invite employees of the Company to share books of their recommendation with more people to extend the life of the book. A total of about 100 books in 4 large boxes are donated to the local community Hunei Library for the community to read.

(2) We collaborate with Andrew Charity Association to donate 20 boxes of Food Boxes every month. These boxes contain foods mainly for the development needs of children aged 4-15. The room temperature Food Boxes contain staple (white rice, noodles), non-staple food (milk powder, meat floss, canned meat and prepared foods, cereals, brewed beverages, long life milk, nutrition biscuits) and inspirational reading materials. We care for children who grow up in poverty and hunger and accompany them through hard times.

3. Consumer rights:

Core products of the Company are sold to the distributors, not the end customers. A "Handling Procedures of Customer Complaints " has formulated to assist report product complaints.

4. Health and safety:

The Company adopt " waste reduction, resource cherishing, green production, environment care, risk management, disaster prevention, law compliance, continuous improvement" to hold up the environmental security policy together with the company employees.

(VI) Ethical corporate management implementation status and any variance from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, and the reasons for any such variance:

Evaluation Item	Implementation status:			Deviations from “the Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
I. Establishment of ethical corporate management policies and programs				
(I) Does the Company establish its ethical corporate management policies which approved by the board of directors and declare its ethical corporate management policies and procedures in its guidelines and external documents, as well as the commitments from its board and higher management to implement the policies??	✓		The Board of the Company adopted the resolution, on 01/29/2016, to formulate “Ethical Corporate Management Principles” and “Code of Ethic Conduct,” which have made available for viewing in the Company website and the internal communication network.	It is being carried out as stipulated under “Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”
(II) Has the Company established an evaluation mechanism for the risk of unethical conduct? Does the Company regularly analyze and evaluate business activities with a higher risk of unethical conduct in the business scope, and formulate a plan to prevent unethical conduct, which at least covers Paragraph 2 of Article 7 in Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies?	✓		The Company has established effective accounting policy and internal control system to prevent the business activities at the higher risk of being involved in an unethical conduct, such as having under-the-table accounts or keeping secret accounts, and conducted reviews regularly to ensure the effectiveness of the design and enforcement of the systems. The Company also requires relevant departments to conduct regular or irregular sampling checks on whether the Company has complied with the Best-Practice Principles, based on which to prevent unethical conduct.	It is being carried out as stipulated under “Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”
(III) Does the Company establish policies to prevent unethical conduct with clear statements regarding relevant procedures, guidelines of conduct, punishment for violation, rules of appeal, and the commitment to implement the policies and review the policies afore mentioned on a regular basis?	✓		The Board of the Company adopted the resolution, on 01/29/2016, to formulate “Ethical Corporate Management Operating Procedures and Code of Conduct,” which has made available for viewing in the Company website. In the meantime, work rules and “Management Procedures for whistle blowing, Filing Complaints and Suggestions” have also created for reinforcement and precautionary purposes.	It is being carried out as stipulated under “Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”

<p>II. Implementing ethical corporate management</p> <p>(I) Does the Company evaluate the ethical records of the businesses with which it has dealings and include clear ethical corporate behavior provisions in contracts with such counterparties?</p> <p>(II) Has the Company set up dedicated unit in charge of promotion and execution of the company's corporate conduct and ethics, and report to the Board about any operation policies, and plans and supervision on ethical corporate management policies and prevention program of unethical conduct on a regular basis (at least once a year) ?</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>The Company also reduces the risk of various types of unethical conduct through internal control operations and routine audits.</p> <p>The Company has asked its suppliers sign the Guidelines of Honest Business Conduct of Suppliers and Employees, and Code of Integrity to act upon ethical business conducts. The Company has also signed the supplier honesty and integrity agreement to its customers. There are also measuring regulating corruption, unfair advertisement and trade practices to prevent such events from happening.</p> <p>To ensure full implementation of our ethical management policy, we have assigned the following affairs to the related departments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finance department: Filing work for all work execution and reporting document, as well as the associated tasks and execution supervision. 2. Patent and audit office <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Assisting integrating integrity and ethical value into business strategies and formulating associated preventive measures against mal-practices according to the laws and regulations. (2) Formulating programs for unethical conducts prevention with the associated standard operation procedures and guidelines. (3) Organization and departmental function planning and setting the check-balance and monitoring mechanism for department that comes with greater possibility of mal-practices. 3. Administrative division: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Promoting and coordinating 	<p>It is being carried out as stipulated under "Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies"</p> <p>It is being carried out as stipulated under "Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies"</p>
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			<p>training programs of ethical management policy</p> <p>(2) Whistleblowing system planning and effect review</p> <p>4. Audit office: assisting the Board and the management monitoring and reviewing ethical management policies and related measures by providing the evaluation report to the Board</p>	
(III) Has the Company formulated and implemented policies to prevent conflicts of interest and provide appropriate ways to record any potential conflicts found?	✓		<p>We have formulated “Ethical Corporate Management Principles” and “Ethical Corporate Management Operating Procedures and Code of Conduct,” which have clearly stated conflict of interest prevention and complaint channel. All business units are asked to follow the regulations strictly.</p>	<p>It has been carried out as stipulated under “Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”</p>
(IV) Has the Company established effective accounting and internal control systems for the implementation of policies, prepared audit plans according to the evaluation result of unethical conduct risks, and audit such execution and compliance, or hire external auditors to audit such execution and compliance?	✓		<p>The company has established a strict accounting system and internal control system. The Company has a dedicated accountant, financial department and internal audit department to perform usual internal control management. The internal auditors will also list the high-risk operations in the annual audit plan for evaluation, and compile the audit results into audit reports regularly submit them to the Supervisor, Independent Directors for review, and attend and report at the Board Meetings. In addition, the financial reports are audited by the CPAs to ensure the fairness of the financial statements.</p>	<p>It has been carried out as stipulated under “Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”</p>
(V) Does the Company periodically hold internal and external ethical corporate behavior training?	✓		<p>The Company has regular internal and external training program on ethical management.</p>	<p>It has been carried out as stipulated under “Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”</p>

III. Operation of the whistle blowing system				
(I) Does the Company establish both a reward/punishment system and a whistle blowing hotline? Can the accused be reached by an appropriate person for follow-up?	✓		The Company has created “Management Procedures for whistle blowing, Filing Complaints and Suggestions.” Apart from the hotline and mailbox which is handled by the audit office, any illegal conducts can also be reported directly through telephone number or email to vice president or upper managers for further investigation and handling.	It has been carried out as stipulated under “Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”
(II) Has the Company established standard operating procedures for investigations on reports, follow-up measures to be taken after the investigation is completed, and related confidentiality mechanisms?	✓		The Company has created “Management Procedures for whistle blowing, Filing Complaints and Suggestions” and “Whistleblower Protection and Anti-Revenge” for complaint handling, follow-up measures to be taken after the investigation is completed, and confidentiality protection.	It has been carried out as stipulated under “Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”
(III) Does the company provide proper whistleblower protection?	✓		We have set up “Whistleblower Protection and Anti-Revenge” to protect the whistleblower with proper handling procedures.	It has been carried out as stipulated under “Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”
IV. Enhancing Information Disclosure				
(I) Does the company disclose its ethical corporate management policies and the results of its implementation on the company’s website and Market Observation System, MOPS?	✓		The Company has made the related disclosure of Ethical corporate management implementation status on the Company’s website and MOPS.	It has been carried out as stipulated under “Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”
V. If the company has established the ethical corporate management policies based on the Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, please describe any discrepancy between the policies and their implementation: There’s no significant deviation, as the Company has formulated its “Ethical Corporate Management Principles” based on Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.				
VI. Other important information to facilitate a better understanding of the company’s ethical corporate management policies (e.g., reviews and amends its policies): None				

(VII) How the Information of the Company's Corporate Governance Policy can be Obtained in Public:

The Company has disclosed the information about its corporate governance policy and associated regulations in the investor relation section on the Company website, <https://www.kingslide.com> and Market Observation Post System.

(VIII) Other information providing a better understanding of the company's corporate governance status: please refer to page 35 in this annual report.

(IX) Implementation of the Company's internal control system

1. Internal Control System Statement: Please refer to Page 124 in this annual report.
2. CPA review report on assessment of internal controls: Not applicable

(X) Any legal penalty imposed on the Company or its internal staff, or any disciplinary penalty the Company has imposed on its internal staff for violation of the internal control system, where the result of such penalty could have a material effect on shareholder equity or securities prices, the penalty, main deficiencies, and improvements in the most recent fiscal year and the current fiscal year up to the publication date of this annual report: None

(XI) Major Resolutions of Annual Shareholders' Meeting and Board Meetings in the Most Recent Fiscal Year and the Current Fiscal Year up to the Publication Date of this Annual Report:

1. Important resolutions reached in the annual shareholders' meeting on June 30, 2020 and the implementation status:

- (1) Approved the 2019 business report and financial statements.
- (2) Approved the 2019 earnings distribution.

Implementation status: The dividend base date was set on September 02, 2020 and the distribution date was set on September 30, 2020. (A cash dividend of NT\$ 8/share)

- (3) The amendment to the Company's "External Party Lending, Endorsement and Guarantee Procedures" was adopted.

Implementation status: The amendment was publicly announced on the Company's website at July 07, 2020 and has been implemented accordingly.

2. Important resolutions of the Board of Directors during the most recent fiscal year and up to the publication date of the annual report:

Board meeting	Major resolutions:
The 13 th Session 10 01/10/2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved the 2020 financial budget 2. Approved the distribution amount of 2018 employee cash bonus and 2019 year-end bonus for the Chairman and the management team. 3. Approved the salary adjustment for the Chairman and the management team.
The 13 th Session 11 02/26/2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved the 2019 financial statements, consolidated financial statements, and business report. 2. Approved the 2019 profit sharing plan for employees and directors and supervisors. 3. Approved 2020 annual shareholders' meeting date. 4. Approved the period and venue for shareholders to submit proposals to discussed at 2020 annual shareholders' meeting. 5. Approved the 2019 earnings distribution. 6. Approved the amendments to "External Party Lending, Endorsement and Guarantee Procedures" 7. Approved the 2019 Internal Control System Statement. 8. Approved the replacement of certified public accountant.
The 13 th Session 12 05/06/2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved the professional fees to Deloitte & Touche for 2020 auditing services. 2. Approved the amendments to "External Party Lending, Endorsement and Guarantee Procedures".
The 13 th Session 13 06/30/2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved the dividend base date and distribution date of cash dividend distribution.
The 13 th Session 14 08/07/2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved applying comprehensive credit line from Chang Hwa Commercial Bank. 2. Approved the amendment to "Internal Control Policy" and "Internal Audit Implementation Rules".
The 13 th Session 15 11/06/2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved the 2021 annual internal audit program. 2. Approved remuneration to the directors and supervisors for 2019 service. 3. Approved the amendment to "Rules Governing Financial and Business Matters Between this Corporation and its Affiliated Enterprises". 4. Approved the amendment to "The Board Performance Evaluation Rules". 5. Approved the amendment to "Accounting Policy".
The 13 th Session 16 01/08/2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved the 2021 financial budget. 2. Approved the distribution amount of 2019 employee cash bonus and 2020 year-end bonus for the Chairman, the management team, and internal auditors. 3. Approved the amendment to "Accounting Policy", "Internal Control Policy", and "Internal Audit Implementation Rules".

Board meeting	Major resolutions:
The 13 th Session 17 02/26/2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved the 2020 financial statements, consolidated financial statements, and business report. 2. Approved the 2020 profit sharing plan for employees and directors and supervisors. 3. Approved 2021 annual shareholders' meeting date. 4. Approved the venue and period of accepting shareholders' suggestions for 2020 annual shareholders' meeting. 5. Approved the period and venue for shareholders to submit proposals to discussed at 2021 annual shareholders' meeting. 6. Approved the period, numbers to be elected, and venue for nomination of Directors (Independent Directors included). 7. Approved the 2020 earnings distribution. 8. Approved the amendment to "Articles of Incorporation". 9. Approved the amendment to "Procedures for Election of Directors and Supervisors". 10. Approved the amendment to "Procedures for Acquisition or Disposition of Assets". 11. Approved the 2020 Internal Control System Statement. 12. Approved the candidates of Director (Independent Director included) nominated by the Board of Directors.
The 13 th Session 18 05/07/2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved the professional fees to Deloitte & Touche for 2021 auditing services. 2. Approved the Company's "Audit Committee Charter". 3. Approved the amendment to "Regulations Governing Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings". 4. Approved the amendment to the Company's "Remuneration Committee Charter". 5. Appointed a new Corporate Governance Officer.

(XII) Any recorded or written dissenting opinions of directors or supervisor related to important resolutions passed by the board of directors during the most recent fiscal year and up to the publication date of the annual report: None.

(XIII) Any Resignations or dismissals of the Company's chairman, president, accounting manager, financial manager, internal audit manager, corporate governance manager and research and development manager during the most recent fiscal year and up to the publication date of this annual report: None.

V. Information on CPA professional fee

CPA Professional Fees Ranges

CPA Firm	Name of CPAs		Period Covered by CPA's Audit	Remark
Deloitte & Touche	Chen-Li Chen	Chia-Ling Chiang	01/01/2020 ~ 12/31/2020	

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Fee range \ Fee items		Audit fees	Non-audit fees	Total
1	Less than \$2,000		v	
2	\$2,000(included)~\$4,000	v		v
3	\$4,000(included)~\$6,000			
4	\$6,000(included)~\$8,000			
5	\$8,000(included)~\$10,000			
6	\$10,000(included) or more			

- (I) Whether non-audit fees paid to the CPA, to the accounting firm of the CPA, and to any affiliated enterprise of such accounting firm are equivalent to one quarter or more of the audit fees paid to them: None. The voluntary disclosure is as follows:

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Audit fees	Non-audit fees				
	System Design	Registration Service	Human Resource	Others (Note)	Subtotal
2,610	-	8	-	640	648

Note: Non-audit fees-others paid to the CPA for transferring pricing report, annual report review, service charge regarding direct deduction on business tax, and annual service charge for Samoa and Hong Kong subsidiaries.

- (II) Whether the Company changes its accounting firm and the audit fees paid for the fiscal year in which the change took place are lower than those paid for the fiscal year immediately preceding the change: None.
- (III) Whether the audit fees paid for the current fiscal year are lower than those paid for the immediately preceding fiscal year by 10% or more, the amount and percentage of and reason for the reduction in audit fees shall be disclosed: None.

VI. Replacement of CPA:

(I) Information regarding the former CPA

Date of Replacement	Approved by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2020		
Replacement explanation	1. Due to the internal rotation of the accounting firm, Deloitte&Touche, Wu Chiu-Yen and Kuo Lee-Yuan as the independent auditors for the Company were succeeded by Chen Jhen-Li and Kuo Lee-Yuan. 2. Due to the internal rotation of the accounting firm, Deloitte&Touche, Chen Jhen-Li and Kuo Lee-Yuan as the independent auditors for the Company were succeeded by Chen Jhen-Li and Chiang Jia-Ling.		
Specify whether the appointment is terminated or unaccepted by the Company or the CPA.	Parties		CPA
	Status		The Company
	Voluntray Termination of appointment		Not applicable
No longer accepted (continued) appointment			
Reasons and opinion for issuing audit reports expressing other than unmodified opinion over the past two years	None		
Any disagreement with the company	Yes		Accounting principles or practices
			Disclosure of Financial Statements
			Audit scope or procedures
			Others
	None		
	Specifica tion:	Not applicable	
Other disclosures (The facts which should be disclosed as required under Article 10, Subparagraph 5, Item 1(4) of the Regulations Governing Information to be Published in Annual Reports of Public Companies)	None		

(II) Information regarding the successor CPA

Name of accounting firm	Deloitte & Touche
Name of CPA	1. Chen-Li Chen and Kuo Lee-Yuan 2. Chen-Li Chen and Chiang Jia-Ling
Date of appointment	Approved by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2020
Consultation subjects and results on accounting treatments or application of accounting principles to specific transactions and possible audit opinion might be rendered by the CPA on the Company's financial reports prior to the formal engagement	Not applicable
The successor CPA's written opinion of disagreement with the former CPA	Not applicable

(III) Written reply by the former CPAs about the disclosure as required under Article 10, Subparagraph 5, Item 1 and 2(III) under the Regulations Governing Information to be Published in Annual Reports of Public Companies: Not applicable

VII. The facts about the Company chairman, president, or any managers in charge of financial or accounting affairs having served at the accounting firm of its CPA or any affiliates thereof in the most recent fiscal year: None

VIII. Any transfer of shares or change of pledged shares of the directors, supervisors, managers, or any shareholders with a shareholding more than 10% during the most recent fiscal year and up to the publication date of the annual report

(I) Changes in shareholding of directors, supervisors, managers and major shareholders

Unit: one share

Title	Name	2020		As of May 01, 2021	
		Holding increase (decrease)	Pledged holding increase (decrease)	Holding increase (decrease)	Pledged holding increase (decrease)
Chairman	Lin Tsung-Chi	—	—	—	—

Director	Long Shen Investment Inc.	—	—	—	—
Director	Chiu Yen-Chih	—	—	—	—
Director and Vice President	Wang Chun-Chiang	—	—	—	—
Independent Director	Lee Wen-Chang	—	—	—	—
Independent Director	Hsu Fang-Yih	—	—	—	—
Independent Director	Cai Wen-Zhi	—	—	—	—
Supervisor	Yin Li Investment Inc.	—	—	—	—
Supervisor	Wu Min-Zhen	—	—	—	—
President	Lin Shu-Chen	—	—	—	—
Assistant Vice President	Fang Bing-Huang	—	—	—	—
Financial Manager	Xue Ya-Ling	—	—	—	—
Accounting Manager	Chen Yi-Nian	—	—	—	—

※ The shareholding information disclosed above was the filed figures to the competent authorities during the middle of the term. No disclosures are required for holding before/after the terms.

- (II) The counterparty in any of the share transfer of the directors, supervisors, managers, and major shareholders is a related party: None
- (III) The counterparty in any of the share pledge of the directors, supervisors, managers, and major shareholders is a related party: None

IX. Top-10 shareholders who are a related party, spouse, or a relative within the second degree of kinship of another

As of 05/01/2021; Unit: One share

Name	shareholding		Spouse & Minor		Shareholding by nominee arrangement		Name and relationship of the Company's top-10 shareholders who are a related party, spouses or relatives within two degrees of kinship		Remark
	shares	%	shares	%	shares	%	Title (name)	Relationship	
Lin Tsung-Chi	8,260,121	8.67%	1,961,551	2.06%	—	—	Hai Hu Investment Inc. Hong-Yi Investment Inc. Long Shen Investment Inc. Sheng-Xuan Investment Inc. Hui Ying Investment Inc. Lin Tsung-Lung	A first-degree relative of the Chairman A first-degree relative of the Chairman A first-degree relative of the Chairman A first-degree relative of the Chairman A first-degree relative of the Chairman Father and son	
Hai Hu Investment Inc. Chairman: Lin Shu-Hui	6,440,207	6.76%	—	—	—	—	Lin Tsung-Chi Hong-Yi Investment Inc. Long Shen Investment Inc.	Father and daughter The Chairman of the entity A second-degree relative of the Chairman	
	1,566,705	1.64%	—	—	—	—	Sheng-Xuan Investment Inc. Hui Ying Investment Inc. Lin Tsung-Lung	A second-degree relative of the Chairman A second-degree relative of the Chairman Siblings	
Hong-Yi Investment Inc. Chairman: Lin Shu-Hui	6,232,767	6.54%	—	—	—	—	Lin Tsung-Chi Hai Hu Investment Inc. Long Shen Investment Inc.	Father and daughter The Chairman of the entity A second-degree relative of the Chairman	
	1,566,705	1.64%	—	—	—	—	Sheng-Xuan Investment Inc. Hui Ying Investment Inc. Lin Tsung-Lung	A second-degree relative of the Chairman A second-degree relative of the Chairman Siblings	
Long Shen Investment Inc. Chairman: Lin Shu-Juan	6,232,767	6.54%	—	—	—	—	Lin Tsung-Chi Hai Hu Investment Inc. Hong-Yi Investment Inc.	Father and daughter A second-degree relative of the Chairman A second-degree relative of the Chairman	
	815,549	0.86%	129,963	0.14%	—	—	Sheng-Xuan Investment Inc. Hui Ying Investment Inc. Lin Tsung-Lung	A second-degree relative of the Chairman A second-degree relative of the Chairman Siblings	
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,628,000	5.91%	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nanshan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	4,830,000	5.07%	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheng-Xuan Investment Inc. Chairman: Lin Shu-Hua	4,306,035	4.52%	—	—	—	—	Lin Tsung-Chi Hai Hu Investment Inc. Hong-Yi Investment Inc.	Father and daughter A second-degree relative of the Chairman A second-degree relative of	

Name	shareholding		Spouse & Minor		Shareholding by nominee arrangement		Name and relationship of the Company's top-10 shareholders who are a related party, spouses or relatives within two degrees of kinship		Remark
	shares	%	shares	%	shares	%	Title (name)	Relationship	
	820,776	0.86%	11,000	0.01%	—	—	Long Shen Investment Inc. Hui Ying Investment Inc. Lin Tsung-Lung	the Chairman A second-degree relative of the Chairman The Chairman of the entity Siblings	
Fubon Life Insurance Co., Ltd	3,874,000	4.07%	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hui Ying Investment Inc. Chairman: Lin Shu-Hua	3,793,606 820,776	3.98% 0.86%	— 11,000	— 0.01%	— —	— —	Lin Tsung-Chi Hai Hu Investment Inc Hong-Yi Investment Inc. Long Shen Investment Inc. Sheng-Xuan Investment Inc. Lin Tsung Lung	Father and daughter A second-degree relative of the Chairman A second-degree relative of the Chairman A second-degree relative of the Chairman The Chairman of the entity Siblings	
Lin Tsung-Lung	2,544,790	2.67%	596,138	0.63%	—	—	Lin Tsung-Chi Hai Hu Investment Inc Hong-Yi Investment Inc. Long Shen Investment Inc. Sheng-Xuan Investment Inc. Hui Ying Investment Inc.	Father and son A second-degree relative of the Chairman A second-degree relative of the Chairman A second-degree relative of the Chairman A second-degree relative of the Chairman A second-degree relative of the Chairman	

X. The total number of shares and total equity stake of any re-invested enterprises held by the Company, its directors, supervisors, managers, and the business that is controlled either directly or indirectly by the Company

December 31, 2020; Unit: thousand shares

Re-invested enterprises	Investment made by the Company		Investments made by the Company's directors, supervisors, managers, and the business directly or indirectly controlled by the Company		Total investment	
	shares	%	shares	%	shares	%
King Slide USA, Inc.	200	100%	—	—	200	100%
King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	112,600	100%	—	—	112,600	100%
King Slide (Samoa) Co., Ltd.	5,000	100%	—	—	5,000	100%
King Slide (Hong Kong) Co., Limited	5,000	100%	—	—	5,000	100%
King Slide Technology (China) Co., Ltd.	—	100%	—	—	—	100%
King Slide Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	—	100%	—	—	—	100%

Four. Capital

I. Capital and shares

(I) Sources of capital

1. Capital Formation

May 01, 2021; Unit: Share/NT\$

Month/ Year	Issue price	Authorized capital		Paid-in capital		Remark		
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital source	Capital contributed by the property other than cash	Other
09/1986	10	1,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000	Founding capital	—	12/02/1986 Ri Jing (75) Jian Yi Zi #333135
02/1987	10	4,000,000	40,000,000	4,000,000	40,000,000	Capital increase of NT\$ 30,000,000 in cash	—	02/26/1987 Ri Jing (76) Shang Zi #08643
07/1994	10	9,500,000	95,000,000	9,500,000	95,000,000	Capital increase of NT\$ 55,000,000 in cash	—	07/09/1994 Jian San Being (83) Zi #344233
03/1998	10	15,800,000	158,000,000	15,800,000	158,000,000	Capital increase of NT\$ 63,000,000 by capital surplus	—	04/28/1998 Ri Jing (087) Shang Zi #108624
11/1999	10	27,800,000	278,000,000	18,800,000	188,000,000	Capital increase of NT\$ 30,000,000 by earnings	—	11/15/1999 Ri Jing (088) Shang Zi #088141204
10/2000	10	38,000,000	380,000,000	38,000,000	380,000,000	Capital increase of NT\$ 135,600,000 in cash and NT\$ 56,400,000 by earnings	—	11/16/1990 Ri Jing (089) Shang Zi #089142802
10/2003	10	38,760,000	387,600,000	38,760,000	387,600,000	Capital increase of NT\$ 7,600,000 by earnings	—	10/29/2003 Ri Jing Shou Zhong Zi #09232870270
04/2004	10	48,000,000	480,000,000	38,760,000	387,600,000	Authorized capital increased to 48,000,000 shares from 38,760,000 shares, of which 2,500,000 shares was reserved for issuance of employee stock options	—	
08/2005	10	80,000,000	800,000,000	55,428,000	554,280,000	Authorized capital increased to 80,000,000 shares from 48,000,000 shares. Capital increase of NT\$ 166,680,000 by earnings.	—	08/24/2005 Ri Jing Shou Shang Zi #09401166440
08/2006	10	80,000,000	800,000,000	67,120,000	671,200,000	Capital increase of NT\$ 116,920,000	—	09/05/2006 Ri Jing Shou Shang

Month/ Year	Issue price	Authorized capital		Paid-in capital		Remark		
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital source	Capital contributed by the property other than cash	Other
						by earnings		Zi #09501198990
09/2007	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	74,332,000	743,320,000	Capital increase of NT\$ 72,120,000 by earnings	—	09/29/2007 Ri Jing Shou Shang Zi #09601238020
10/2007	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	74,376,247	743,762,470	Capital increase of NT\$ 442,470 by bond conversion	—	11/07/2007 Ri Jing Shou Shang Zi #09601272380
08/2008	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	78,504,059	785,040,590	Capital increase of NT\$ 41,278,120 by earnings	—	09/02/2008 Ri Jing Shou Shang Zi #09701220640
09/2009	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	87,022,273	870,222,730	Capital increase of 8,518,214 shares by issuance of new bonus shares, of which 7,850,403 shares as stock dividends and 667,808 shares as employee bonus shares.	—	09/17/2009 Ri Jing Shou Shang Zi #09801214680
12/2009	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	87,138,588	871,385,880	Capital increase of NT\$ 1,163,150 by bond conversion	—	12/15/2009 Ri Jing Shou Shang Zi #09801288640
06/2010	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	87,386,978	873,869,780	Capital increase of NT\$ 2,483,900 by bond conversion	—	06/18/2010 Ri Jing Shou Shang Zi #09901126330
09/2010	10	138,000,000	1,380,000,000	92,120,183	921,201,830	Capital increase of NT\$ 43,866,750 by earnings and NT\$ 3,465,300 by bond conversion	—	09/15/2010 Ri Jing Shou Shang Zi #09901209210
03/2012	10	138,000,000	1,380,000,000	92,321,927	923,219,270	Capital increase of NT\$ 2,017,440 by bond conversion	—	04/02/2012 Ri Jing Shou Shang Zi #10101057510
06/2013	10	138,000,000	1,380,000,000	93,497,092	934,970,920	Capital increase of NT\$ 11,751,650 by bond conversion	—	06/18/2013 Ri Jing Shou Shang Zi #10201112720
09/2013	10	138,000,000	1,380,000,000	94,395,779	943,957,790	Capital increase of NT\$ 8,986,870 by bond conversion	—	09/17/2013 Ri Jing Shou Shang Zi #10201193750
12/2013	10	138,000,000	1,380,000,000	94,657,690	946,576,090	Capital increase of NT\$ 2,619,110 by bond conversion	—	12/27/2013 Ri Jing Shou Shang Zi #10201264190
03/2014	10	138,000,000	1,380,000,000	95,297,072	952,970,720	Capital increase of NT\$ 6,393,820 by bond conversion	—	04/02/2014 Ri Jing Shou Shang Zi #10301055370

2. Share types

As of 05/01/2021; Unit: One share

Share Types	Authorized Capital				Remark
	Outstanding shares		Unissued shares	Total	
	Listed	Un-listed			
Ordinary shares	95,297,072	-	42,702,928	138,000,000	

3. Information for shelf registration: Not applicable

(II) Shareholder structure

As of May 01, 2021

Shareholder Structure Quantity	Government agencies	Financial institutions	Other juristic person	Individuals	Foreign institutions and individuals	Total
Number of shareholders	0	8	62	2,213	181	2,464
shareholding (shares)	0	16,552,000	31,603,089	29,834,142	17,307,841	95,297,072
Shareholding(%)	0.00%	17.37%	33.16%	31.31%	18.16%	100.00%

(III) Distribution of share ownership

1. Ordinary shares

NT\$ 10 par

As of May 01, 2021

Shareholding class	Number of shareholders	Shareholding (shares)	Shareholding (%)
1 ~ 999	988	133,768	0.14%
1,000 ~ 5,000	1,096	1,940,653	2.04%
5,001 ~ 10,000	94	723,895	0.76%
10,001 ~ 15,000	55	701,961	0.74%
15,001 ~ 20,000	26	469,604	0.49%
20,001 ~ 30,000	41	1,002,984	1.05%
30,001 ~ 40,000	23	829,598	0.87%
40,001 ~ 50,000	15	688,724	0.72%
50,001 ~ 100,000	38	2,764,285	2.90%
100,001 ~ 200,000	26	3,380,543	3.55%
200,001 ~ 400,000	30	9,106,040	9.56%
400,001 ~ 600,000	9	4,681,626	4.91%
600,001 ~ 800,000	1	700,000	0.73%
800,001 ~ 1,000,000	4	3,334,255	3.50%
More than \$ 1,000,001	18	64,839,136	68.04%
Total	2,464	95,297,072	100.00%

2. Preferred shares: None.

(IV) List of major shareholders

The name, number of shares, and stake held of the shareholders with a stake of 5% or more, or of all the shareholders who rank in the top 10 in shareholding percentage, if those are fewer than 10 shareholders

As of May 01, 2021

Shareholder	Shares	Shareholding (shares)	Shareholding (%)
Lin Tsung-Chi		8,260,121	8.67%
Hai Hu Investment Inc.		6,440,207	6.76%
Hong-Yi Investment Inc.		6,236,232	6.54%
Long Shen Investment Inc.		6,232,767	6.54%
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.		5,628,000	5.91%
Nanshan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.		4,830,000	5.07%
Sheng-Xuan Investment Inc.		4,306,035	4.52%
Fubon Life Insurance Co., Ltd		3,874,000	4.07%
Hui Ying Investment Inc.		3,793,606	3.98%
Lin Tsung-Lung		2,544,790	2.67%

(V) Per share information, including market price, net worth, earnings, and dividends, and the related information in the past two years

Unit: NT\$

Item \ Year			2019	2020	As of March 31, 2021
market price per share	Highest market price	Before adjustment	392.00	374.50	330.00
		After adjustment (Note 1)			
	Lowest market price	Before adjustment	284.50	271.00	285.00
		After adjustment (Note 1)	275.00		
	Average market price		336.17	317.94	310.14
net worth per share (Note 2)	Before distribution		112.50	116.70	121.25
	After distribution		104.50	(Note 8)	(Note 8)
Earnings per share (Note 3)	Weighted average shares (thousand shares)		95,297	95,297	95,297
	Before adjustment		16.35	12.22	4.55
	After adjustment		16.35	(Note 8)	(Note 8)
dividend per share	Cash dividend		8.00	(Note 8)	—
	Stock dividend	Retained Earnings	—	(Note 8)	—
		Additional Paid-In Capital	—	—	—
	Accumulated undistributed dividends (Note 4)		—	—	—
Return on Investment	Price/Earnings Ratio (Note 5)		20.56	26.02	—
	Price/Dividend Ratio (Note 6)		42.02	(Note 8)	—
	Cash Dividend Yield (Note 7)		2.38	(Note 8)	—

Note 1: Adjusted retroactively the stock and cash dividends distributed during the current year.

Note 2: Based on the year-end number of the outstanding issued shares and the dividend allocation resolved in the shareholders' meeting held the next following year.

Note 3: Please provide per-share earnings for both before and after adjustment basis when there were stock dividends

Note 4: Please disclose the accumulated dividends in arrears up to the current year if any of the conditions of the equity securities issuance allows to defer the payment of the dividends until the year with operation surplus.

Note 5: Price/Earnings Ratio = Average market price / Earnings per share

Note 6: Price/Dividend Ratio = Average market price / Cash dividend per share

Note 7: Cash Dividend Yield = Cash dividend per share/ Average market price

Note 8: Pending for the approval of the annual shareholders' meeting the next following year.

(VI) Dividend policy and implementation

1. Dividend Policy under the Articles of Incorporation

According to the Article 26 under the Articles of Incorporation:

The Company's earnings, if any, should be applied for distribution as follows

- (1) Pay taxes and dues by law,
- (2) Offset the accumulated losses,
- (3) Set aside 10% of said profits as legal reserve. However, when the legal reserve is equivalent to the paid-in capital of the Company, the appropriation of legal reserve could be ceased
- (4) The special reserve shall be appropriated or reversed according to law and regulations
- (5) The remaining amount, if any, plus the accumulated unappropriated earnings shall be available for distribution according to the proposal of the Board of Directors. The distribution of dividends to the shareholders should be presented in the shareholders' meeting for resolutions.

The Company engages in an innovative industry with products widely used in various industries, such as, cloud servers, network communication, kitchen ware, and consumer electronics. At the stage of growth the Company is, the dividend policy is in line with the current and future development plans and shall be made basing on the consideration of investment environment, capital demand, domestic and international competition as well as the interests of shareholders. Therefore, certain amount of the surplus might be reserved for the Company's operation needs,, and the remaining earnings shall be distributed to shareholders as dividends, whether by stock or in cash, of which the cash portion shall not less than 10% of the total distribution.

2. Proposal for the dividend distribution at the most recent shareholders' meeting

A Cash dividend of NT\$ 6.12 per share for a total of NT\$ 583,218,081.

The proposal above has approved by the Board meeting on February 26, 2021 and pending for the approval in the shareholders' meeting up to the publication date of the annual report.

3. If a material change in dividend policy is expected, provide an explanation: None

4. Other explanations: The company maintains the dividend policy of the previous year in accordance with current and future operating plans, and distributes cash dividends of approximately 50% of the earnings per share.

(VII) Effect upon business performance and earnings per share of any stock dividend distribution proposed or adopted at the most recent shareholders' meeting: Not applicable

(VIII) Compensation of the employees, directors, and supervisors

1. The percentage or range with respect to employees, directors, and supervisors' compensation, as set forth in the Company's Articles of Incorporation:

If the final annual accounts of the Company show a net profit for a given year, it shall allocate

The Company's earnings, if any, should be appropriated

(1) not less than 0.1% of the net profit as compensation to employees

(2) not more than 5% of the net profit as compensation to directors and supervisors.

If the Corporation still has any accumulated loss, it shall first set aside the amount to offset the loss before such allocation.

2. The basis for estimating the amount of employees, directors, and supervisors' compensation, the basis for calculating the number of shares to be distributed as stock bonuses, and the accounting treatment of discrepancy, if any, between the actual distributed amount and the estimated figure, for the current period.

The distribution proposal approved in the meeting of the board of directors on February 26, 2021 was no different from the estimated distribution recognized in 2020, and paid in cash.

3. Board resolutions on compensation distributions:

- (1) Amount distributed in cash or by stock for employees, directors, and supervisors' compensation:

① Employees' compensation in cash NT\$ 47,489,000

② Directors and supervisors' remuneration in cash NT\$ 6,500,000

- (2) The amount of any employee compensation distributed by stock and the size of that amount as a percentage of the sum of the net profit stated in the financial reports and individual financial reports and total employee compensation for the current period: Not applicable. All the distribution resolved by the meeting of the board of directors at February 26, 2021 was made in cash.

4. The actual distribution of the compensation of the employees, directors, and supervisors for the previous fiscal year:

Distribution	2019			
	Actual distribution resolved in shareholders' meeting	Distribution proposed by the Board meeting	Discrepancy	Reason for discrepancy
1. Employee cash bonus (in NT\$ thousands)	62,329	62,329	—	—
2. Employee stock bonus (in NT\$ thousands)	-	-	—	—
3. Remuneration to directors and supervisors (in NT\$ thousands)	6,500	6,500	—	—

(IX) Share repurchases: None

II. Corporate bonds issuance: None.

III. Preferred shares issuance: None.

IV. Issuance of global depository receipts: None.

V. Issuance of employee stock options: None.

VI. Issuance of new shares in connection with mergers or acquisitions: None.

VII. Implementation of capital allocation plans: None.

Five. Business Overview

I. Business scope

(I) Business coverage

1. Core business content

- (1) Research, design, manufacture and distribute Rail Kits and server Rail Kits
- (2) Research, design, manufacture and distribute Slides for all purposes.
- (3) Research, design, manufacture and distribute Hinges
- (4) Other mechanical product design, manufacturing and distribution

2. Sales breakdown:

Product	2020
Rail Kits	94%
Slides	1%
Hinges	3%
Others	2%
Total	100%

3. Current product items

Product items
1. 1U-7U server rail kit and other equipment rail kits
2. Multi-functional slides
3. Multi-functional hinges

4. Products in pipeline

(1) Functional 3C products and components

Apply mechanical designs to develop peripheral products for server, LCD, ATM, printer, steel cabinet to meet multi-function purpose and the industry standards.

(2) High-value added kitchen products for retail market and slide rails for system kitchen cabinets.

(3) Full mechanical products applied in household that are humanized, safe, convenient, easy-to-use, easy installation and uninstallation.

(II) Industry overview

1. Current industry trend and development

Functional-extended products are offered for both computing servers and furniture. Rail kit products are mainly used in Cloud computing devices, such as server, network communication equipment, Cloud data storage facilities and its peripheral facilities, followed by kitchen drawers. The hinge and slide products are mostly used in furniture, metal cabinets, industrial cabinets, etc.

(1) Computing server industry.

The servers are used as the central host and database for a group of PCs working together. By connecting to an identical server, each computer can function simultaneously. Enterprise servers are used to build corporate networks to allow data sharing and 24-hour accessibility, achieving better work and cost efficiency.

Globally, there are three major sever assembly regions: North America (centered in U.S.A.) for high-to-mid end models, Europe (centered in the U.K.) for mid-to-low end models and Asia Pacific region (centered in China) for low-end models. North America has the most high-to-mid end models as the top four global server provider such as IBM, HP, Oracle and Dell are all American companies, and this is also where their R&D team are located. For Europe, the local R&D talents and demands have fostered the production center for mid-to-low end models. Production sites in Asia Pacific region are concentrated in China due to its low production cost, which was necessary in a highly competitive low-end server products market. In recent years, both volume and revenue on server sales have grown significantly in the Chinese market as Inspur (a Chinese server brand) taped into mid-high end models with technology advancement, and shipment growth has been increasing for Huawei and Lenovo. However, American Brand such as Dell and HP still hold a strong place in the market.

To keep the production cost low and increase resource utilization, major international sever suppliers continue outsourcing manufacturing to contractors. The top-three suppliers, HP, Dell and IBM, account for the significant share of global severs shipment volume, followed by Oracle and Fujitsu. Less than 30% shipment comes from NEC, Rackable Systems, Acers, Lenovo and other regional brands. Server makers in Taiwan are divided into OEMs that manufacture for major sever brand owners and ODMs that manufacture for white brand servers Leaders from the former category are Inventec, MiTAC, Wintrom, Quanta Computer, and Hon Hai. Makers of the latter category are also known as sever distributors (suppliers of motherboards and barebones) include Supermicro, Intel, Asus, MSI and Gigabyte.

Outsourcing server design and production has been a long-term practice, and Taiwan is the major manufacturing hub for leading brands like HP, Dell, Cisco, etc., thanks to the completeness of its local industry chain. Not only that, new industry players like Chinese brands and other western distributors (ZT System and Penguin Computing) have also worked closer now with Taiwanese manufactures. Due to the soaring demands from mega data centers, growths of white-brand servers have exceeded the top-three brands, HP, Dell and IBM. Their collective market share has now slipped to below 60% from 70% or more in the past. The shift mainly came from the rise of Cloud computing services offered by AWS, Microsoft and Google, which cut down the server purchases from mid-to-big corporations who used to be the key buyers of big-brand servers

Server types can be broken down by appearance: Tower (or Pedsta), Blade and Rack-Mounted. Due to the trend of high density, 1U Rack and Blade model are becoming the growing drivers for the sectors. Also, downward server prices have made 1U Rack and Blade more affordable to enterprise customers.

In contrast, because the tower products is large and not conducive for stacking, its proportion is constantly decreasing. Although the growth of the Blade Server market is expected, the initial construction cost is still high. Rack Mount Server is still the market mainstream; particularly the 1U, 2U and other Rack Mount specifications account for almost 60% of Taiwan's server shipments.

In addition, with the increasing of mobile lifestyle, looking at the market demand, long term online connection and diverse information applications service demand broadly required, easier mobile device and fast application service has become future trend. In which, it drive more server demand for Cloud computing as in the market supplies, the big server brands continue to offer energy saving solutions, as server-based computing decrease has side impact to increase data center's operation cost especially on the use of server electricity and cooling system is the main drive on electricity expense. Therefore, big brand server vendors continue to improve its hardware by focusing on energy saving, and acquire planning of more storage equipment and network companies in order to offer completed IT solutions to the corporate customers in the future. Governments worldwide are keen in working together with corporate partners to construct Cloud computing plants and facilities. Many big companies are searching for data center sites that offer cheaper electricity. Both shall continue to drive the growth stability of server industry.

The development of the cloud and mobile computing is the source of the servers

and data centers growth in recent years. In the recent years, the demand for network devices have grown due to more video and music streaming and faster data transmission requirements; according to the Cisco Annual Internet Report , the report shows that the number of global Internet users grow at a compound annual growth rate of 6% from 2018 to 2023 (Figure 1), and the report also predicts that the application of network devices such as smart watches, video surveillance, and healthcare monitoring will be growing at a compound annual growth rate of 10% higher than the number of Internet users (Figure 2), the number of network devices per capita will increase from 2.4 in 2018 to 3.6 in 2023.

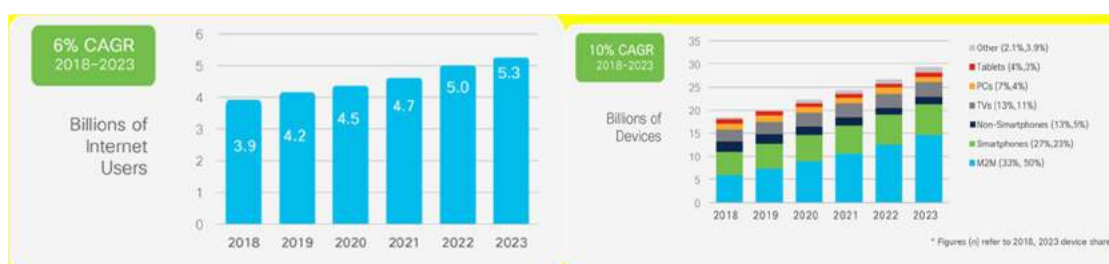


Figure 1: Estimated growth of global Internet users Figure 2: Growth of network device users

Source: Cisco Annual Internet Report, 2018–2023

The Cisco Annual Internet Report believes that from 2018 to 2023, public wifi hotspots will grow from 169 million to 628 million (Figure 3), a nearly four times of increase, in which about 46% highest coverage ratio is based in Asia, showing that the server industry's demand is at a steady growth trend.

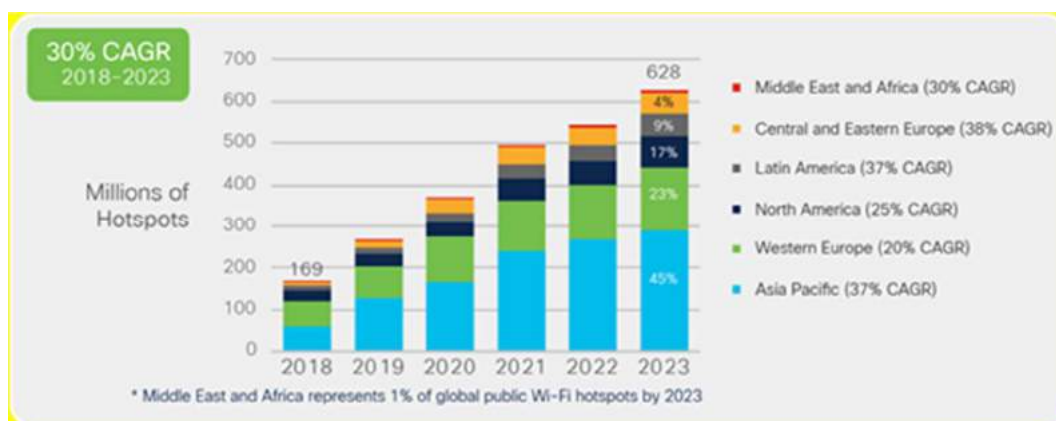


Figure 3: Global wifi hotspot growth condition

Source: Maravedis, Cisco Annual Internet Report, 2018–2023

(2) Hinges and Slides:

Through the technology evolution, applications of hinge and slide have expanded widely from daily cabinets, kitchen cupboards to office facilities and copiers. We will use the furniture and internal decoration sectors to illustrate hinge and slide markets.

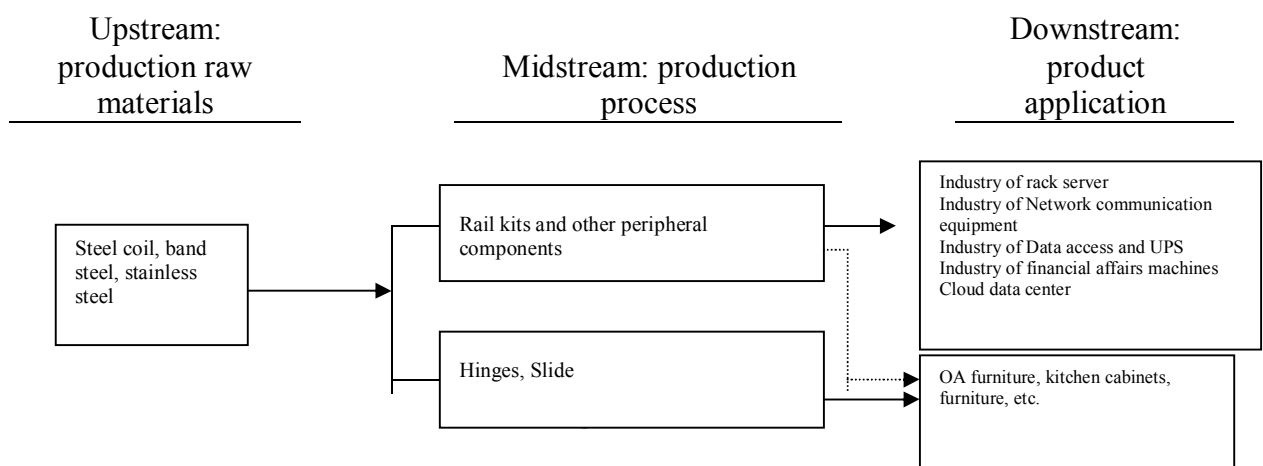
The furniture industry in Taiwan started to form since the introduction of woodworking machinery for semi-automated production in 1956 after nearly a decade

of hand-made production. The furniture industry in Taiwan took off during the period of 1966 and 1975 owing to new and automatic production facilities which stimulated exporting orders. The industry began a decade of steady growth after 1976, and Taiwan had owned the reputation as furniture kingdom for its reliable quality and low costs. It was estimated, one out of five furniture in the U.S.A. was made in Taiwan. The metallic furniture industry in Taiwan began to sprout starting from the 70's under the background of abundant steel supplies and seasoned R&D capacity and automated production procedure. Export volume from the category was strong during that period. Nevertheless, the dominant position had lost to China and some S.E. Asian countries in recent years due to contracting raw material sources and labor force which cause wage surge.

In the meantime, a large majority of the industry players, including furniture and interior decoration, have moved their operation to China; hence the turnover for the sector has dropped sharply in Taiwan and the trend is expected to continue. To survive, the local players need to come up with breakthrough technology and provide small-volume large-variety production to meet the market demands and enhance value adds.

As the Taiwanese information hardware makers usually do, local sever makers also have greater focuses on OEM and ODM business, which account for 80% top line. Reflected by global sales mix, the low-to-mid end models are the key growth drivers, especially the low-end models, which the majority of Taiwanese makers are shipping to the major international brands. It's expected the OEM and ODM business will remain at high percentage for the local producers. While facing the ever changing industry landscape, coping with virtual reality and Cloud computing are more of the 2nd trial test for Taiwanese sever makers. To break through, hardware manufacturers have no choice but work together with the brand companies to provide better value-added solutions, including storage, software and integrated selling package, apart from upgrading production technology, to standout in the industry competition and grasp the new opportunity ahead.

2. Links among each segments of the industry supply chain



3. Product development trend

(1) Rail kits and other components:

Along with the advance with technology, information products with light, slim, short and small-size designs are becoming the major trend, which has led to the launch of rack servers and other rackmount networking product mainly to focus on spacing saving, safety convenience and user-friendly features. This trend will change all the current PC products. The server product and other related networking product design is keen towards PC, Workstation development move into Blade server and current server is moving towards rack-server. Another new product integrated network equipment and server together this development trend apply Rail kits more extensively, as the components allow the features of slim, heavy loading, user-friendly, installation friendly and safety on the same server to comply market demand trend in the future.

(2) Hinges and slide rails:

The products are consumer commodities, and the future development trend will be in line with the market driven by high life quality, efficiency, convenience, aesthetics and hidden, multifunctional, easy installation, high added value and high quality.

4. Competition

(1) Rail kits and accompanying Rail kits:

Our current lines of products are very close to completeness and are gradually adopted on new launched products from various international brands. As our products broadly promoted in the market this will increase market share, and the human-friendly feature and superior functionalities are better than our competition in the market; the professional marketing can help more Taiwan server maker to compete with Korea to earn more purchase order benefiting the big brand vendor in their marketing and distribution other vendors can also have positive feedback by using our product.

(2) Hinges and slide rails:

Some product lines are price-competitive commodity, to compete, we are offering the products in our brand name, King Slide, to ensure quality and design differentiation in its marketing. Because King Slide brand has excellent recognition in the market set in middle to high end price range trading domestically instead of import foreign brand product; market to sell King Slide brand international to replace foreign famous brand. Using King Slide's better design and high quality features as the marketing strategy to avoid price competition.

(III) Technology and R&D status

1. R&D expenditures in the recent year and up to the publication date of the annual report:
Unit: NTDT thousand

Item \ Year	2020	As of March 31, 2021
Research expenditure	208,825	53,901
Net revenue	4,801,405	1,276,761
Research expenditure as a percentage of net revenue	4.35%	4.22%

2. Technologies and/or products successfully developed in the recent year and up to the publication date of the annual report:

In recent years, based on the expansion of the application of open cabinets, the related requirements of the slide rails have become more urgent. Because the requirements of the slide rails used in this field are different from the normal standard racks, new installations, operating functions, and strength verification methods and thoughts must be introduced. The company continues to invest in research and development, and has developed a number of different slide rail kits for different application where the new slide rail products have introduced a quick, convenient installation, replacement, multi-stage stops, and lock in position functions. In addition, the new slide rail includes multiple safety Preventive mechanisms, supporting heavier loading with over travel extension application; as R&D continue with its innovation, related patents are also applied. This increases our higher competitiveness in the open rack application in between; more related slide rail models have also been developed to meet market demand in the standard rack market to better improve the application of server slide rail kits. In the high-end products of slide rails and hinges, the development of related models continues to further complete the company's product line. Taking the base of production line as consideration, reducing manpower and improving product quality and production efficiency, several production lines have also been developed using automated production equipment which will be looking to implement in the server slide rail kit, high end kitchen rail kit, hinges, and other related slide rail products.

List of patent rights granted and application during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report:

Year	Number of patents
2020	Application number: 142; Number of granted: 388
2021 and up to the date of publication of the annual report	Number of patent rights applied: 27; Number of patent rights granted: 116

(IV) Long- and short-term business development plans:

1. Long- term business development plans:

(1) Marketing strategy

Provide global customer service, cut down delivery time to obtain higher volume of orders from the complete consumer product category as well as expanding the market share. Continue building shipping warehouse and selling base globally to widen our network worldwide

(2) Production policy

In-depth development of stamping, roller forming and parts processing technologies with the integration of mechanical and electrical automation production for further stamping breakthroughs on different materials and product moldings to strive for cost reductions, quality improvement and product competitiveness.

(3) Product R&D direction

- ① Mechanical R&D for meeting the convenience of modern life style, so as to gain extra market share from increasing consumer reliance.
- ② Integrating design, development ability and market population together with the existing mechanical know-how, mold and automation equipment for functional 3C product R&D, with the focus on the long-term strategy and sustainability.

(4) Operation scale

To serve the big system integrators, both domestic and international, including consumers, and expanding the global market effectively, we plan to increase the number of shipping warehouses and marketing offices in the future to expand market share and global visibility.

(5) Financial backup

Building the optimal capital structure through a diversified funding channel to obtain sufficient capital at the most advantageous cost. Manage the capital smartly through various investment channels so as to increase the profits of from the core business and non-business operation.

2. Short- term business development plans:

(1) Marketing strategy

- ① Endeavor to win orders from major industry players (from computing server, network communication, computer system and Cloud data center), with the marketing focus on new products for expanding market shares.
- ② Promote mature product lines with existing brand awareness to tap into international suppliers of steel cabinets and server racks. For kitchen cabinets,

focus will be placed on introducing newly developed high-end mechanical kitchen sets and a new series of functional products to kitchen equipment suppliers and retail distributors to establish a global network and position King Slide as a world-renowned brand.

(2) Production strategy

We are aiming to rationalize the production procedures with intellectual production management system by phasing in streamlined manufacturing for cutting down production and warehousing costs. Also production of products with low added value will be outsourced or through purchase to upgrade the Company's product value.

(3) Product R&D direction

- ① For rail kit lines, efforts will be placed on rack integration, and multi-functional and humanized installation.
- ② Customized product design to establish close ties from international customers and create additional value for our products.

(4) Operation scale

To provide long-term service for the big system integrators and end consumers, at home and overseas, and expand the global market effectively, we plan to increase the number of global dealers in the near future, and establish mainland channels and local marketing offices, so as to achieve the long-term goal of business scale.

(5) Financial backup

Leverage the advantages of industrial technologies and fixed assets of PP&E to obtain loans from financial institutions with preferential costs.

II. Market analysis and production & marketing

(I) Market analysis

1. Geographic areas where the main products are supplied, and the Company's market share

(1) Geographic areas where the main products are supplied in 2020

Product Area	Guide track	Slide rails	Hinge	Other	Total
Taiwan	24%	0%	3%	1%	28%
China	20%	0%	0%	0%	20%
U.S.A.	27%	0%	0%	1%	28%
Other	23%	1%	0%	0%	24%
Total	94%	1%	3%	2%	100%

(2) Product market share

Our Rail kits, slides and hinges, are mostly customized-made and widely applied in different sectors. The product specification and unit prices vary with the end applications; therefore, it is not easy to obtain the annual output, output value and market share data from each of our customers.

2. Future market demand and supply, competitive advantages

(1) Market demand analysis

① Slide rails and hinges

With the progress of human civilization, the improvement of living standards, uses of hinges and slides have expanded widely and become ubiquitous from home cabinets, to office facilities and computer peripherals; demands have also expanded. However, owing to the shrunk global economy in the past few years, as much as 20% to 25% international brands company such as GLASS , HETTICH is now label as China product. In addition, Chinese EMS product quality could not be controlled causing dropping price, poor quality product in the market, self-cut on price for low margin. This indirectly impact the mid-high end price who is focus on good quality and branding where the market share is not even close to 35% which cover by European company such as BLUM and SALICE. The waken of economy, rise of consumer ideology, a quality life style with reasonable pricing, excellent quality replacing with user-friendly product, the middle-high price can be expected to rise in the market. In additional, international furniture, kitchen, and system cabinet factories must shift their orders to Southeast Asia due to production limitation and cost factors, Taiwan has most competitive advantage therefore we have potential in the market demand.

② Rail kits:

Analysis of server appearance, servers are still in old rack mounted style in the market, most large scale company use this type of rack mount server when consider for better expandability. The server brand then mostly design rack mount server with 5U height to allow better flexibility when planning layout of hard disk in which this also increase the grow energy we wanted.

In addition, in terms of the growth of the global server market, cloud applications continue to flourish. In response to the rapid increase in the number of users, cloud service companies are actively expanding hardware devices to meet their customers' needs. Taiwanese manufacturers participate in Facebook's open

computing programs (Open Compute). Project, OCP) has gradually achieved results after many years. In addition to the significant increase in visibility, technical capabilities have also been recognized by global customers. At present, in addition to Google, Facebook, Amazon and other global first-line super-large data center manufacturers in direct cooperation with Taiwanese manufacturers, recently included online and cloud service providers, and even multinational media operators, telecommunications and financial industry, have successively negotiated with Taiwanese manufacturers. The possibility of sales (ODM Direct) cooperation model, most of the super-large data center operators in the development trend of the cloud data center continue to expand, tend to purchase servers directly from the foundry, so the demand for construction of large data centers increases. It is expected to drive the growth of global server shipments. However, the development of cloud application services has gradually matured. More and more small and medium-sized enterprises have abandoned the construction of their own computer rooms, and the use of leased cloud services has reduced the cost of IT procurement and maintenance. For international server brands, the sales of traditional enterprise customers is gradually decreasing proportionally; on the other hand, the introduction of virtualization applications and high-density products has led to a reduction in the demand for enterprise procurement server hardware and an impact on overall market shipments.

Looking forward to the performance of the global server industry in 2021, although the purchase desire of corporate customers in Europe increases, but they are impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic locally in addition, the snowstorm in North America had affected the shipping progress. As the 10-core Lake-SP Xeon with the built-in Whitley server platform has move to production, at the same time, Supermicro officially announced the 7nm third-generation processor EPYC processor Milan in March 2021, the epidemic has triggered changes in work and life styles, promoting remote conferences, online shopping, audio-visual entertainment platforms cloud services which has advantage of increasing the demand conducive to boost the growth of cloud service providers' sourcing, and driving server shipment performance. In addition, following onto the transition to 5G, applications such as artificial intelligence, edge computing, and high-speed computing demand are increasing, and the capital expenditure of useful data centers will rebound. This will help drive data centers, cloud service providers, second-tier cloud service providers and Orders from telecom service providers to increase in which, it is expected that

the volume of global servers will continue to grow in 2021 (Figure 4).



資料來源：TrendForce，台灣經濟研究院產經資料庫整理(2020.12)。

Figure 4 : Overview of global server shipments

For Taiwanese manufacturers, the server manufacturers mainly undertake OEM orders from international brand owners, and produce customized servers for cloud service providers, which could be shipped under white-brand or self-owned brand products. Because the servers are mainly sold to enterprise users, it has high requirements for quality and stability, and its technical level has been improved. It requires a high degree of integration and testing capabilities. It has relatively set the bar high in the assembly industry which creating barriers to entry. With the advantages of design, manufacturing and complete industrial clusters, server manufacturers the countries' server shipment (including oversea production) has taken accounts more than 90% of the global server shipments. We are fully optimistic about the continuous expansion of data centers by cloud service providers, which pushes Taiwan's local server manufacturers to enhance their distribution of white brand servers, especially WiWynn is committed to developing second-tier cloud service providers, and it had obtained new orders from Amazon in 2020, while Hon Hai adjusted the server business strategy where it focus on cloud service providers, obtain orders from Microsoft and Amazon, and has entered the Google supply chain in early 2021. As for Inventec, in August 2019, it invested a 10% stake in the American company ZT GROUP INT'L, INC. ZT GROUP is mainly engaged in the system integration manufacturing and service business of the software and hardware

for the cloud data center Inventec enter the cloud service provider supply chain and ship its servers to Amazon, Facebook and Microsoft through its investing in share. In 2021, it will further obtain new orders from Amazon. By then, it will be shipped in large quantities in the second half of 2021, showing that Taiwan's server manufacturers have strengthened its distribution of white brand servers and its ambition to seize business opportunities in the data center.

Looking forward to the future performance of the industry, although facing the conservativeness of memory suppliers' expansion plans, capacity limitation has pushed up the server memory quotations, and the mature semiconductor foundry process is constrained, causing the power management IC, server early management chip (BMC), etc. appear in the out of stock condition. Delay in delivery and the increase the pressure on the industry production cost. However, the accompanying chip and the new platform server of Supermicro server mass production launch old platform convert to new can be expected as well the specifications and efficiency are increased, and the acceleration of digital transformation with enterprises; these will drive customers to upgrade and the server replacements phenomenon, shipment performance will increase. The pandemic further introduce and trigger the changes in work and life patterns , the association of the social media interaction and online consumption patterns in creases where online cloud services will grow and drive Google, Facebook, Microsoft and other cloud service providers to build data centers. The demand pull of server shipments increases, coupled with the expansion of 5G and AI applications, which will help drive the demand for edge computing servers. Overall, the future of the Taiwan server industry is still prosperous.

As the demand for ultra-large data center operators grows strongly, and these Internet service providers prefer to its supplier to provide more customized products, which allow the business opportunities of foundries and parts suppliers continue to expand. Server foundries such as Quanta, Inventec and Wistron also extend their products from server boards and server systems to rack-mount products (including servers, Ethernet switches and storage) and directly compete with server and Ethernet switch American brands such as HP, DELL, and Cisco, therefore the foundry server revenue grew strongly. In addition to the growth of data center customer demand, the proportion of rack-mounted products increased (accounting for 20-30% of total server shipments); the increase in average price is the main reason. It is expected that the trend of increasing the proportion of rack-mounted products will continue in 2017 and will benefit the related industry chain

manufacturers.

(2)Market supply analysis

① Rail kits:

Due to the high barriers to entry for various servers and other peripherals, the technology is mostly controlled by foreign manufacturers. King Slide can develop and supply products in synchronize so there is no market supply issue.

② Slide rails and hinges market

As the market demand has gradually increased, the competitors who have invested in the industry continue to increase causing an oversupply of hinges and slides in the overall market, and the price competition is fierce. Both European and American manufacturers have stopped producing European-style slides and some hinge products. As two main factors, the original manufacturers have transferred its orders to the Southeast Asian market due to price. This forms a trend of large-scale transfer orders to the mainland and Taiwan in the market, resulting in a shortage of supply in the export markets of the two regions. In particular, this has reflected more on the manufacturers with more scale and stable quality, or competitive in price.

(3) Market growth potential:

① 3C market:

In the long run, the main needs of the cloud server industry come from the telecommunications industry, the financial industry, government agencies, and large manufacturing industries. With the increase of low-end smart handheld devices, the demand for back-end servers will also be increased. According to the observation of the Institute of Industrial Intelligence (MIC), Taiwan's server shipments orders come from large data centers which will continue to focus on domestic server shipments. Brands are also actively introducing new products, in addition to the new server hardware while carrying out more services, software in which stands out from its traditional hardware supplier role as ODM foundry and their supply chain performance can be expected. In addition, the rise of brand players in mainland China and the increase in the proportion of white brand network server purchases by the large-scale Internet service providers, this will incite the existing brand and traditional industry chain supply patterns, prompting the Taiwanese strategic layout in seeking to strive the Chinese brand OEM order" and "Strive for White brand Server Order".

In the future, in close cooperation with IBM, HP, DELL, ORACLE, Fujitsu-

Siemens International Servers and major white-label markets, it will bring additional potential business opportunities to the company and match the changes in the appearance of the server market. Related network communication, storage, UPS, KVM, and other peripheral products to the rackmount designs make the application of the slide rail kit wider. And because the industry does not have specific statistics on the relevant global shipments data so it is impossible to assess how many potential opportunities in the market, but the application of the slide rail kits will be more popular in the foreseeable future, and there is indeed a potential market that needs to be developed.

② Traditional market:

It is expected that the prosperity of the traditional consumer market and real estate will gradually pick up, which will bring performance improvement to the company.

③ Steel cabinets market:

International manufacturers have shift its order faster due to cost factors and production constraints. The market will continue to grow in the future based on existing performance.

(4) Market's Future competitive niche:

① Rail kits market:

In the past few years, due to the continuous transformation of the industry, involving in the development of server and network communication equipment components, lead us to develop a series of rack-mounted server rail kits, and obtained many patents related in many countries. Because there is no uniform in the use of standards and specifications in this part of this product development industry, the entry barriers become high, and the application of patents is also difficult. To obtain the certification and recognition from the international companies is testing the rapid development and real-time production skill of the company. In this case, most of the competitors are almost occupied by European and American companies such as Accuride, Jonathan, and General device. After these rigorous competition, finally got awarded by International server brands such as IBM, HP, SUN, Fujitsu-Siemens, DELL. Many years of cooperation, and because the company considers the function of humanization in product design, regardless of price, quality, test conditions, delivery date and product functions, it is determined by customers that we are above the competitors. Therefore, customers' new product has gradually adopted the slide rail kits designed and manufactured by the company. The

recognition by these international server manufacturers will provide the company with a favorable competitive advantage in this market and eliminate the obstacles in the way when marketing our business.

② Slide rails and hinge markets

In the past few years, due to poor economy and fierce price competition, mainland China products have swept the world at low prices, but their product quality and delivery is unstable, and high failure rate are unfavorable factors in the market competition. Thus, the company has been adhering to the marketing philosophy of maintaining product quality, stable delivery, and marketing own branding, despite the sluggishness of the market, we have built a good brand reputation in the international market. As the anti-dumping discussion speaks out in the global international market, the situation where the price focus but no quality situation is now reversed. More and more users find that only the products with stable quality, reasonable price and meet the needs of consumers are the way to survive forever. Looking at the Southeast Asia manufacturers, as in terms of quality, delivery, R & D, and production technology, scale conditions, only King Slide can compete with European and American manufacturers using low procurement cost but better quality and function product to compete with European and American competitors. King Slide as the best choice for customers on this favorable basis and with the recovery of the economy, we believe that we have better competitive advantage in market of slide rail and hinges in the future.

3. Advantages or Disadvantages of future development factors, and the Countermeasures to such factors

(1) Advantage factors

① Rail kits market:

The company has passed the certification of its products by IBM, HP, ORACLE, Fujitsu-Siemens, DELL international server manufacturers, and directly obtained the product requirements of its R&D department in line with its new products. At the same time in line with the latest consumer demand products development will be the advantage factor to marketing products into the system foundries, network communication plants, rack cabinet factories, and distributors, which further open the door for us to also promote other 3C institutional products into more international vendors.

② Slide rails and hinges market

In recent years, in order to reduce costs, the international renowned furniture

vendors and cabinet manufacturers have turned to Southeast Asia countries to seek cooperation with cooperative factories or strategic alliances. Their appeals focus are on the economies of the manufacturers, product types, rapid delivery, research and development capabilities, stable quality, and reasonable price. The company's current economic scale, solid technical team, excellent product development and automation equipment development capabilities, stable quality, and fast delivery capabilities are not only praised in the domestic market but also in the international market. In the traditional market, King Slide has been listed as one of the world's top four major brands in the United States, which also allows the large manufacturers to confidently transfer orders and new product development to the company, especially in the past two years transition is more significantly. Customer base covers the top United States Large furniture factory, cabinet factory, steel cabinet factory and Japan's second largest DIY furniture factory, the second largest furniture factory, the focus of the future in addition to the development of its own brand new products. In the future, besides developing new products with our own branding, development in customized product according to customer's need will play an important advantage factor in future development.

The company's products are currently the mainstream series of products in the industry, and will actively deploy international marketing bases in the future. With the existing competitive advantages, the future growth in the customized or channel market can be expected.

(2) Disadvantages

The estimate increase of material prices will cause increase of cost.

(3) Countermeasures

- ① Increase automation to reduce labor and manufacturing costs and outsource low value-added products in response to cost increases issues.
- ② Accelerate the development of new markets, enhance the technical capabilities of after-sales services, select a favorable product mix and customer base, especially choosing the R&D customized and electronic products as the main direction for the future to increase the operating base, and reduce the expense ratio as well slow down the disadvantage of materials cost increases.

(II) Main product usages and production process

1. Usage

Main products	Usage
Rail kits and peripheral components for server	1. Rack servers, UPS, rack Internet communication facilities, TAPE, and related accompanying facilities for computer networking and Cloud data centers. 2. Electric vehicles, massage sofa, ATM machine, multi-function printers, automobile, OA furniture, kitchen, industry-tool and steel cabinets.
Slide rails, hidden hinges	OA furniture, kitchen cabinets, furniture, etc.

2. Production procedures:

Hinges: accessory stamping→ precision finishing → accessories heat treatment→
accessory barrel plating→ finished accessory

↪ feeding finished accessories and purchased accessories →
assembling finished goods → packaging check and warehousing

Slide rails: slide stamping → molding completed

↪ slide coating→ feeding finished accessories and purchased accessories →
assembling finished goods → packaging check and warehousing

Rail kits: (1) accessory stamping→ precision finishing → accessories heat treatment→
accessory barrel plating→ finished accessory

(2) Rail kit precision finishing → stamping → molding completed

(3) ↪ Feeding finished guide slides → barrel plating feeding finished
accessories and purchased accessories→

Finished product assembly → packaging check and warehousing

(III) Main raw materials supplies

Steel coil is our mainraw material, which we purchase mainly from China Steel and partly from local coil center factories and Japan. The supplies of the material have been sufficient and stable.

(IV) Suppliers and clients accounted for 10% or more of the Company's total purchase(sales) amount in either of the 2 most recent fiscal years and explanation for changes

1. Top suppliers

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Items	2020				2019				Q1 2021			
	Supplier	Amount	As a percentage of total purchase for the year (%)	Relation with the Company	Supplier	Amount	As a percentage of total purchase for the year (%)	Relation with the Company	Supplier	Amount	As a percentage of total purchase for the 1 st quarter (%)	Relation with the Company
1	China Steel	618,978	44.22	None	China Steel	627,619	44.08	None	China Steel	194,449	41.39	None
	Others	780,939	55.78		Others	796,192	55.92		Others	275,358	58.61	
	Purchase amount	1,399,917	100.00		Purchase amount	1,423,811	100.00		Purchase amount	469,807	100.00	

Change analysis: China Steel is a leading domestic steel supplier and a mainraw material supplier for the Company and the industry. Its products meet the Company's requirements in terms of delivery and quality. Therefore, it has been the number-one supplier for the past two years.

2. Top customers

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Items	2020				2019				Q1 2021			
	Supplier	Amount	As a percentage of total net sales for the year (%)	Relation with the Company	Supplier	Amount	As a percentage of total net sales for the year (%)	Relation with the Company	Supplier	Amount	As a percentage of total net sales for the 1 st quarter (%)	Relation with the Company
1	Customer A	824,405	17.17	None	Customer A	789,956	16.23	None	Customer A	228,567	17.90	None
2	Customer B	449,962	9.37	None	Customer B	516,221	10.60	None	Customer B	107,989	8.46	None
	Others	3,527,038	73.46		Others	3,562,630	73.17		Others	940,205	73.64	
	Net sales	4,801,405	100.00		Net sales	4,868,807	100.00		Net sales	1,276,761	100.00	

Change analysis: Customer A is the designated manufacturer for multiple major international server suppliers. As shipments of several of our OEM customers were asked to send to the Customer A's global HUB , it has been listed as the number-one customer for the past two years. Customer B is a brand manufacturer combining existing customers. The increase in sales is due to the increase in existing brand projects.

(V) Production volume for the two most recent fiscal years

Unit: Rail kit and slide in thousand sets; hinges in thousand pieces/ NT\$ thousand

Main products \ Year	2020			2019		
	Capacity	Production volume	Production value	Capacity	Production volume	Production value
Rail Kits	19,110	12,777	2,059,607	19,110	12,706	2,062,395
Slides	4,224	1,230	29,096	4,224	668	18,925
Hinges	2,900	2,564	57,411	1,920	1,207	44,732
Other	—	—	45,023	—	—	54,274
Total			2,191,137			2,180,326

(VI) Product units sold for the two most recent fiscal years

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Main products \ Year	Unit	2020				2019			
		Domestic sales		Export sales		Domestic sales		Export sales	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Rail Kits	thousand sets	3,287	1,181,479	9,579	3,349,443	3,475	1,218,173	9,189	3,416,325
Slides	thousand sets	113	5,089	1,361	39,320	135	5,701	714	21,941
Hinges	thousand units	3,343	128,200	1,632	28,465	3,271	119,550	477	16,483
Other		—	13,753	—	55,656	—	13,298	—	57,336
Total			1,328,521		3,472,884		1,356,722		3,512,085

III. Human resource

Unit: one person; %

Year		2020	2019	As of March 31, 2021
Number of employees	Direct labor	786	802	850
	Indirect labor	333	330	329
	Total	1,119 (Note1)	1,132 (Note 2)	1,179 (Note3)
Average age		35.2	34.3	35.95
Average service years		6.95	6.33	6.73
Average education %	Ph.D	0.09%	0.09%	0.08%
	Master	5.36%	5.48%	5.09%
	College	42.54%	41.78%	40.97%
	High school or below	52.01%	52.65%	53.86%
	Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Note1: The figures above do not include the contracted workers: 253 people.

Note2: The figures above do not include the contracted workers: 306 people.

Note3: The figures above do not include the contracted workers: 255 people.

IV. Disbursements for environmental protection

- (I) Any losses suffered by the company in the most recent fiscal year and up to the annual report publication date due to environmental pollution incidents (including any compensation paid and any violations of environmental protection laws or regulations found in environmental inspection, specifying the disposition dates, disposition reference numbers, the articles of law violated, and the content of the dispositions): The Company has not suffered any losses due to environmental pollution in the most recent year and as of the publication date of the annual report. However, the subsidiary, King Slide Technology Co. Ltd., violated the Article 10, Item 1 of Water Pollution Control Measures and Test Reporting Management Regulations and was fined NT\$30,000 on November 24, 2020, because the new plant was put into construction without the permission on Runoff wastewater pollution reduction plan by the Bureau.

(II) Countermeasures:

1. Future countermeasures and improvement plans:
 - (1) Wastewater discharge: The Company analyzes and monitors the quality of wastewater on a daily basis to ensure that the wastewater treatment system operates normally to meet the effluent standards.

- (2) Air pollution Air pollution control: The Company has obtained permits for the installation and operation of stationary pollution sources.
- (3) Waste disposal: The Company's waste disposal plan has been approved by the Environmental Protection Bureau and the qualified waste brokers are commissioned to clean, transport , and dispose of the waste produced.

2. Investment made for pollution control and possible benefits generated:

December 31, 2020; Unit: NT\$ thousand

Pollution control facilities	Quantity	Date acquired	Investment amount	Non-depreciated balance	Possible benefits generated
Laboratory equipment for chemical testing	1	12/14/2000	300	—	Wastewater testing
Air agitation plumbing	1	05/07/2001	152	—	Exhaust gas (HCL) treatment for regulation compliance
Air shield	1	05/07/2001	200	—	Exhaust gas (HCL) treatment for regulation compliance
Exhaust ventilation	1	05/07/2001	942	—	Exhaust gas (HCL) treatment for regulation compliance
RC wastewater storage tank lining project	1	05/07/2001	429	—	Wastewater for regulation compliance
Plant and frame filter press	1	12/16/2004	820	—	Sludge treatment
Squatting building sewage treatment facility	1	12/01/2005	410	—	Wastewater for regulation compliance
Water recycling accomplishing	1	03/23/2006	17,110	641	Recycle some of the water and discharge the wastewater to the wastewater treatment accomplishing assembly to meet the standard
Wastewater treatment accomplishing	1	03/23/2006	1,071	—	Exhaust gas (HCL) treatment for regulation compliance
Filled scrubber	1	12/25/2006	2,295	—	Exhaust gas (HCL) treatment for regulation compliance
Equalization tank	1	03/07/2007	550	—	Wastewater quality equalization
Plant and frame filter press	1	07/10/2007	250	—	Sludge treatment
Condensing sludge dryer	1	07/18/2008	3,361	660	Sludge treatment
RO-1-2 set	1	04/20/2015	3,364	1,728	Efficiency improvement for water recycling
Wastewater mixing tank	1	08/08/2015	4,427	2,928	(1) Adjusting wastewater quality to reach the stability of wastewater treatment (2) Acquiring the tentative storage tank for emergency
Wastewater treatment accomplishing (facility expansion)	1	08/21/2015	4,550	1,812	Enhancing wastewater treatment capacity and the satiability of COD removal for regulation compliance
Fiber filters	2	09/01/2016	1,680	871	Efficiency improvement for water recycling
Spectrophotometers	1	06/11/2018	140	50	Water examination
Condensing sludge dryer	1	03/24/2019	2,950	2,349	Sludge volume reducing
UV/VIS Spectrophotometer	1	03/19/2020	150	119	Water examination

3. Possible expenditure

Unit: NT\$ thousands		
Types	Subtotal	Total
Raw water and effluent testing fees (twice a year)	200	10,124
General industrial waste (Once a year)	8	
Hazardous industrial waste testing (twice a year)	16	
Replacement of RO membrane	750	
Wastewater or sewage pre-treatment facilities expansion and sedimentation basin replacement	6,150	
Ultrafiltration system	3,000	

V. Labor relations

(I) Employee benefit plans, continuing education, and retirement programs with the implementation status. worker-employee agreement and measures for preserving employees' rights and interests.

1. Employee benefit plans

The Company has been maintaining a harmonious relation with its employees. Apart from the basic requirements set under Labor Standards Act, the Company gives extra cash gift or voucher on labor's day, Dragon Boat Festival, Mid-Autumn festival, and employee's birthday to all employees, and hosts year-end banquet, company outing, and office party on a regular basis.

In addition, we have greatly improved cares for pregnant employees. Clean, comfortable and cozy nursery rooms are available inside the office, a little gift for pregnant moms, parking space for pregnant women only, and establishing pregnant-female employee management measure. The Company's goal is to create a pleasant workplace and to ensure the health of every employee.

The Company encourages staff taking no-pay maternity leaves. In accordance with Act of Gender Equality in Employment and the implementation rules for no-pay maternity leaves, all employees, after first six months of working, are eligible for applying the leave before their children reach the age of three for a period of no more than two years. After returning, the employee will continue the old post in the same unit without differential treatment.

2. Continuing education and training

In order to improve the quality and development advantages of human resources, the Company has formulated educational training management measures which works together with the promotion system. Internal and external training programs are provided from time to time based on the job contents and future development to improve employees' working skills. Employees are required to complete training reports to allow feedbacks to the Company.

3. Retirement program and implementation

The Company set up its retirement program based on Labor Standards Act. Workers may apply for voluntary retirement when: (1) he/she reaches the age of 55 and has worked for fifteen years; (2) he/she has worked for more than twenty-five years and (3) he/she reaches the age of 60 and has worked for ten years. The Company appropriates, based on the stipulated ratios, employee retirement fund that is later deposited in Bank of Taiwan. Pension is distributed to the retired employees according to Labor Standards Act. Began from July 01, 2005, a distribution of no less than 6% of monthly salary will be made to individual retirement account for employees who chose adopting Labor Pension Act for his/her pension program.

4. Worker-employee agreement and measures for preserving employees' rights and interests:

- (1) Propositions can be made in the morning meeting held every week.
- (2) The proposition shall be made in written using the official forms or proposals regarding rewarding program can be presented.
- (3) Labor meetings are held on a quarterly basis through representatives elected by all employees.
- (4) To complete the employee grievance system, communication channels were provided to strengthen the labor relations. Complaint channels include exclusive hotline, email box and suggestion box are available to take in and handle employee complaints with dedicated personnel, and to protect the whistleblower and prevent retaliation. Complaints can also be filed through internal administrative system. Managers from the associated units shall react immediately when receiving them.
- (5) The promotion examinations are held every year in accordance with the "Promotion measures ." Exams are taken on a voluntarily basis, removing influence from a third party.
- (6) Assistants are provided during orientation program and presentation session for new hires to help the new employees get accustomed to the Company. "Sustainable heritage of care" is carried out to ensure new employees are taken care of.
- (7) Tow communication meetings are held every month for foreign workers.

- (8) Regular employee care program is conducted for new employees to accelerate their adaptability to the new job through face-to-face interviews.
- (9) Formulating "Measures for staff religious beliefs and facility service application" to ensure staff are not discriminated against to their beliefs, and facilities are available for holding religious activities when needed.

5. Other major agreements: None.

(II) Any losses suffered by the company in the most recent 2 fiscal years and up to the annual report publication date due to labor disputes (including any violations of the Labor Standards Act found in labor inspection, specifying the disposition dates, disposition reference numbers, the articles of law violated, the substance of the legal violations, and the content of the dispositions), and disclosing an estimate of possible expenses that could be incurred currently and in the future and measures being or to be taken: None.

VI. Important contracts:

Nature of the contracts	Contracting parties	Contract period	Main contents	Restrictions
Raw material supply contract	China Steel Co.	Quarterly	Steel coil supply	None
Construction	Verizon Construction Co., Ltd.	Start from Mar. 18, 2020 to the expiration date of the construction warranty.	Construction of No. 2 Plant of King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	None
Stay-in-Taiwan Preferential Loans Contract	The Chang Hwa Commercial Bank Ltd	Start from Jul. 31, 2020 to the date of loan repayment	Long-term loan	Loan funds are limited to the construction of factories and related facilities
Stay-in-Taiwan Preferential Loans Contract	The Chang Hwa Commercial Bank Ltd	Start from Jul. 31, 2020 to the date of loan repayment	Long-term loan	Loan funds are limited to the construction of machines and equipment

Six. Financial overview

I. Five-year financial summary

(I) 1. Condensed Balance Sheet, Consolidated

		Unit: NT\$ thousands				
Item	Year	Financial information from 2016~2020 (Note 2)				
		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
						As of Financial information, as of March 31, 2021 (Note 3)
Current Assets		10,644,226	10,435,103	9,615,249	8,259,584	8,389,302
Property, Plant and Equipment		1,894,661	1,368,900	1,353,349	1,425,528	1,389,866
Right-of-use Assets		662,028	670,105	-	-	-
Intangible Assets		2,810	3,090	269	1,274	2,847
Other Assets		171,551	236,619	237,788	199,653	137,074
Total Assets		13,375,276	12,713,817	11,206,655	9,886,039	9,919,089
Current Liabilities	Before distribution	1,331,645	1,264,437	1,038,010	1,018,422	1,127,772
	After Distribution	Note 1	2,026,814	1,943,332	1,494,907	1,913,973
Noncurrent Liabilities		922,590	728,843	94,094	88,292	131,313
Total Liabilities	Before distribution	2,254,235	1,993,280	1,132,104	1,106,714	1,259,085
	After Distribution	Note 1	2,755,657	2,037,426	1,583,199	2,045,286
Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent		11,121,041	10,720,537	10,074,551	8,779,325	8,660,004
Ordinary shares		952,971	952,971	952,971	952,971	952,971
Capital Surplus		796,691	796,691	796,691	796,691	796,691
Retained Earnings	Before distribution	9,380,598	8,978,545	8,329,138	7,032,605	6,910,881
	After Distribution	Note 1	8,216,168	7,423,816	6,556,120	6,124,680
Other Equity		(9,219)	(7,670)	(4,249)	(2,942)	(539)
Treasury Stock		-	-	-	-	-
Noncontrolling Interests		-	-	-	-	-
Total Equity	Before distribution	11,121,041	10,720,537	10,074,551	8,779,325	8,660,004
	After Distribution	Note 1	9,958,160	9,169,229	8,302,840	7,873,803

Note 1: Based the resolutions from the shareholders' meetings next following years. 2020 figures are pending for the approval from the shareholders' meeting.

Note 2: All financial statement are certified by the external auditors

Note 3: Financial statements for ended March 31, 2021 are reviewed by the external auditors

2. Condensed Balance Sheet, Unconsolidated

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Year		Financial information from 2016~2020 (Note 2)				
		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Item						
Current Assets		3,119,423	3,513,509	3,951,935	3,824,862	4,397,492
Investment using equity method		8,145,485	7,379,944	6,301,925	5,116,739	4,554,765
Property, Plant and Equipment		422,567	373,866	375,915	383,808	388,689
Right-of-use Assets		-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets		2,046	2,654	-	278	597
Other Assets		45,777	77,141	61,279	65,888	41,085
Total Assets		11,735,298	11,347,114	10,691,054	9,391,575	9,382,628
Current Liabilities	Before distribution	535,215	542,108	528,162	523,958	611,511
	After Distribution	Note 1	1,304,485	1,433,484	1,000,443	1,397,712
Noncurrent Liabilities		79,042	84,469	88,341	88,292	111,113
Total Liabilities	Before distribution	614,257	626,577	616,503	612,250	722,624
	After Distribution	Note 1	1,388,954	1,521,825	1,088,735	1,508,825
Capital Stock		952,971	952,971	952,971	952,971	952,971
Capital Surplus		796,691	796,691	796,691	796,691	796,691
Retained Earnings	Before distribution	9,380,598	8,978,545	8,329,138	7,032,605	6,910,881
	After Distribution	Note 1	8,216,168	7,423,816	6,556,120	6,124,680
Other Equity		(9,219)	(7,670)	(4,249)	(2,942)	(539)
Total Equity	Before distribution	11,121,041	10,720,537	10,074,551	8,779,325	8,660,004
	After Distribution	Note 1	9,958,160	9,169,229	8,302,840	7,873,803

Note 1: Based the resolutions from the shareholders' meetings next following years. 2020 figures are pending for the approval from the shareholders' meeting.

Note 2: All financial statements are certified by the external auditors

(II) 1. Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item \ Year	Financial information from 2016~2020 (Note 1)					Financial information, as of March 31, 2021 (Note2)
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	
Operating Revenue	4,801,405	4,868,807	4,435,607	4,110,572	4,466,110	1,276,761
Gross Profit	2,514,812	2,616,957	2,326,612	2,192,307	2,550,860	639,392
Profit from Operations	1,961,609	2,015,151	1,738,196	1,665,077	2,024,747	496,395
Non-Operating Income and Expenses	(419,464)	9,502	433,682	(441,247)	(51,430)	45,203
Profit Before Income Tax	1,542,145	2,024,653	2,171,878	1,223,830	1,973,317	541,598
Net Profit for the Year	1,164,589	1,558,250	1,775,964	908,700	1,571,791	433,278
Loss from Discontinuing Operation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Profit for the Year	1,164,589	1,558,250	1,775,964	908,700	1,571,791	433,278
Other Comprehensive Loss for the Year, Net of Income Tax	(1,708)	(6,942)	(4,253)	(3,178)	(18,109)	792
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	1,162,881	1,551,308	1,771,711	905,522	1,553,682	434,070
Net Profit Attributable to Owner of the Company	1,164,589	1,558,250	1,775,964	908,700	1,571,791	433,278
Net Profit Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to Owner of the Company	1,162,881	1,551,308	1,771,711	905,522	1,553,682	434,070
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earnings Per Share (NT\$)	12.22	16.35	18.64	9.54	16.49	4.55

Note 1: All financial statements are certified by the external auditors

Note 2: Financial statements of ended March 31, 2021 are reviewed by the external auditors

2. Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income, Unconsolidated

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item \ Year	Financial information from 2016~2020 (Note 1)				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Operating Revenue	1,835,129	1,981,482	1,932,513	1,995,243	2,210,327
Gross Profit	642,767	698,596	662,743	751,573	949,906
Profit from Operations	376,653	403,392	369,433	491,971	678,469
Non-Operating Income and Expenses	874,240	1,273,745	1,549,969	540,435	1,089,097
Profit Before Income Tax	1,250,893	1,677,137	1,919,402	1,032,406	1,767,566
Net Profit for the Year	1,164,589	1,558,250	1,775,964	908,700	1,571,791
Loss from Discontinuing Operation	-	-	-	-	-
Net Profit for the Year	1,164,589	1,558,250	1,775,964	908,700	1,571,791
Other Comprehensive Loss for the Year, Net of Income Tax	(1,708)	(6,942)	(4,253)	(3,178)	(18,109)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	1,162,881	1,551,308	1,771,711	905,522	1,553,682
Earnings Per Share (NT\$)	12.22	16.35	18.64	9.54	16.49

Note 1: All financial statements are certified by the external auditors.

(III) Auditors' opinions from 2016 to 2020

Year	Accounting Firm	CPA	Opinion
2016	Deloitte & Touche	Wu Chiu-Yen and Kuo Lee-Yuan	An Unmodified Opinion(Note)
2017	Deloitte & Touche	Wu Chiu-Yen and Kuo Lee-Yuan	An Unmodified Opinion
2018	Deloitte & Touche	Wu Chiu-Yen and Kuo Lee-Yuan	An Unmodified Opinion
2019	Deloitte & Touche	Chen Jhen-Li and Kuo Lee-Yuan	An Unmodified Opinion for the Parent and An Unmodified Opinion with Emphasis of Matter Paragraph for the Consolidated
2020	Deloitte & Touche	Chen-Li Chen and Chia-Ling Chiang	An Unmodified Opinion

II Five-year financial Analysis:

(I) 1. Consolidated

Analysis Item \ Year		Financial Analysis from 2016 to 2020(Note 1)					Financial information, as of March 31, 2021 (Note 2)
		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	
Financial Structure (%)	Ratio of liabilities to assets	16.85	15.67	10.10	11.19	12.69	16.88
	Long-term Fund to Property, Plant and Equipment	635.66	836.39	751.36	622.05	632.53	632.87
Solvency	Current Ratio (%)	799.32	825.27	926.31	811.01	743.88	893.17
	Quick Ratio (%)	762.98	786.54	878.67	766.23	713.94	847.72
	Times Interest Earned (Times)	136.66	179.17	N/A	N/A	N/A	217.98
Operating Performance	Receivables Turnover (Times)	4.35	4.47	4.42	3.97	4.19	4.67
	Days Sales Outstanding (Days)	84	82	83	92	87	78
	Inventory Turnover (Times)	4.92	4.84	4.70	5.11	5.87	5.06
	Payables Turnover (Times)	5.83	6.78	6.68	6.00	6.73	5.86
	Days Inventory (Days)	74	75	78	71	62	72
	Property, Plant and Equipment Turnover (Times)	2.53	3.55	3.27	2.88	3.21	2.55
	Total Assets Turnover (Times)	0.35	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.45	0.36
Profitability	Return on Total Assets (%)	8.99	13.10	16.84	9.17	16.40	12.76
	Return on Total Equity (%)	10.66	14.98	18.83	10.42	18.79	15.28
	Pre-tax Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio (%)	161.82	212.45	227.90	128.42	207.07	227.33
	Net Margin (%)	24.25	32.00	40.03	22.10	35.19	33.93
	Earnings Per Share (NT\$)	12.22	16.35	18.64	9.54	16.49	4.55
Cash Flow	Cash Flow Ratio (%)	119.63	157.50	176.97	86.72	150.95	94.98
	Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio (%)	158.86	178.53	185.20	185.01	206.69	155.23
	Cash Flow Reinvestment Ratio (%)	6.22	8.71	11.62	0.93	7.27	2.10
Leverage	Operating Leverage	1.20	1.20	1.23	1.21	1.17	1.20
	Financial Leverage	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Analysis of differences for the last two years

1. The ratio of long-term funds to property, plant and equipment and the turnover rate of property, plant and equipment decreased. The construction of the second smart factory of subsidiary, King Slide Technology Co. Ltd., started construction in 2020, resulting in an increase of NT\$542,260 thousand on unfinished projects and equipment pending acceptance compared with the year 2019.
2. Times interest earned, return on total assets, return on total equity, pre-tax income to paid-in capital ratio, net margin and earnings per share decreased in 2020, due to exchange rate increase of New Taiwan dollar, the increase in steel cost, and the interest income decrease because of a drop in interest rate, resulted in a decrease of NT\$482,508 thousand in net profit before tax compared with 2019.
3. Lower cash flow ratio and cash flow reinvestment ratio were due to the decrease in net cash inflow from operating activities by NT\$ 398,497 thousand in 2020 compared to those in 2019.

Note 1: All financial statement are certified by the external auditors

Note 2: Financial statements of ended March 31, 2021 are reviewed by the external auditors

2. Financial Analysis from 2016 to 2020, Unconsolidated

Analysis Item		Financial Analysis from 2016 to 2020(Note 1)				
		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Financial Structure (%)	Ratio of liability to Assets	5.23	5.52	5.76	6.51	7.70
	Long-term Fund to Property, Plant and Equipment	2,650.48	2,890.07	2,703.50	2,310.43	2,256.59
Solvency	Current Ratio (%)	582.83	648.12	748.24	729.99	719.11
	Quick Ratio (%)	548.69	614.33	708.96	691.32	692.63
	Times Interest Earned (Times)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Operating Performance	Receivables Turnover (Times)	4.23	4.61	4.36	4.37	4.64
	Days Sales Outstanding (Days)	86	79	84	84	79
	Inventory Turnover (Times)	7.17	7.35	6.93	7.62	9.00
	Payables Turnover (Times)	6.51	7.16	7.09	6.53	6.86
	Days Inventory (Days)	51	50	53	48	41
	Property, Plant and Equipment Turnover (Times)	4.34	5.30	5.14	5.19	5.68
	Total Assets Turnover (Times)	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.23
Profitability	Return on Total Assets (%)	10.09	14.14	17.68	9.68	17.33
	Return on Total Equity (%)	10.66	14.98	18.83	10.42	18.79
	Pre-tax Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio (%)	131.26	175.99	201.41	108.33	185.48
	Net Margin (%)	63.46	78.64	91.89	45.54	71.11

Analysis Item \ Year		Financial Analysis from 2016 to 2020(Note 1)				
		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
	Earnings Per Share (NT\$)	12.22	16.35	18.64	9.54	16.49
Cash Flow	Cash Flow Ratio (%)	85.57	113.84	122.16	38.95	192.06
	Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio (%)	75.25	103.95	130.33	136.08	167.65
	Cash Flow Reinvestment Ratio (%)	-2.50	-2.45	1.52	-5.96	2.19
Leverage	Operating Leverage	1.50	1.49	1.53	1.35	1.26
	Financial Leverage	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Analysis of differences for the last two years						
1. Profitability decreased (Return on Total Assets, Return on Total Equity, Pre-tax Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio and Earnings Per Share decreased) due to exchange rate increase of New Taiwan dollar, the increase in steel cost, and the interest income decrease because of a drop in interest rate, resulted in a decrease of NT\$426,244 thousand in net profit before tax compared with 2019. 2. Lower cash flow ratio and cash flow reinvestment ratio were due to the decrease in net cash inflow from operating activities by NT\$ 159,172 thousand in 2020 compared to those in 2019.						

Note: All financial statement are certified by the external auditors

Calculation equations:

1. Financial structure

(1) Ratio of liability to Assets = total liabilities/total assets

(2) Long term funds to Property, Plant and Equipment = (net shareholder's equity + long-term liabilities)/net Property, Plant and Equipment

2. Solvency

(1) Current ratio=current assets/current liabilities

(2) Quick ratio=(current assets-inventory-prepaid expense)/current liabilities

(3) Times Interest Earned= income before tax and interest expense/interest expense

3. Operating Performance

(1) Receivable turnover (including accounts receivable and notes receivable resulted from business operation)=net sales/average balance of account receivable (including accounts receivable and notes receivable resulted from business operation)

(2) Days Sales Outstanding = 365/account receivable turnover

(3) Inventory turnover=operating cost/average inventory

(4) Payable turnover (including accounts payable and notes payable resulted from business

operation) = operating costs / average balance of account payable (including accounts payable and notes payable resulted from business operation)

(5) Days Inventory = $365 / \text{average inventory turnover}$

(6) Property, plant and equipment turnover = $\text{net sales} / \text{average net property, plant and equipment}$

(7) Total assets turnover = $\text{net sales} / \text{average total assets}$

4. Profitability

(1) Return on total assets = $[\text{net profit} + \text{interest expenses} * (1 - \text{effective tax rate})] / \text{average total assets}$

(2) Return on equity = $\text{net profit} / \text{average equity}$

(3) Net margin = $\text{net profit} / \text{net sales}$

(4) Earnings per share = $(\text{net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent} - \text{preferred stock dividend}) / \text{weighted average number of shares outstanding}$

5. Cash flows

(1) Cash flow ratio = $\text{net cash from operating activities} / \text{current liabilities}$

(2) Cash flow adequacy ratio = $\text{five-year sum of cash from operations} / \text{five-year sum of (capital expenditures, inventory additions, and cash dividend)}$

(3) Cash flow reinvestment ratio = $(\text{cash from operating activities} - \text{cash dividends}) / (\text{gross property, plant and equipment} + \text{long-term investments} + \text{other noncurrent assets} + \text{working capital})$

6. Leverage

(1) Operating leverage = $(\text{net sales} - \text{variable cost}) / \text{operating income}$

(2) Financial leverage = $\text{operating income} / (\text{operating income} - \text{interest expenses})$

III. Supervisors' or audit committee's report for the most recent year's financial statement:

Please refer to Page 126 in this annual report.

IV. Financial statement for the most recent fiscal year: Please refer to Page 127 to Page 177 in this annual report.

V. Certified financial statement for the most recent fiscal year: Please refer to Page 178 to Page 235 in this annual report.

VI. Financial difficulties experienced by the Company and its subsidiaries during the most recent fiscal year and the current year up to the publication date of the annual report and impacts to the financials: None.

Seven. Review of financial conditions, operating results, and risk management

I. Analysis of financial status

Main reasons for and impacts from any material change in assets, liabilities, or equity during the past two fiscal years. Countermeasures if the impacts are of material significance

Unit: NTD thousands.

Item \ Year	2020end	2019end	Change	
			Amount	%
Current Assets	\$ 10,644,226	\$ 10,435,103	\$ 209,123	2.00
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,894,661	1,368,900	525,761	38.41
Right-of-use Assets	662,028	670,105	(8,077)	(1.21)
Intangible Assets	2,810	3,090	(280)	(9.06)
Other Assets	171,551	236,619	(65,068)	(27.50)
Total Assets	13,375,276	12,713,817	661,459	5.20
Current Liabilities	1,331,645	1,264,437	67,208	5.32
Noncurrent Liabilities	922,590	728,843	193,747	26.58
Total Liabilities	2,254,235	1,993,280	260,955	13.09
Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent	11,121,041	10,720,537	400,504	3.74
Capital Stock	952,971	952,971	-	-
Capital Surplus	796,691	796,691	-	-
Retained Earnings	9,380,598	8,978,545	402,053	4.48
Other Equity	(9,219)	(7,670)	(1,549)	20.20
Treasury Stock	-	-	-	-
Noncontrolling Interests	-	-	-	-
Total of Equity	11,121,041	10,720,537	400,504	3.74
<p>1. Analysis:</p> <p>(1) The property, plant and equipment increased in the subsidiary, King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. It's mainly because the second smart factory was under construction in 2020, and resulted in the increase of unfinished construction and equipment pending acceptance.</p> <p>(2) Other assets decreased mainly due to the decrease of NT\$134,538 thousand on prepaid equipment at the end of 2020 compared with the end of 2019.</p> <p>(3) The increase in noncurrent liabilities mainly due to the Stay-in-Taiwan Preferential Loans for the construction of the second smart factory in King Slide Technology Co. Ltd.</p> <p>(4) Other equity decreased mainly due to Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Financial Statements</p> <p>2. Countermeasure: None.</p>				

II. Analysis of financial performance

Main reasons for material changes in operating revenues, operating income, or income before tax during the past two fiscal years. Sales forecast and the effect upon the financials and operation with measures to be taken in:

Unit: NT\$ thousands						
Item \ Year	2020		2019		Change	Change % (%)
	Sub-total	Total	Sub-total	Total		
Net revenue		\$4,801,405		\$4,868,807	\$(67,402)	(1.38)
Operating cost		<u>2,286,593</u>		<u>2,251,850</u>	<u>34,743</u>	1.54
Gross Profit		2,514,812		2,616,957	(102,145)	(3.90)
Operating expenses		<u>553,203</u>		<u>601,806</u>	<u>(48,603)</u>	(8.08)
Operation income		1,961,609		2,015,151	(53,542)	(2.66)
Non-Operating Income and Expenses						
Interest income	\$ 73,078		\$ 170,739			
Other gains and losses	(481,175)		(149,874)			
Financial cost	(11,367)	(419,464)	(11,363)	9,502	(428,966)	(4,514.48)
Income Before Income Tax		1,542,145		2,024,653	(482,508)	(23.83)
Income tax expense		<u>377,556</u>		<u>466,403</u>	<u>(88,847)</u>	(19.05)
Net profit		<u>\$ 1,164,589</u>		<u>\$ 1,558,250</u>	<u>\$(393,661)</u>	(25.26)
Explanation:						
1. Change analysis						
Decreases in non-operation revenue, income before tax, and net profit were due to the continuous appreciation of the New Taiwan dollar, the net foreign currency exchange loss in 2020 increased by NT\$317,034 thousand compared with that in 2019, and the interest income in 2020 decreased by NT\$97,661 thousand compared with that in 2019 due to the decline in interest rates.						
2. Based on the past business records, current orders and future market trend are estimated as follows: Rail kits: 15,822 thousand sets; slide rails: 1,177 thousand sets and hinges 8,976 thousand units.						
3. Countermeasure: None.						

III. Analysis of cash flow

(I) Cash flow analysis for the most recent year, corrective measures for illiquidity

Item \ Year	Year		Change % (%)
	2020	2019	
Cash flow ratio	119.63	157.50	(24.04)
Cash flow adequacy ratio	158.86	178.53	(11.02)
Cash re-investment ratio	6.22	8.71	(28.59)
Explanation:			
1. Change analysis			
(1) The decline in cash flow ratio was mainly due to the decrease of NT\$398,497 thousand in net cash inflow from operating activities in 2020 compared with 2019.			
(2) No analysis in cash flow adequacy ratio for its insignificant change			
(3) Cash re-investment ratio decreased, the reason is the same as above (1).			
2. Improvement plan: None.			

(II) Liquidity analysis for the coming year

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year ①	Estimated Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities②	Estimated Cash Outflow③	Estimated cash Surplus (Deficit) ①+②-③	Remedy for remedy for cash deficit	
				Investment plans	Financing plans
\$9,050,089	\$2,142,003	\$1,159,632	\$10,032,460	\$ -	\$ -
<p>1. Cash flow analysis:</p> <p>(1) Net cash inflow from operation activities: Mainly due to the expected positive operating result in 2021.</p> <p>(2) Net cash outflow from investment activities: Mainly due to expenditures for property, plant and facilities in 2021.</p> <p>(3) Net cash outflow from financial activities: Mainly due to cash dividend distribution in 2021 and using the Stay-in-Taiwan Preferential Loans.</p> <p>2. Remedy for cash deficit and liquidity analysis: Not applicable.</p>					

IV. Major capital expenditure in the last year and its impacts to financials and business:

In order to reduce the production and operating costs of the new series of European style premium kitchen slides which has been long developed by the subsidiary, King Slide Technology Co., Ltd., and has begun to be shipped in 2019, the Intelligent No. 2 Plant of King Slide Technology Co., Ltd., located in Southern Taiwan Science Park - Kaohsiung Park, has been scheduled to commence construction in 2020, expected to be completed by the end of the first quarter of 2022, and operations shall begin in the second quarter of 2022. The total amount of funds required is expected to be approximately NT\$ 2 billion, with the source of self-owned funds and “Stay-in-Taiwan Preferential Loans”.

V. Investment policy in the last year, main causes for profits or losses, improvement plans and investment plans for the coming year:

(I) Investment policy in the last year: There was no plan for additional investment in 2018.

(II) Main causes for profits or losses:

1. King Slide Technology (China) Co.,Ltd., owned by our 100%-owned King Slide (Samoa) Co., Ltd., is still in the early stage of operation. The investment gains using the equity method recognized from the subsidiary was NT\$ 2,669 thousand in 2020.
2. Investment gains using the equity method recognized from King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. in 2020 reached NT\$ 966,278 thousand, which indicated increasing investment benefits.

(III) Improvement plan: Not applicable

(IV) Investment plans for the coming year: None.

VI. Risk analysis

(I) Impacts to the Company's profits (losses) from interest and exchange rate fluctuations and changes in the inflation rate, and countermeasures:

1. Interest and exchange rate

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Items		Q1,2021	As a percentage of income before tax	2020	As a percentage of income before tax	2019	As a percentage of income before tax
Finance cost	Lease liability interest	(2,753)	(0.51%)	(11,338)	(0.74%)	(11,363)	(0.56%)
	Loans interest	(392)	(0.07%)	(287)	(0.02%)	-	-
	Capitalized Interest	649	0.12%	258	0.02%	-	-
Net exchange gain		35,097	6.48%	(516,012)	(33.46%)	(198,978)	(9.83%)

- (1) The initial adoption of IFRS 16 Leases on January 1, 2019 and the construction loan draw request in 2020 for the new plant construction of the subsidiary, King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. resulted in NT\$11,363 thousand, NT\$11,367 thousand, and NT\$2,496 thousand of the interest expense from lease liabilities, loans, and capitalization in 2019, 2020, and the first quarter of 2021, and contributed only -0.56%, -0.74%, and -0.46% to the profit before income tax, respectively. The interest increase made insignificant influence on the Company's profitability.
- (2) Net foreign exchange gains and losses accounted for the profit before income tax by -9.83%, -33.46%, and 6.48% of 2019, 2020, and the first quarter of 2021 respectively. The Company has made sales abroad by 72% of total, and which makes the Company sensitive to the exchange rate fluctuation. During the year of 2019 and 2020, the Company had a loss of NT\$198,978 thousand and NT\$516,012 thousand due to the exchange rate appreciation, accounted for the profit before the income tax by -9.83% and -33.46% of the year. The Company had a gain of NT\$35,097 thousand resulted from the exchange rate depreciation in the first quarter of 2021. To respond to the global economic instability and more significant exchange rate fluctuation, the Company has increased foreign purchase to hedge exposure to foreign exchange risks instead of using derivative financial instruments. Despite the volatility of exchange gains or losses in the short run, the innovation and evolution of our products shall keep the business performance improving and be limitedly

influenced by the exchange rate fluctuation.

2. Inflation: No major impacts.

(II) Impacts from the policy regarding high-risk investments, highly leveraged investments, loans to other parties, endorsements, guarantees, and derivatives transactions. The main reasons for the profits/losses generated thereby; and countermeasures

The Company has never engaged in high-risk investments or borrowing to others etc. Any derivative trading engaged by the Company is for the purpose of exchange rate hedging for the assets or liabilities held. The gains was generated due to the execution rate was higher than the average rate of the net assets, thus risk-free. The Company plans to continue dealing for hedging purpose.

(III) Future research and development, and estimate expenditures for research and development:

Unit: NT\$ thousands

R&D Project	Current progress	Estimated R&D expenditure	Estimated mass production timeline	Factors affecting the results of R&D
1. Full-line of environmental and innovative mechanical IOT products that can be apply in household and personal applications and features of user-friendly, safety, convenience, light-weight, easy assembly and high-quality function. 2. Continues development on the innovative application of integrated Cloud server slide Rail kits 3. Continues development and integration on innovative application of Kitchen and peripheral system cabinet Rail kits	Design Brainstorming and Integration	1. 80,000 2. 45,000 3. 95,000	From 2021 to 2023	Innovation and technology breakthroughs

(IV) Effects and countermeasures to the changes in domestic, international policies, and regulations relating to corporate financials and sales:

No changes in domestic and international policies and regulations have made significant impacts to the Company.

(V) Effects and countermeasures to the changes in technology and industry relating to financials and sales:

Due to the evolution in the server market and rise of Cloud data centers, markets for rail server, blade server, storage, data center and platform vendor have enlarged and spurred increasing R&D activities in rack markets and in the Company. We believe our current production capacity and technologies are capable of handling the new business opportunities. Plus the positive feedbacks from the new rails for the high-end kitchen cabinets the sales gradually increase, the technology changes have positive impact to the Company's financials and business.

- (VI) The Impact of changes in corporate image on corporate risk management, and the Company's countermeasures:

No such event has occurred to the Company.

- (VII) Expected benefits from, risks relating to and countermeasures to merger and acquisition plans:

No such event has occurred to the Company.

- (VIII) Expected benefits from, risks relating to and countermeasures to factory expansion plans:

- (IX) Risks and response to the concentration of supplier and customer:

1. Risks of supplier concentration and countermeasures:

China Steel is the Company's key supplier. To secure the delivery and supply, the Company signs quarterly purchase contract with the company. Our relation with China Steel is stable and long-term oriented. In the meantime, we have created a supplier list to adjust supply when necessary and diversify the concentration risk.

2. Risks of customer concentration and countermeasures:

As the designated manufacturer and trading hub for multiple major international server suppliers, the shipments to customer A contributed to more than 10% of the Company's net operation revenue in the most recent 2 fiscal years. Customer B is a brand manufacturer with numbers of customers, and its brand extension contributed 10.6% to the Company's net operation revenue in 2019. Given the concentration of the sales resulted from the industrial business model, the Company is dedicated to expand customer base and diversify product lines to reduce the risk of excessive sales concentration.

- (X) Effects of, risks relating to and countermeasures to large share transfers or changes in shareholdings by directors, supervisors, or shareholders with shareholdings of over 10%:
None.

- (XI) Effects of, risks relating to and countermeasures to the changes in management rights:
None.

(XII) Litigation or non-litigation matters: None.

(XIII) Other major risks and countermeasures: None.

VII. Other Important Matters: None.

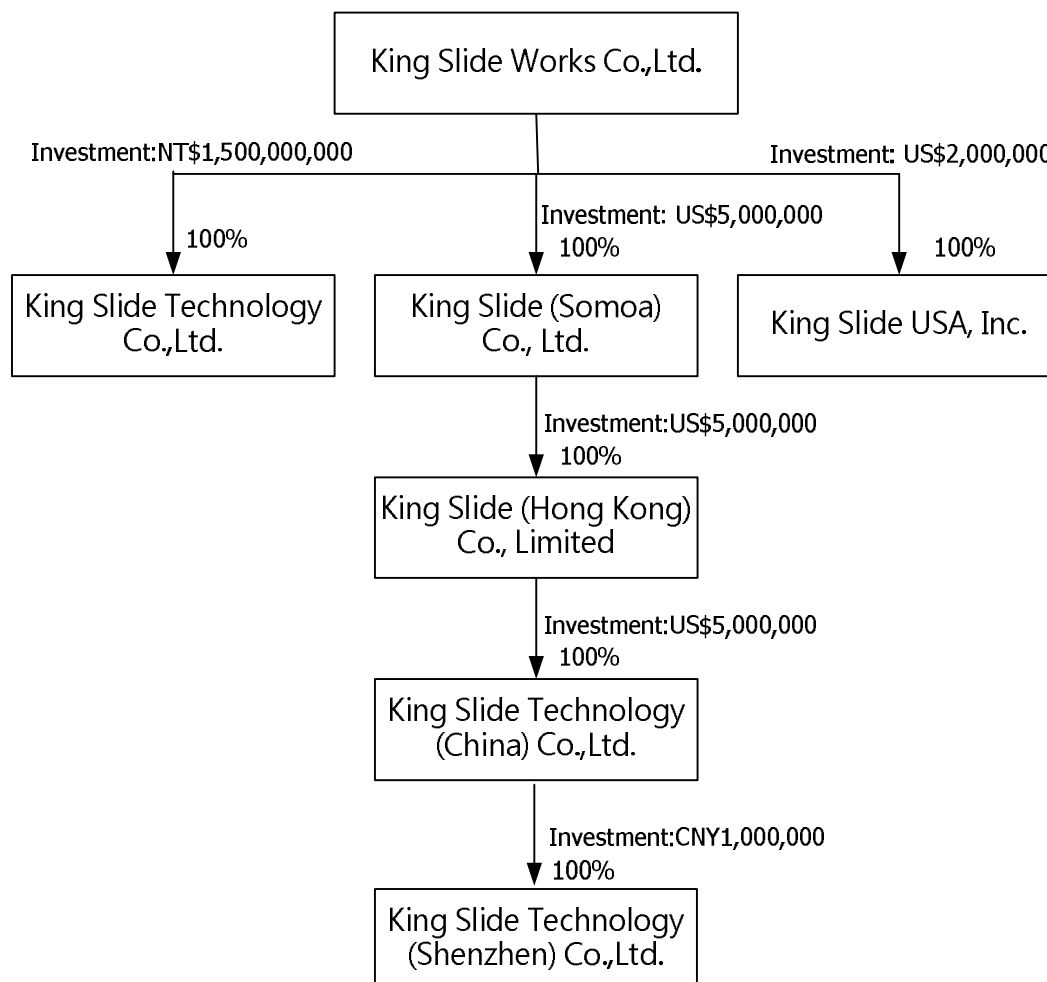
Eight: Other Special Notes

I. Subsidiary Companies:

(I) Consolidated business report of subsidiaries

1. Subsidiaries Chart:

March 31 ,2021



2. General information of subsidiaries:

March 31, 2021

Company name	Date of establishment	Address	Paid-in capital	Business activities
King Slide USA, Inc.	11/06/2006	12989 Bellaire Blvd. #8, Houston, TX 77072	US\$ 2,000,000	Trade of rail kits, slides and accessories
King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	01/08/2007	No. 6, Luke 9th Rd., Luzhu Dist., Kaohsiung City 821, Taiwan	NT\$ 1,126,000,000	Manufacture and sales of mechanical rail kit products which integrated in servers and network-related equipment.
King Slide (Samoa) Co., Ltd.	02/01/2008	PORTCULLIS TRUSTNET CHAMBERS, P.O. BOX 1225, APIA, SAMOA	US\$ 5,000,000	International investment
King Slide (Hong Kong) Co., Limited	03/05/2008	Rm.2401,24/F.,101King's Road,Fortress Hill, H.K.	US\$ 5,000,000	International investment
King Slide Technology (China) Co.,Ltd.	07/25/2008	Room 426, No. 473 Fu Te Xi Yi Road, Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone, Shanghai	US\$ 5,000,000	Wholesale and provide related services for rail kits, slides and accessories
King Slide Technology (Shenzhen) Co.,Ltd.	07/23/2019	Room 1046, West,1st Floor, Building A, Tengfei Industry Mansion, No. 6, Taohua Rd., Fubao Community, Fubao St., Futian District, Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province, China	CNY 1,000,000	Sales of servers, servers and Internet related products and components, handheld wireless phone, electronic products and other related components, communication equipment and related products (except satellite TV broadcasting ground receiving equipment); import and export of goods or technologies.

3. Shareholders of companies meets the presumption of a control or subordination relationship

4. Business scopes of the business operated by the subsidiaries:

Please refer to the table of general information of subsidiaries for their business activities

5. Directors, supervisors and presidents of the subsidiaries:

Company name	Title	Name or representative	Share held	
			Numbers of shares	%
King Slide USA, Inc.	Chairman	Lin Tsung-Chi	-	-
	General manager	Wang Chun Chiang	-	-
King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Chairman	Lin Tsung-Chi	-	-
	Director	Lin Shu-Hui	-	-
	Director	Lin Shu-Chen	-	-
	Supervisor	Zheng Yu-Ba	-	-
	General manager	Lin Shu-Chen	-	-
King Slide (Samoa) Co., Ltd.	Executive director	Lin Shu-Hui	-	-
King Slide (Hong Kong) Co., Limited	Executive director	Zheng Yu-Ba	-	-
King Slide Technology (China) Co.,Ltd.	Executive director and president	Lin Shu-Chen	-	-
	Supervisor	Wang Chun-Zhi	-	-
King Slide Technology (Shenzhen) Co.,Ltd.	Executive director and manager	Wang Chun Chiang	-	-

6. Operational Highlights from Subsidiaries:

December 31, 2020 (Unit: NT\$ thousand; thousand shares)

Re-invested enterprises	Core business	Investment amount	Book value	Shareholding		Share net worth	Market value	Accounting treatment	Investment return in the most recent year		Number of shares held
				Numbers of shares	Shareholding ratio				Investment gains/losses	Dividend distribution	
King Slide USA, Inc.	Trade of rail kits, slides and accessories	62,019	37,114	200	100%	37,114	Note 1	Equity method	(369)	—	—
King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sales of mechanical rail kit products which integrated in servers and network-related equipment.	1,500,000	7,989,127	112,600	100%	7,989,127	Note 1	Equity method	966,278	200,000	—
King Slide (Samoa) Co., Ltd.	International investment	158,122	119,244	5,000	100%	121,857	Note 1	Equity method	2,669	—	—
King Slide (Hong Kong) Co., Limited	International investment	158,122	119,244	5,000	100%	121,857	Note 1	Equity method	2,669	—	—
King Slide Technology (China) Co., Ltd.	Wholesale and provide related services for rail kits, slides and accessories	157,282	119,244	-	100%	121,857	Note 1	Equity method	2,669	—	—
King Slide Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Note 2	4,306	3,914	-	100%	3,914	Note 1	Equity method	(394)	—	—

Note 1: Not applicable to not-listed entities

Note 2: Sales of servers, servers and Internet related products and components, handheld wireless phone, electronic products and other related components, communication equipment and related products (except satellite TV broadcasting ground receiving equipment); import and export of goods or technologies.

(II) Consolidated Financial Statements of the Subsidiaries: Please refer to Page 127 in this annual report.

(III) Subsidiaries Report: Please refer to Page 127 in this annual report.

II. Private placement of securities during the most recent fiscal year and the current fiscal year up to the publication date of the annual report Use of the capital raised through the private placement of securities, the implementation progress of the plan, and the realization of the benefits of the plan: None

III. Shares in the Company Held or Disposed of by Subsidiaries during the most recent fiscal year and the current fiscal year up to the publication date of the annual report: None

IV. Other important supplementary information: None.

V. Events occurred during the most recent fiscal year and the current fiscal year up to the publication date of the annual report, which significantly affect shareholders' equity or price of shares pursuant to Paragraph 3.2 of Article 36 of the Securities and Exchange Act: None

King Slide Works Co.,Ltd.
Internal Control System Statement

Date: February 26, 2021

We have conducted the self-assessment of the internal controls for the year of 2020, and hereby declare that:

- I. We fully understand that the Board of Directors and the management of the Company is responsible for establishing, implementing and maintaining adequate internal controls, and we have established such system. The internal control system is a process designed to reasonably ensure that the objectives of the Company's operations, financial reporting and legal compliance are achieved. The objective of the operations is effectiveness and efficiency, including profits, performance and safeguarding asset security.
- II. Due to its inherent limitations, an effective internal control system may only provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the three objectives above; also, the effectiveness of internal control system may vary because of changes in the environment and condition. We have established the self-monitoring mechanism over internal control system and once a defect is detected, we will take corrective action immediately.
- III. The Company evaluates the design and operating effectiveness of its internal control system based on the criteria provided in the Regulations Governing the Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies (herein below, the "Regulations"). The criteria adopted by the Regulations identify five key components of managerial internal control: (1) control environment, (2) risk assessment, (3) control activities, (4) information and communication, and (5) monitoring. There are sub-items under each components. Please see the Regulation for detail.
- IV. We have conducted self-inspection and internal audit to examine the effectiveness of the design and implementation of internal control system.
- V. Based on the findings of such evaluation, The Company believes that, on December 31, 2020, we have maintained, in all material respects, an effective internal control system (that includes the supervision and management of our subsidiaries), to provide reasonable assurance over our operational effectiveness and efficiency, reliability of financial reporting, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- VI. This statement forms an integral part of the Company's annual report and prospectus. Any illegal misrepresentation or non-disclosure in the public statement above is subject to the legal consequences described in Articles 20, 32, 171, and 174 of the Securities

and Exchange Act or the Insurance Act and other relevant laws and regulations

VII. The Statement was approved at the meeting of the board of directors on February 26, 2021, with none of the seven attending directors expressing dissenting opinions, and the remainder all affirming the content of this Statement.

King Slide Works Co.,Ltd.

Chairman: Lin Tsung-Chi Signature

President: Lin Shu-Chen Signature

King Slide Works Co., Ltd.
Supervisor's Review Report

The Company's Board of Directors prepared and presented the 2020 individual financial statements, consolidated financial statements, business report, and earnings distribution proposal. The 2020 financial statements and consolidated financial statements were audited by CPA Chen-Li Chen and CPA Chia-Ling Chiang of Deloitte & Touche Taiwan with unmodified opinion for the parent and unmodified opinion with emphasis of matter paragraph for the consolidated issued in the independent auditor's report. The aforementioned accounting statements were reviewed and verified by the supervisors with a supervisor's review report prepared and presented in accordance with the provisions of Article 219 of the Company Act.

To

The Company's 2021 Annual Meeting of Shareholders

King Slide Works Co., Ltd.

Supervisor: Yin Li Investment Inc.

Representative: Lin, Jhang A-Jhu

Wu Ming-Jen

February 26, 2021

DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES

The entities that are required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates of King Slide Works Co., Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 2020 under the “Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises” are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standard 10, “Consolidated Financial Statements”. In addition, relevant information required to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies. Consequently, King Slide Works Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries did not prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Very truly yours,

King Slide Works Co., Ltd.

By

Tsung-Chi Lin
Chairman of the Board

February 26, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
King Slide Works Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of King Slide Works Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matter identified in the Company and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 is as follows:

Recoverability of accounts receivable

As of December 31, 2020, the net amount of accounts receivable of the Company and its subsidiaries was NT\$1,021,874 thousand, representing 8% of the Company and its subsidiaries' total assets. Management estimated the recoverability of accounts receivable based on the IFRS. Therefore, we deemed the recoverability of accounts receivable as a key audit matter.

In addition to obtaining an understanding of the internal controls relevant to the recognition of accounts receivable, we performed the following audit procedures:

1. We verified the existence of the accounts receivable by examination of samples of confirmation letters, collection records after the balance sheets date, and delivery receipts signed by customers or shipping records.
2. We tested the aging schedule prepared by the Company and its subsidiaries against the supporting documents on a sample basis. We assessed individually the recoverability of overdue accounts or doubtful accounts and also reviewed the reasonableness of the impairment loss based on the historical experience in collection and other available information.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of King Slide Works Co., Ltd. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including the supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the Company and its subsidiaries' financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the

Company and its subsidiaries' internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company and its subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Company and its subsidiaries to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chen-Li Chen and Chia-Ling Chiang.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

February 26, 2021

Notice to Readers

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 9,050,089	68	\$ 8,789,207	69
Notes receivable (Notes 4 and 7)	57,123	-	47,743	-
Accounts receivable, net (Notes 4, 5 and 7)	1,021,874	8	1,079,725	9
Other receivables	30,003	-	26,930	-
Inventories (Notes 4 and 8)	464,089	4	464,684	4
Other current assets	21,048	-	26,814	-
Total current assets	10,644,226	80	10,435,103	82
NONCURRENT ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 10 and 25)	1,894,661	14	1,368,900	11
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 11)	662,028	5	670,105	5
Software (Note 4)	2,810	-	3,090	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 20)	138,712	1	69,760	1
Prepayments for equipment	31,925	-	166,463	1
Refundable deposits	914	-	396	-
Total noncurrent assets	2,731,050	20	2,278,714	18
TOTAL	\$ 13,375,276	100	\$ 12,713,817	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Notes payable (Note 13)	\$ 339,531	3	\$ 251,012	2
Accounts payable (Note 13)	92,619	1	100,013	1
Other payables (Note 14)	554,890	4	488,833	4
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 20)	277,986	2	355,704	3
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 11)	32,766	-	30,913	-
Refund liability - current (Note 15)	16,444	-	17,901	-
Other current liabilities	17,409	-	20,061	-
Total current liabilities	1,331,645	10	1,264,437	10
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term borrowings (Note 12)	199,496	2	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 20)	47,090	-	48,431	1
Lease liabilities - noncurrent (Notes 4 and 11)	639,346	5	644,374	5
Net defined benefit liabilities (Notes 4 and 16)	31,952	-	36,038	-
Deferred revenue - noncurrent (Notes 4 and 12)	4,706	-	-	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	922,590	7	728,843	6
Total liabilities	2,254,235	17	1,993,280	16
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (Note 17)				
Ordinary shares	952,971	7	952,971	7
Capital surplus	796,691	6	796,691	6
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	1,319,444	10	1,163,619	9
Special reserve	7,670	-	6,221	-
Unappropriated earnings	8,053,484	60	7,808,705	62
Total retained earnings	9,380,598	70	8,978,545	71
Other equity				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(9,219)	-	(7,670)	-
Total equity	11,121,041	83	10,720,537	84
TOTAL	\$ 13,375,276	100	\$ 12,713,817	100

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

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 15 and 18)	\$ 4,801,405	100	\$ 4,868,807	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 8 and 19)	<u>2,286,593</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>2,251,850</u>	<u>46</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>2,514,812</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>2,616,957</u>	<u>54</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 7 and 19)				
Selling and marketing	163,306	3	185,139	4
General and administrative	182,854	4	188,643	4
Research and development	208,825	4	231,418	4
Expected credit loss reversed	<u>(1,782)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,394)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>553,203</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>601,806</u>	<u>12</u>
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	<u>1,961,609</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>2,015,151</u>	<u>42</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Note 19)				
Interest income	73,078	1	170,739	3
Other gains and losses	(481,175)	(10)	(149,874)	(3)
Finance costs	<u>(11,367)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(11,363)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>(419,464)</u>	<u>(9)</u>	<u>9,502</u>	<u>-</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	1,542,145	32	2,024,653	42
INCOME TAX (Notes 4 and 20)	<u>377,556</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>466,403</u>	<u>10</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>1,164,589</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>1,558,250</u>	<u>32</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Notes 16 and 20)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(199)	-	(4,401)	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>40</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>880</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(159)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,521)</u>	<u>-</u>
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(1,937)	-	(4,276)	-

(Continued)

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	\$ 388	-	\$ 855	-
	(1,549)	-	(3,421)	-
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	(1,708)	-	(6,942)	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	\$ 1,162,881	24	\$ 1,551,308	32
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO: Owners of the Company	\$ 1,164,589	24	\$ 1,558,250	32
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO: Owners of the Company	\$ 1,162,881	24	\$ 1,551,308	32
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 21)				
Basic	\$ 12.22		\$ 16.35	
Diluted	\$ 12.14		\$ 16.32	

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

(Concluded)

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Retained Earnings			Exchange Differences on Translation of the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Total Equity
	Ordinary Shares	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings		
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019	\$ 952,971	\$ 796,691	\$ 986,023	\$ 6,221	\$ 7,336,894	\$ (4,249)	\$ 10,074,551
Appropriation of 2018 earnings (Note 17)							
Legal reserve	-	-	177,596	-	(177,596)	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	(905,322)	-	(905,322)
	-	-	177,596	-	(1,082,918)	-	(905,322)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	1,558,250	-	1,558,250
Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2019, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(3,521)	(3,421)	(6,942)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	1,554,729	(3,421)	1,551,308
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	952,971	796,691	1,163,619	6,221	7,808,705	(7,670)	10,720,537
Appropriation of 2019 earnings (Note 17)							
Legal reserve	-	-	155,825	-	(155,825)	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	1,449	(1,449)	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	(762,377)	-	(762,377)
	-	-	155,825	1,449	(919,651)	-	(762,377)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	1,164,589	-	1,164,589
Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2020, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(159)	(1,549)	(1,708)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	1,164,430	(1,549)	1,162,881
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	\$ 952,971	\$ 796,691	\$ 1,319,444	\$ 7,670	\$ 8,053,484	\$ (9,219)	\$ 11,121,041

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

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	\$ 1,542,145	\$ 2,024,653
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	194,414	175,173
Amortization expenses	1,590	1,214
Expected credit loss reversed	(1,782)	(3,394)
Finance costs	11,367	11,363
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	(804)	(1,337)
Interest income	(73,078)	(170,739)
Write-downs (reversal) of inventories	(1,105)	4,299
Net loss on foreign currency exchange	370,256	180,264
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Notes receivable	(9,380)	(2,737)
Accounts receivable	59,633	(70,493)
Other receivables	(11,677)	240
Inventories	1,700	(2,968)
Other current assets	5,766	(2,340)
Notes payable	(5,148)	18,221
Accounts payable	(7,394)	26,759
Other payables	(20,214)	42,716
Refund liabilities	(1,457)	(342)
Other current liabilities	(2,652)	5,300
Net defined benefit liabilities	(4,285)	(1,815)
Cash generated from operations	2,047,895	2,234,037
Interest received	81,682	173,823
Interest paid	(11,394)	(11,363)
Income tax paid	(525,139)	(404,956)
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,593,044	1,991,541
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(368,888)	(127,064)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	921	1,503
Increase in refundable deposits	(518)	-
Decrease in refundable deposits	-	5
Payments for intangible assets	(1,310)	(2,508)
Net cash used in investing activities	(369,795)	(128,064)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	204,000	-
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(32,244)	(30,420)
Cash dividends	(762,377)	(905,322)
Net cash used in financing activities	(590,621)	(935,742)

(Continued)

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	\$ (371,746)	\$ (180,663)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	260,882	747,072
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>8,789,207</u>	<u>8,042,135</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 9,050,089</u>	<u>\$ 8,789,207</u>

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

(Concluded)

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

King Slide Works Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated in September 1986 under the laws of the Republic of China (ROC). The Company mainly manufactures, processes and sells the following products:

- Rail kits for cloud computing servers and data devices.
- Furniture accessories, slides and molds.

The Company’s shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in the Company’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors on February 26, 2021.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- a. Initial application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the “IFRSs”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

The initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have a material impact on the accounting policies of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”):

- b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2021

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 4 “Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9”	Effective immediately upon promulgation by the IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2”	January 1, 2021

- c. New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
“Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020”	January 1, 2022 (Note 2)
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”	January 1, 2022 (Note 3)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets	To be determined by IASB

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use”	January 1, 2022 (Note 4)
Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”	January 1, 2022 (Note 5)

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: The amendments to IFRS 9 will be applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges of financial liabilities that occur on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IAS 41 “Agriculture” will be applied prospectively to the fair value measurements on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IFRS 1 “First-time Adoptions of IFRSs” will be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 3: The amendments are applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 4: The amendments are applicable to property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after January 1, 2021.

Note 5: The amendments are applicable to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on January 1, 2022.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Group’s financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

b. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for net defined benefit liabilities which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

c. Classification of current and noncurrent assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

- 1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- 1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Liabilities for which the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as noncurrent.

d. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (i.e., its subsidiaries).

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Company. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

See Note 9 and Tables 4 and 5 for detailed information on subsidiaries (including percentages of ownership and main businesses).

e. Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (i.e., foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, and not retranslated subsequently.

For the purpose of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the functional currencies of the entities in the Group are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting year; and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

f. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost.

g. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction are measured at cost less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting year, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

h. Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset, and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset and intangible assets, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

1) Financial assets

a) Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified into financial assets at amortized cost which meet the following conditions :

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables and refundable deposits, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable).

The Group always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) for accounts receivable. For all other financial instruments, the Group recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Group determines that the following situations indicate that a financial asset is in default without taking into account any collateral held by the Group :

- i Internal or external information show that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.

- ii When a financial asset is more than 120 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

The financial liabilities held by the Group are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

k. Revenue recognition

The Group identifies contracts with customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from sales of rail kits. Sales of rail kits are recognized as revenue when the goods are delivered to the customer's specific location because it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers and bears the risks of obsolescence. Accounts receivable are recognized concurrently.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

l. Leases

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

When the Group is as a lessee, the Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which includes the initial measurement of lease liabilities, and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Group remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

m. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to an acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Other than those stated above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

n. Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire noncurrent assets are recognized as deferred revenue and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

The benefit of a government loan received at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant measured as the difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

o. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost) and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Remeasurement

recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in other equity and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liabilities represent the actual deficit in the Group's defined benefit plans.

p. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1) Current tax

Income tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

According to the Income Tax Act of the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided in the year the shareholders approve to retain the earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred taxes for the year

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimations, and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other

factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The Group considers the economic implications of the COVID-19 when making its critical accounting estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that year or in the year of the revisions and future years if the revisions affect both current and future years.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The provision for impairment of accounts receivable is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's historical experience, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates. For details of the key assumptions and inputs used, refer to Note 7.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Cash on hand	\$ 162	\$ 205
Checking accounts and demand deposits	1,253,489	1,778,260
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of 3 months or less)		
Commercial papers	867,070	289,438
Time deposits	<u>6,929,368</u>	<u>6,721,304</u>
	<u>\$ 9,050,089</u>	<u>\$ 8,789,207</u>

The market interest rates of cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Commercial papers (%)	0.27	0.42
Time deposits (%)	0.20-1.90	0.60-2.20

The Group dealt with many creditworthy financial institutions to disperse credit risk, therefore there was no expected credit loss.

7. NOTES, ACCOUNTS AND OVERDUE RECEIVABLE, NET

	December 31	
	2020	2019
<hr/>		
Notes receivable		
At amortized cost		
Operating	\$ 57,113	\$ 47,736
Non-operating	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>
Operating	<u>\$ 57,123</u>	<u>\$ 47,743</u>

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Accounts receivable		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 1,024,654	\$ 1,084,287
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>2,780</u>	<u>4,562</u>
	<u>\$ 1,021,874</u>	<u>\$ 1,079,725</u>
Overdue receivables		
Non-accrual loan	\$ 1,213	\$ 1,213
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>1,213</u>	<u>1,213</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The average credit period of sales of goods was 30-150 days. No interest was charged on accounts receivable. In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Group's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Group makes allowance for expected credit loss at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss for all accounts receivable. The expected credit losses on accounts receivable are estimated using a provision matrix prepared by reference to the past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of economic conditions at the reporting date. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Group's different customer base.

There were no notes receivable that were past due or impaired at the end of the reporting year.

The following table details the loss allowance of accounts receivable based on the Group's provision matrix.

December 31, 2020

	Not Past Due	Past Due 1 to 60 Days	Past Due 61 to 90 Days	Past Due 91 to 120 Days	Past Due Over 120 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate (%)	0-0.1	1	10	50	100	-
Gross carrying amount	\$ 881,865	\$ 138,234	\$ 4,488	\$ 51	\$ 16	\$ 1,024,654
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	<u>(907)</u>	<u>(1,382)</u>	<u>(449)</u>	<u>(26)</u>	<u>(16)</u>	<u>(2,780)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 880,958</u>	<u>\$ 136,852</u>	<u>\$ 4,039</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,021,874</u>

December 31, 2019

	Not Past Due	Past Due 1 to 60 Days	Past Due 61 to 90 Days	Past Due 91 to 120 Days	Past Due Over 120 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate (%)	0-0.1	1	10	50	100	-
Gross carrying amount	\$ 777,056	\$ 300,741	\$ 6,380	\$ 2	\$ 108	\$ 1,084,287
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	<u>(808)</u>	<u>(3,007)</u>	<u>(638)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(108)</u>	<u>(4,562)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 776,248</u>	<u>\$ 297,734</u>	<u>\$ 5,742</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,079,725</u>

The movements of the loss allowance of accounts receivable and overdue receivables were as follows:

	Accounts Receivable	Overdue Receivables	Total
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 4,562	\$ 1,213	\$ 5,775
Impairment losses reversed	<u>(1,782)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,782)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 2,780</u>	<u>\$ 1,213</u>	<u>\$ 3,993</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 7,956	\$ 1,213	\$ 9,169
Impairment losses reversed	<u>(3,394)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,394)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 4,562</u>	<u>\$ 1,213</u>	<u>\$ 5,775</u>

8. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Finished goods	\$ 158,698	\$ 191,059
Work-in-process	109,286	93,006
Raw materials	185,003	171,316
Supplies	11,088	9,269
Merchandise	<u>14</u>	<u>34</u>
	<u>\$ 464,089</u>	<u>\$ 464,684</u>

The cost of inventories recognized as costs of goods sold was \$2,286,593 thousand and \$2,251,850 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, which included the following items:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Write-downs (reverses)	\$ (1,105)	\$ 4,299
Income from sale of scraps	<u>(35,621)</u>	<u>(40,155)</u>
	<u>\$ (36,726)</u>	<u>\$ (35,856)</u>

9. SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements were as follows:

Name of Investor	Name of Investee	Main Businesses and Products	Percentage of Ownership	
			December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
The Company	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sales of mechanical rail kit products which integrated in servers and network-related equipment.	100	100
	King Slide (Samoa) Co., Ltd.	International investment	100	100
	King Slide USA Co., Ltd.	Trade of rail kits, slides and accessories	100	100
King Slide (Samoa) Co., Ltd.	King Slide (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	International investment	100	100
King Slide (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	King Slide Technology (China) Co., Ltd.	Wholesale and provide related services for rail kits, slides and accessories	100	100
King Slide Technology (China) Co., Ltd.	King Slide Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Sales of servers, servers and Internet related products and components, handheld wireless phone, electronic products and other related components, communication equipment and related products (except satellite TV broadcasting ground receiving equipment); import and export of goods or technologies.	100	100

Note 1: In 2019, the Group increased additional investment of \$29,431 thousand in King Slide USA Co., Ltd. As of December 31, 2020, the accumulated amount of investment was \$62,019 thousand.

Note 2: In December 2019, King Slide Technology (China) Co., Ltd. invested \$4,306 thousand in King Slide Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

a. Movements of cost and accumulated depreciation are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Others	Property under Construction	Total
Cost								
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 228,473	\$ 1,069,749	\$ 1,533,888	\$ 10,732	\$ 87,837	\$ 296,514	\$ 1,210	\$ 3,228,403
Additions	-	5,406	107,530	-	5,697	26,775	542,260	687,668
Disposals	-	-	(15,939)	-	(1,609)	(12,034)	-	(29,582)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(101)	(636)	-	(36)	17	(54)	-	(810)
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 228,372</u>	<u>\$ 1,074,519</u>	<u>\$ 1,625,479</u>	<u>\$ 10,696</u>	<u>\$ 91,942</u>	<u>\$ 311,201</u>	<u>\$ 543,470</u>	<u>\$ 3,885,679</u>

(Continued)

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Others	Property under Construction	Total
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ -	\$ (362,301)	\$ (1,182,881)	\$ (5,044)	\$ (77,537)	\$ (231,740)	\$ -	\$ (1,859,503)
Depreciation expense	-	(28,767)	(104,584)	(1,218)	(4,440)	(22,334)	-	(161,343)
Disposals	-	-	15,823	-	1,609	12,033	-	29,465
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	287	-	36	(14)	54	-	363
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (390,781)</u>	<u>\$ (1,271,642)</u>	<u>\$ (6,226)</u>	<u>\$ (80,382)</u>	<u>\$ (241,987)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,991,018)</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 228,372</u>	<u>\$ 683,738</u>	<u>\$ 353,837</u>	<u>\$ 4,470</u>	<u>\$ 11,560</u>	<u>\$ 69,214</u>	<u>\$ 543,470</u>	<u>\$ 1,894,661</u>

(Concluded)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Others	Property under Construction	Total
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 228,514	\$ 1,073,693	\$ 1,414,083	\$ 9,371	\$ 86,096	\$ 285,565	\$ -	\$ 3,097,322
Reclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	160
Additions	-	745	140,256	3,260	2,167	11,527	1,050	159,005
Disposals	-	-	(20,451)	(1,804)	(116)	(556)	-	(22,927)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(41)	(4,689)	-	(95)	(310)	(22)	-	(5,157)
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 228,473</u>	<u>\$ 1,069,749</u>	<u>\$ 1,533,888</u>	<u>\$ 10,732</u>	<u>\$ 87,837</u>	<u>\$ 296,514</u>	<u>\$ 1,210</u>	<u>\$ 3,228,403</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ (334,290)	\$ (1,120,125)	\$ (6,036)	\$ (72,557)	\$ (210,965)	\$ -	\$ (1,743,973)
Depreciation expense	-	(28,903)	(83,042)	(899)	(5,375)	(21,352)	-	(139,571)
Disposals	-	-	20,286	1,804	116	555	-	22,761
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	892	-	87	279	22	-	1,280
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (362,301)</u>	<u>\$ (1,182,881)</u>	<u>\$ (5,044)</u>	<u>\$ (77,537)</u>	<u>\$ (231,740)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,859,503)</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 228,473</u>	<u>\$ 707,448</u>	<u>\$ 351,007</u>	<u>\$ 5,688</u>	<u>\$ 10,300</u>	<u>\$ 64,774</u>	<u>\$ 1,210</u>	<u>\$ 1,368,900</u>

b. Estimated useful lives

Property, plant and equipment was depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings

Plant	10-35 years
Office	50 years
Others	5-35 years

Machinery and equipment

Molding	8 years
Electroplating	8 years
Others	2-11 years

Transportation equipment

5 years

Office equipment

2-15 years

Others

Crane	10 years
ASRS	10 years
Others	2-20 years

c. Investing activities affecting both cash and non-cash items

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	\$ 687,668	\$ 159,005
Decrease in prepayments for equipment	(134,538)	(37,967)
Decrease (increase) in payables for purchased equipment	(179,909)	6,026
Depreciation and interest capitalized	<u>(4,333)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash paid	<u>\$ 368,888</u>	<u>\$ 127,064</u>

11. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Carrying amount - land	<u>\$ 662,028</u>	<u>\$ 670,105</u>
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets - land	<u>\$ 37,146</u>	<u>\$ 35,602</u>

Except for the addition and recognition of depreciation expenses listed above, there was no significant sublease or impairment of the right-of-use assets of the Group in 2020 and 2019.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Carrying amount		
Current	<u>\$ 32,766</u>	<u>\$ 30,913</u>
Noncurrent	<u>\$ 639,346</u>	<u>\$ 644,374</u>

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Land (%)	1.55-1.71	1.55-1.71

c. Material leasing activities and terms

Operating leases between King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. and the government are related to leases of land with 20 years lease terms, which will expire in May 2027 and January 2033, respectively. When the value of land is re-assessed by the government according to the law, the rent shall be adjusted. The Group does not have a bargain purchase option to acquire the leased land at the expiration of the lease periods.

d. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>\$ 674</u>	<u>\$ 385</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ 44,256</u>	<u>\$ 41,398</u>

12. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS - ONLY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Amounts
Unsecured borrowings	\$ 204,000
Less: Government grants	<u>4,504</u>
	<u>\$ 199,496</u>

The above-mentioned long-term loan is a special loan for the purchase of equipment and construction of factories. It will be repaid on a monthly basis from October 2023 to September 2030 with is at an annual interest rate of 0.25%. However, the interest rate is lower than the market interest rate due to the government grants, and the Group recognized the difference as deferred revenue which will be transferred to profit or loss over the useful lives of the related assets.

13. NOTES PAYABLE AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Notes payable		
Operating	\$ 239,004	\$ 244,152
Non-operating	<u>100,527</u>	<u>6,860</u>
	<u>\$ 339,531</u>	<u>\$ 251,012</u>
Accounts payable		
Operating	<u>\$ 92,619</u>	<u>\$ 100,013</u>

Notes payable

The Group's notes payable from non-operating activities were used for acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

Accounts payable

The average credit period of purchasing materials and supplies was 30-90 days. The Group has a financial risk management policy to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

14. OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Payable for compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors	\$ 203,031	\$ 237,440
Payable for purchase of equipment	102,380	16,138
Payable for salaries and bonuses	167,731	143,214
Others	<u>81,748</u>	<u>92,041</u>
	<u>\$ 554,890</u>	<u>\$ 488,833</u>

15. REFUND LIABILITY

The refund liability was estimated based on historical experience, management's judgments and other known reasons and was recognized as a reduction of operating revenue in the year of the related goods sold. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's estimated refund liability were \$16,444 thousand and \$17,901 thousand, respectively.

16. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company and King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is operated by the government of the ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contributes amounts equal to 2.4% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Group is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 86,349	\$ 84,980
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(50,821)</u>	<u>(42,979)</u>
Deficit	35,528	42,001
Included in other payables	<u>(3,576)</u>	<u>(5,963)</u>
Net defined benefit liabilities	<u>\$ 31,952</u>	<u>\$ 36,038</u>

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2019	<u>\$ 78,139</u>	<u>\$ (38,724)</u>	<u>\$ 39,415</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	278	-	278
Net interest expense (income)	<u>880</u>	<u>(442)</u>	<u>438</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>1,158</u>	<u>(442)</u>	<u>716</u>

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(1,282)	(1,282)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	837	-	837
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	3,339	-	3,339
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>1,507</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,507</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>5,683</u>	<u>(1,282)</u>	<u>4,401</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,531)</u>	<u>(2,531)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>84,980</u>	<u>(42,979)</u>	<u>42,001</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	293	-	293
Net interest expense (income)	<u>637</u>	<u>(349)</u>	<u>288</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>930</u>	<u>(349)</u>	<u>581</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(1,384)	(1,384)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	426	-	426
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	2,179	-	2,179
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	<u>(1,022)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,022)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>1,583</u>	<u>(1,384)</u>	<u>199</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,253)</u>	<u>(7,253)</u>
Benefits paid	<u>(1,144)</u>	<u>1,144</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 86,349</u>	<u>\$ (50,821)</u>	<u>\$ 35,528</u>

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

1) Investment risk

The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets shall not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

2) Interest risk

A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

3) Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Discount rate (%)	0.50	0.75
Expected rate of salary increase (%)	2.00	2.00

If possible reasonable changes in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ (2,182)</u>	<u>\$ (2,256)</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 2,264</u>	<u>\$ 2,344</u>
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 2,191</u>	<u>\$ 2,274</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ (2,124)</u>	<u>\$ (2,201)</u>

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the changes in assumptions will occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ 5,023</u>	<u>\$ 7,009</u>
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	10.2 years	10.7 years

17. EQUITY

a. Ordinary shares

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	<u>138,000</u>	<u>138,000</u>
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 1,380,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,380,000</u>
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	<u>95,297</u>	<u>95,297</u>
Shares issued	<u>\$ 952,971</u>	<u>\$ 952,971</u>

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of \$10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Arising from issuance of ordinary shares	\$ 794,341	\$ 794,341
Arising from treasury share transactions	<u>2,350</u>	<u>2,350</u>
	<u>\$ 796,691</u>	<u>\$ 796,691</u>

The above-mentioned capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus and to once a year).

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Under the dividend policy as set forth in the Company's articles of incorporation, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit until the legal reserve equals to the Company's paid-in capital, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses as to shareholders.

The Company's dividend policy is in line with the current and future development plans, environment, capital needs and domestic and international competition in order to promote shareholders' interests. Thus, the Company may retain some of its earnings according to the Company's operation, and the residual earnings may be distributed in cash or shares. However, cash dividends should be at least 10% of the total dividends distributed.

The legal reserve may be used to offset deficits. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

Items referred to under Rule No. 1010012865 and Rule No. 1010047490 issued by the FSC and in the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs" should be appropriated to or reversed from a special reserve by the Company. On the first-time adoption of IFRSs, the Company appropriated \$ 6,221 thousand to the special reserve for the increase in retained earnings in the conversion to IFRSs.

The appropriations of earnings for 2019 and 2018 were approved in the shareholders' meeting on June 30, 2020 and June 26, 2019, respectively. The appropriations of earnings for 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings		Dividends Per Share (NT\$)	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Legal reserve	\$ 155,825	\$ 177,596		
Special reserve	1,449	-		
Cash dividends	<u>762,377</u>	<u>905,322</u>	<u>\$ 8.0</u>	<u>\$ 9.5</u>
	<u>\$ 919,651</u>	<u>\$ 1,082,918</u>		

The appropriation of earnings for 2020 had been proposed by the Company's board of directors on February 26, 2021. The appropriation and dividends per share were as follows:

	<u>Appropriation of Earnings</u> 2020	<u>Dividends Per Share (NT\$)</u> 2020
Legal reserve	\$ 116,443	
Special reserve	1,549	
Cash dividends	<u>583,218</u>	<u>\$ 6.1</u>
	<u>\$ 701,210</u>	

The appropriation of earnings for 2020 are subject to the resolution in the shareholders' meeting to be held on June 29, 2021.

18. REVENUE

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u> 2020	<u>2019</u>
Revenue from sale of goods	<u>\$ 4,801,405</u>	<u>\$ 4,868,807</u>

a. Contract balances

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	January 1, 2019
Notes and accounts receivable (Note 7)	<u>\$ 1,078,987</u>	<u>\$ 1,127,461</u>	<u>\$ 1,050,844</u>

b. Disaggregation of revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	<u>Reportable Segments</u>			
	The Company	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Others	Total
<u>Type of goods</u>				
Rail kits	\$ 1,298,313	\$ 3,184,892	\$ 47,717	\$ 4,530,922
Others	<u>202,240</u>	<u>60,095</u>	<u>8,148</u>	<u>270,483</u>
	<u>\$ 1,500,553</u>	<u>\$ 3,244,987</u>	<u>\$ 55,865</u>	<u>\$ 4,801,405</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	<u>Reportable Segments</u>			
	The Company	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Others	Total
<u>Type of goods</u>				

Rail kits	\$ 1,476,310	\$ 3,113,689	\$ 44,498	\$ 4,634,497
Others	<u>171,082</u>	<u>58,126</u>	<u>5,102</u>	<u>234,310</u>
	<u>\$ 1,647,392</u>	<u>\$ 3,171,815</u>	<u>\$ 49,600</u>	<u>\$ 4,868,807</u>

19. NET PROFIT

a. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Foreign exchange losses, net	\$ (516,012)	\$ (198,978)
Sample income	20,549	25,376
Mold income	8,506	16,503
Others	<u>5,782</u>	<u>7,225</u>
	<u>\$ (481,175)</u>	<u>\$ (149,874)</u>

b. Gains or losses on foreign currency exchange

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Foreign exchange gains	\$ 184,936	\$ 339,703
Foreign exchange losses	<u>(700,948)</u>	<u>(538,681)</u>
Foreign exchange losses, net	<u>\$ (516,012)</u>	<u>\$ (198,978)</u>

c. Finance cost

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Interest on lease liabilities	\$ 11,338	\$ 11,363
Interest on loans	287	-
Less: Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	<u>258</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 11,367</u>	<u>\$ 11,363</u>
Capitalized interest rate (%)	0.75	-

d. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 161,343	\$ 139,571
Right-of-use-assets	37,146	35,602
Intangible assets	1,590	1,214
Less: Directly attributable to asset acquisition cost	<u>4,075</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 196,004</u>	<u>\$ 176,387</u>

Analysis of depreciation by function

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Operating costs	\$ 152,190	\$ 129,370
Operating expenses	<u>42,224</u>	<u>45,803</u>
	<u>\$ 194,414</u>	<u>\$ 175,173</u>
Analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	\$ 44	\$ -
Operating expenses	<u>1,546</u>	<u>1,214</u>
	<u>\$ 1,590</u>	<u>\$ 1,214</u>

e. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Post-employment benefits (Note 16)		
Defined contribution plans	\$ 22,468	\$ 22,687
Defined benefit plans	<u>581</u>	<u>716</u>
	23,049	23,403
Short-term employee benefits	<u>790,057</u>	<u>799,020</u>
	<u>\$ 813,106</u>	<u>\$ 822,423</u>
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	\$ 554,040	\$ 547,416
Operating expenses	<u>259,066</u>	<u>275,007</u>
	<u>\$ 813,106</u>	<u>\$ 822,423</u>

f. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors

The Company accrued compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors at rates of no less than 1% and no higher than 5%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors and supervisors. The compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, which have been approved by the Company's board of directors on February 26, 2021 and 2020, respectively, were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Cash	%	Cash	%
Compensation of employees	\$ 47,489	3.6	\$ 62,329	3.6
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	6,500	0.5	6,500	0.4

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

There is no difference between the actual amounts of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Information on the compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors resolved by the Company's board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

20. INCOME TAX

- a. The major components of income tax expense recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 378,901	\$ 424,782
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	71,768	84,395
Adjustments for prior years	<u>(3,248)</u>	<u>(1,298)</u>
	<u>447,421</u>	<u>507,879</u>
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(71,729)	(43,968)
Adjustments for prior years	<u>1,864</u>	<u>2,492</u>
	<u>(69,865)</u>	<u>(41,476)</u>
	<u>\$ 377,556</u>	<u>\$ 466,403</u>

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Profit before income tax	<u>\$ 1,542,145</u>	<u>\$ 2,024,653</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate (20%)	\$ 308,429	\$ 404,930
Tax-exempt income	-	(24,116)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	71,768	84,395
Investment credits	(1,257)	-
Adjustments for prior years	<u>(1,384)</u>	<u>1,194</u>
	<u>\$ 377,556</u>	<u>\$ 466,403</u>

In July 2019, the president of the ROC announced the amendments to the Statute for Industrial Innovation, which stipulate that the amounts of unappropriated earnings in 2018 and thereafter that are reinvested in the construction or purchase of certain assets or technologies are allowed as deduction when computing the income tax on unappropriated earnings. When the Group calculated the undistributed earnings tax, only the amount of capital expenditure that had actually been reinvested is deducted.

b. Income tax benefit recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
<hr/>		
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	\$ 40	\$ 880
Translation of foreign operations	<u>388</u>	<u>855</u>
	<u>\$ 428</u>	<u>\$ 1,735</u>

c. Current tax liabilities

	December 31	
	2020	2019
<hr/>		
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 277,986</u>	<u>\$ 355,704</u>

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance, End of Year
<hr/>				
Deferred Tax Assets				
Temporary differences				
Share of profit using equity method	\$ 10,389	\$ (460)	\$ 2,305	\$ 12,234
Unrealized exchange losses	34,550	73,289	-	107,839
Defined benefit liabilities	11,697	(4,631)	40	7,106
Others	<u>13,124</u>	<u>(1,591)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,533</u>
	<u>\$ 69,760</u>	<u>\$ 66,607</u>	<u>\$ 2,345</u>	<u>\$138,712</u>
<hr/>				
Deferred Tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Land value increment tax	\$ 47,090	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,090
Defined benefit liabilities	3,261	(3,261)	-	-
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	<u>(1,920)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1,917</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 48,431</u>	<u>\$ (3,258)</u>	<u>\$ 1,917</u>	<u>\$ 47,090</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance, End of Year
<u>Deferred Tax Assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Share of profit using equity method	\$ 9,982	\$ 407	\$ -	\$ 10,389
Unrealized exchange losses	-	34,550	-	34,550
Defined benefit liabilities	10,817	-	880	11,697
Others	<u>11,998</u>	<u>1,126</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,124</u>
	<u>\$ 32,797</u>	<u>\$ 36,083</u>	<u>\$ 880</u>	<u>\$ 69,760</u>
<u>Deferred Tax liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Land value increment tax	\$ 47,090	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,090
Unrealized exchange gains	5,753	(5,753)	-	-
Defined benefit liabilities	2,901	360	-	3,261
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	<u>(1,065)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(855)</u>	<u>(1,920)</u>
	<u>\$ 54,679</u>	<u>\$ (5,393)</u>	<u>\$ (855)</u>	<u>\$ 48,431</u>

e. Income tax assessments

The income tax returns of the Company and King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. through 2018 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

21. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The net profit and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in the computation of earnings per share are as follows:

Net profit for the year - attributable to owners of the Company

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Net profit used in the computation of earnings per share	\$ 1,164,589	\$ 1,558,250
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares		
Compensation of employees	<u>(5,513)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net profit used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 1,159,076</u>	<u>\$ 1,558,250</u>

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	95,297	95,297
Effect of diluted potential ordinary shares		
Employees' compensation	<u>187</u>	<u>207</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>95,484</u>	<u>95,504</u>

If the Group offered to settle compensation paid to employees in cash or shares, the Group assumed the entire amount of the compensation will be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

22. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from the last 2 years.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The Group's management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities which are not measured at fair value approximate their fair values.

b. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Financial assets		
Measured at amortized cost (Note 1)	\$ 10,160,003	\$ 9,944,001
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortized cost (Note 2)	1,186,574	839,896

Note 1: The balances include cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, and refundable deposits.

Note 2: The balances include notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, guarantee deposits received (included in other current liability) and long-term borrowings.

c. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through analyzing exposures to risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The treasury function reports quarterly to the Group's management.

1) Market risk

The Group's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rate risks.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Group has foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposes the Group to foreign currency risk.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities (including those eliminated on consolidation) exposed to foreign currency risk at the end of the year are set out in Note 26.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group was mainly exposed to the risk from the fluctuation of USD.

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the functional currency rate against USD. A positive (negative) number below indicates an increase (decrease) in pre-tax profit associated with the functional currency.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Profit before tax	\$ 84,178	\$ 87,668

The sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and representing management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates is 1%. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 1% change in foreign currency rates. Items of sensitivity analysis included outstanding deposits, receivables and payables.

b) Interest rate risk

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting year are as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 7,766,538	\$ 6,947,952
Financial liabilities	871,608	675,287

Cash flow interest rate risk

Financial assets	1,282,126	1,838,276
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Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was based on the Group's exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting year. For floating rate assets and liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting year was outstanding for the whole year. A 1% basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 1% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have been higher/lower by \$12,821 thousand and by \$18,383 thousand, respectively, which was mainly a result of the changes in the floating interest rate bank deposits.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which would cause a financial loss to the Group could be the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Group adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Group is continuously monitoring and spreading the aggregate transactions to each credit-qualified counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the Group annually.

3) Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings.

Because the Group's current assets or cash and cash equivalents are much more than current liabilities, the Group has no liquidity risk.

24. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Compensation of key management personnel

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Short-term benefits	\$ 17,796	\$ 17,693
Post-employment benefits	<u>135</u>	<u>148</u>
	<u>\$ 17,931</u>	<u>\$ 17,841</u>

The remuneration of directors and other key management personnel is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

25. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in Note 11 , unrecognized commitments were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
a. Unused letters of credit for purchases of raw materials and machinery and equipment	\$ 198,287	\$ 150,148
b. Unrecognized commitments of acquisition of property, plant and equipment	681,681	40,672
c. Contracts for purchases of raw materials		
Total amount	180,639	156,502
Issued promissory notes	29,550	29,741

26. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Group's significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies and the related exchange rates between foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were as follows:

	Foreign Currencies (In thousands)	Exchange Rate (NT\$)		Carrying Amount
<hr/> December 31, 2020 <hr/>				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD	\$ 297,225	28.372	(USD:NTD)	\$ 8,432,858
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD	531	28.372	(USD:NTD)	15,066
<hr/> December 31, 2019 <hr/>				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD	292,348	30.046	(USD:NTD)	8,783,900
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD	568	30.046	(USD:NTD)	17,078

The Group is mainly exposed to US dollar. Net foreign exchange losses were \$516,012 thousand and \$198,978 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

27. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

- Information about significant transactions and investees

- 1) Financing provided to others: None.
 - 2) Endorsement and guarantees provided: None.
 - 3) Marketable securities held (excluding investment in subsidiaries): None.
 - 4) Marketable securities acquired or disposed at cost of or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
 - 5) Acquisition of individual real estate at cost of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
 - 6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
 - 7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 1.
 - 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 2.
 - 9) Trading in derivative instruments: None.
 - 10) Inter-company business relationship and material transactions and its amount: Table 3.
- b. Information on investees: Table 4.
- c. Information on investments in mainland China

Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the year, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in mainland China: Table 5.

Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third area, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses:

- 1) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the year:

Name	Purchases	Accounts Payables
King Slide Technology (China). Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 48,632</u>	<u>\$ 8,941</u>

- 2) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the year:

Name	Sales of Goods	Accounts Receivable
King Slide Technology (China). Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 36,501</u>	<u>\$ 13,381</u>

- 3) The amount of property transactions and the amount of gains or losses generated: None.

- 4) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the year and purposes: None.
 - 5) The highest balance, the ending balance, the interest rate range, and total current year interest with respect to financing of funds: None.
 - 6) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the year or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services: None.
- d. Information of major shareholders: list all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder: Table 6.

27. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information is provided to the Group's chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance, focusing on types of goods or services that are delivered or provided.

The Group's reporting segments are as follows:

- a. King Slide Works Co., Ltd. mainly manufactures, processes and sells the rail kits for computer and network communication equipment, furniture accessories, slides and molds.
- b. King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. mainly R&D, designs and sells the rail kits for servers and network communication equipment.

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results from operations by the reporting segments:

	The Company	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Others	Adjustment and Elimination	Consolidated Amount
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2020</u>					
Revenue from external customers	\$ 1,500,553	\$ 3,244,987	\$ 55,865	\$ -	\$ 4,801,405
Inter-segment revenue	<u>334,576</u>	<u>84,625</u>	<u>48,632</u>	<u>(467,833)</u>	<u>-</u>
Segment revenue	<u>\$ 1,835,129</u>	<u>\$ 3,329,612</u>	<u>\$ 104,497</u>	<u>\$ (467,833)</u>	<u>\$ 4,801,405</u>
Segment profit (loss)	<u>\$ 376,653</u>	<u>\$ 1,580,774</u>	<u>\$ (3,574)</u>	<u>\$ 7,756</u>	\$ 1,961,609
Interest income					73,078
Other gains and losses					(481,175)
Financial cost					<u>(11,367)</u>
Consolidated profit before income tax					1,542,145
Income tax expense					<u>377,556</u>
Consolidated net profit					<u>\$ 1,164,589</u>
<u>December 31, 2020</u>					
Total segment assets	<u>\$ 3,589,813</u>	<u>\$ 9,776,727</u>	<u>\$ 187,465</u>	<u>\$ (178,729)</u>	<u>\$ 13,375,276</u>
Total segment liabilities	<u>\$ 614,257</u>	<u>\$ 1,787,600</u>	<u>\$ 28,495</u>	<u>\$ (176,117)</u>	<u>\$ 2,254,235</u>
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2019</u>					
Revenue from external customers	\$ 1,647,392	\$ 3,171,815	\$ 49,600	\$ -	\$ 4,868,807
Inter-segment revenue	<u>334,090</u>	<u>100,449</u>	<u>24,235</u>	<u>(458,774)</u>	<u>-</u>
Segment revenue	<u>\$ 1,981,482</u>	<u>\$ 3,272,264</u>	<u>\$ 73,835</u>	<u>\$ (458,774)</u>	<u>\$ 4,868,807</u>

	The Company	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Others	Adjustment and Elimination	Consolidated Amount
Segment profit (loss)	\$ 403,392	\$ 1,611,965	\$ (7,954)	\$ 7,748	\$ 2,015,151
Interest income					170,739
Other gains and losses					(149,874)
Financial cost					(11,363)
Consolidated profit before income tax					2,024,653
Income tax expense					466,403
Consolidated net profit					\$ 1,558,250

December 31, 2019

Total segment assets	\$ 3,967,170	\$ 8,755,066	\$ 196,893	\$ (205,312)	\$ 12,713,817
Total segment liabilities	\$ 626,577	\$ 1,532,217	\$ 38,284	\$ (203,798)	\$ 1,993,280

Segment profit represented the profit before tax earned by each segment without profit from operations and income tax expense. This was the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

- a. Revenue from major products refer to Note 18 (b)
- b. Other segment information - Depreciation and Amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
The Company	\$ 36,621	\$ 35,539
King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	156,677	138,016
Others	<u>2,706</u>	<u>2,832</u>
	<u>\$ 196,004</u>	<u>\$ 176,387</u>

- c. Geographical information

The Group's revenue from external customers by location of customers are detailed below:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Taiwan	\$ 1,328,521	\$ 1,356,722
USA	1,352,269	1,294,693
China	979,137	949,191
Others	<u>1,141,478</u>	<u>1,268,201</u>
	<u>\$ 4,801,405</u>	<u>\$ 4,868,807</u>

The Group's noncurrent assets by location of assets are detailed below:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Taiwan	\$ 2,492,649	\$ 2,106,468
Others	<u>99,000</u>	<u>102,090</u>
	<u>\$ 2,591,649</u>	<u>\$ 2,208,558</u>

Noncurrent assets exclude deferred income tax assets and refundable deposits.

d. Information about major customers

The customer from which sales revenue accounted for over 10% of the Group's consolidated operating revenue is shown below:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Group A	\$ 824,405	17	\$ 789,956	16
Group B	<u>449,962</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>516,221</u>	<u>11</u>
	<u>\$ 1,274,367</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>\$ 1,306,177</u>	<u>27</u>

TABLE 1

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Buyer	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Detail				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts (Payable) Receivable		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment Term	Unit Price	Payment Term	Ending Balance	% to Total	
The Company	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	\$ (290,460)	(16)	90 days after monthly closing	Note 1	-	\$ 114,171	26	Note 2

Note 1: The sales price was based on cost.
Note 2: It was eliminated on consolidation.

TABLE 2

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate (%)	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Year	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Note
					Amount	Actions Taken			
The Company	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	\$ 114,171	2.44	\$ -	-	\$ 51,374	\$ -	Notes 1 and 2
			<u>1,077</u>		-	-	<u>-</u>	-	Notes 1 and 3
			<u>\$ 115,248</u>				<u>\$ 51,374</u>		

Note 1: It was eliminated on consolidation.

Note 2: The computation of turnover rate did not include the non-operating receivables which were not from sales of goods.

Note 3: The ending balance was other receivables.

TABLE 3**KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****INTERCOMPANY BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

No.	Company	Counterparty	Nature of Relationship	Intercompany Transactions			
				Financial Statement Item	Amount	Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Total Gross Sales or Total Assets (%)
0	The Company	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Parent to Subsidiary	Sales	\$ 290,460	Note 1	6.00
0	The Company	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Parent to Subsidiary	Processing income	7,550	Note 2	-
0	The Company	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Parent to Subsidiary	Notes receivable	79,445	Note 4	1.00
0	The Company	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Parent to Subsidiary	Accounts receivable	34,726	Note 4	-
0	The Company	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Parent to Subsidiary	Other receivables	1,077	Note 4	-
0	The Company	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Parent to Subsidiary	Service revenue	3,435	Note 3	-
0	The Company	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Parent to Subsidiary	Technology and service income	2,186	Note 6	-
0	The Company	King Slide Technology (China) Co., Ltd.	Parent to Subsidiary	Sales	36,501	Note 7	1.00
0	The Company	King Slide Technology (China) Co., Ltd.	Parent to Subsidiary	Accounts receivable	13,381	Note 4	-
1	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	The Company	Subsidiary to Parent	Sales	79,438	Note 1	2.00
1	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	The Company	Subsidiary to Parent	Notes receivable	22,518	Note 4	-
1	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	The Company	Subsidiary to Parent	Accounts receivable	11,552	Note 4	-
1	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	King Slide USA, Inc.	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Sales	5,183	Note 7	-
1	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	King Slide USA, Inc.	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Accounts receivable	3,753	Note 4	-
2	King Slide Technology (China) Co., Ltd.	The Company	Subsidiary to Parent	Sales	48,632	Note 7	1.00
2	King Slide Technology (China) Co., Ltd.	The Company	Subsidiary to Parent	Accounts receivable	8,941	Note 8	-

(Continued)

No.	Company	Counterparty	Nature of Relationship	Intercompany Transactions			
				Financial Statement Item	Amount	Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Total Gross Sales or Total Assets (%)
3	King Slide USA, Inc.	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Commissions	\$ 4,595	Note 5	-

- Note 1: The price is based on cost.
- Note 2: It is based on cost.
- Note 3: The revenue is based on the number of hours provided in King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.
- Note 4: Expect for the commissions is paid in 10 days between parent company and subsidiary. The payment term is the same as the average customers’ payment term of 90 days.
- Note 5: Commission is based on the ratio of the sales amount of a specific customer.
- Note 6: The price is based on the ratio of the net sales of a specific product.
- Note 7: The sales price is based on cost plus gross profit.
- Note 8: 1) Represents the transactions from parent company to subsidiary.
- 2) Represents the transactions from subsidiary to parent company.
- 3) Represents the transactions between subsidiaries.

(Concluded)

TABLE 4

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

[illegible]

Note: It was eliminated on consolidation.

TABLE 5

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2020	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee (Note 4)	% of Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Notes 4 and 5)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2020 (Note 5)	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2020	Note
					Outward	Inward							
King Slide Technology (China) Co., Ltd.	Wholesale and provide related services for rail kits, slides and accessories	\$ 157,282	Note 1	\$ 157,282	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 157,282	\$ 2,669	100	\$ 2,669	\$ 119,244	\$ -	
King Slide Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Sales of servers, servers and Internet related products and components, handheld wireless phone, electronic products and other related components, communication equipment and related products (except satellite TV broadcasting ground receiving equipment); import and export of goods or technologies.	4,306	Note 2	-	-	-	-	(394)	100	(394)	3,914	-	

Investor Company	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2018	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 3)
The Company	\$ 157,282	\$ 157,282	\$ 6,432,322

Note 1: Set King Slide (Hong Kong) Co., Limited in Hong Kong to invest in King Slide Technology (China) Co. Ltd.

Note 2: King Slide Technology (China) Co. Ltd invested in the Company in December 2019.

Note 3: Upper limit on the amount of investment in mainland China: $\$10,720,537 \times 60\% = \$6,432,322$.

Note 4 The amount was recognized based on the audited financial statements.

TABLE 6**KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS****DECEMBER 31, 2020**

Name of The Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares Owned	Percentage of Ownership
Lin Tsung-Chi	8,260,121	8.66
Hai Hu Investment Inc.	6,505,207	6.82
Hong-Yi Investment Inc.	6,236,232	6.54
Long Shen Investment Inc.	6,232,767	6.54
Discretionary investment account of Cathay Life managed by Cathay Investment Trust	5,670,000	5.94
Nan Shan Life Insurance Company, Ltd.	4,830,000	5.06

Note 1: The information of major shareholders presented in this table is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation based on the number of ordinary shares and preferred shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration by the Company as of the last business day for the current quarter.

Note 2: If a shareholder delivers the shareholdings to the trust, the above information will be disclosed by the individual trustor who opened the trust account. For shareholders who declare insider shareholdings with ownership greater than 10% in accordance with the Security and Exchange Act, the shareholdings include shares held by shareholders and those delivered to the trust over which shareholders have rights to determine the use of trust property. For information relating to insider shareholding declaration, please refer to Market Observation Post System.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
King Slide Works Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of King Slide Works Co., Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matter identified in the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 is as follows:

Recoverability of accounts receivable

As of December 31, 2020, the net amount of accounts receivable of the Company was NT\$265,493 thousand, representing 2% of the Company's total assets. Management estimated the recoverability of accounts receivable based on the IFRS. Therefore, we deemed the recoverability of accounts receivable as a key audit matter.

In addition to obtaining an understanding of the internal controls relevant to the recognition of accounts receivable, we performed the following audit procedures:

1. We verified the existence of the accounts receivable by examination of samples of confirmation letters, collection records after the balance sheets date, and delivery receipts signed by customers or shipping records.
2. We tested the aging schedule prepared by the Company against the supporting documents on a sample basis. We assessed individually the recoverability of overdue accounts or doubtful accounts and also reviewed the reasonableness of the impairment loss based on the historical experience in collection and other available information.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the Company's financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including the supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

direction, supervision and performance of the Corporation audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chen-Li Chen and Chia-Ling Chiang.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

February 26, 2021

Notice to Readers

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.

DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 2,492,360	21	\$ 2,894,097	26
Notes receivable (Notes 4 and 7)	47,658	-	40,477	-
Notes receivable - related parties (Notes 7 and 22)	79,445	1	92,527	1
Accounts receivable, net (Notes 4, 5 and 7)	265,493	2	238,209	2
Accounts receivable - related parties (Notes 7 and 22)	48,107	1	55,617	1
Other receivables	1,597	-	4,913	-
Other receivables - related parties (Note 22)	1,077	-	3,279	-
Inventories (Notes 4 and 8)	168,376	2	164,319	1
Other current assets	15,310	-	20,071	-
Total current assets	3,119,423	27	3,513,509	31
NONCURRENT ASSETS				
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 9)	8,145,485	69	7,379,944	65
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 10 and 23)	422,567	4	373,866	3
Software (Note 4)	2,046	-	2,654	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 18)	45,496	-	37,606	-
Prepayments for equipment	-	-	39,254	1
Refundable deposits	281	-	281	-
Total noncurrent assets	8,615,875	73	7,833,605	69
TOTAL	\$ 11,735,298	100	\$ 11,347,114	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Notes payable (Note 11)	\$ 106,532	1	\$ 99,390	1
Notes payable - related parties (Notes 11 and 22)	22,518	-	26,282	-
Accounts payable (Note 11)	33,568	-	33,008	-
Accounts payable - related parties (Notes 11 and 22)	20,493	-	24,281	-
Other payables (Note 12)	247,803	2	263,964	3
Other payable - related parties (Note 22)	260	-	14	-
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 18)	94,573	1	81,408	1
Refund liability - current (Note 13)	3,393	-	3,092	-
Other current liabilities	6,075	-	10,669	-
Total current liabilities	535,215	4	542,108	5
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 18)	47,090	1	48,431	1
Net defined benefit liabilities (Notes 4 and 14)	31,952	-	36,038	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	79,042	1	84,469	1
Total liabilities	614,257	5	626,577	6
EQUITY (Note 15)				
Ordinary shares	952,971	8	952,971	8
Capital surplus	796,691	7	796,691	7
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	1,319,444	11	1,163,619	10
Special reserve	7,670	-	6,221	-
Unappropriated earnings	8,053,484	69	7,808,705	69
Total retained earnings	9,380,598	80	8,978,545	79
Other equity				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(9,219)	-	(7,670)	-
Total equity	11,121,041	95	10,720,537	94
TOTAL	\$ 11,735,298	100	\$ 11,347,114	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 13, 16 and 22)	\$ 1,835,129	100	\$ 1,981,482	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 8, 17 and 22)	<u>1,192,362</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>1,282,886</u>	<u>65</u>
GROSS PROFIT	642,767	35	698,596	35
UNREALIZED GAIN ON TRANSACTIONS WITH SUBSIDIARIES	(2,613)	-	(1,513)	-
REALIZED GAIN ON TRANSACTIONS WITH SUBSIDIARIES	<u>1,513</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,661</u>	<u>-</u>
REALIZED GROSS PROFIT	<u>641,667</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>698,744</u>	<u>35</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 7, 17 and 22)				
Selling and marketing	75,007	4	94,947	5
General and administrative	88,001	5	91,279	5
Research and development	102,584	6	109,072	5
Expected credit loss recognized (reversed)	<u>(578)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>265,014</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>295,352</u>	<u>15</u>
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	<u>376,653</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>403,392</u>	<u>20</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 17 and 22)				
Other gains and losses	(115,120)	(6)	(36,718)	(2)
Interest income	20,782	1	57,747	3
Share of profit of subsidiaries	<u>968,578</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>1,252,716</u>	<u>63</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>874,240</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>1,273,745</u>	<u>64</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	1,250,893	68	1,677,137	84
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 18)	<u>86,304</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>118,887</u>	<u>6</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>1,164,589</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>1,558,250</u>	<u>78</u>

(Continued)

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
(Notes 14 and 18)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	\$ (199)	-	\$ (4,401)	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>40</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>880</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(159)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,521)</u>	<u>-</u>
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(1,937)	-	(4,276)	-
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>388</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>855</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(1,549)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,421)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	<u>(1,708)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,942)</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 1,162,881</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>\$ 1,551,308</u>	<u>78</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 19)				
Basic	<u>\$ 12.22</u>		<u>\$ 16.35</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$ 12.14</u>		<u>\$ 16.32</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

(Concluded)

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Retained Earnings			Exchange Differences on Translation of the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Total Equity
	Ordinary Shares	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings		
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019	\$ 952,971	\$ 796,691	\$ 986,023	\$ 6,221	\$ 7,336,894	\$ (4,249)	\$ 10,074,551
Appropriation of 2018 earnings (Note 15)							
Legal reserve	-	-	177,596	-	(177,596)	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	(905,322)	-	(905,322)
	-	-	177,596	-	(1,082,918)	-	(905,322)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	1,558,250	-	1,558,250
Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2019, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(3,521)	(3,421)	(6,942)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	1,554,729	(3,421)	1,551,308
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	952,971	796,691	1,163,619	6,221	7,808,705	(7,670)	10,720,537
Appropriation of 2019 earnings (Note 15)							
Legal reserve	-	-	155,825	-	(155,825)	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	1,449	(1,449)	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	(762,377)	-	(762,377)
	-	-	155,825	1,449	(919,651)	-	(762,377)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	1,164,589	-	1,164,589
Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2020, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(159)	(1,549)	(1,708)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	1,164,430	(1,549)	1,162,881
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	\$ 952,971	\$ 796,691	\$ 1,319,444	\$ 7,670	\$ 8,053,484	\$ (9,219)	\$ 11,121,041

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	\$ 1,250,893	\$ 1,677,137
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	35,333	34,726
Amortization expenses	1,288	813
Expected credit loss recognized (reversed)	(578)	54
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	(797)	(1,181)
Interest income	(20,782)	(57,747)
Share of profit of subsidiaries	(968,578)	(1,252,716)
Write-downs (reversal) of inventories	(2,603)	3,406
Unrealized gain on transactions with subsidiaries	2,613	1,513
Realized gain on transactions with subsidiaries	(1,513)	(1,661)
Net loss on foreign currency exchange	57,870	46,472
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Notes receivable	(7,181)	(1,710)
Notes receivable - related parties	13,082	(3,984)
Accounts receivable	(26,706)	23,300
Accounts receivable - related parties	7,510	(12,084)
Other receivables	632	1,101
Other receivables - related parties	2,202	(2,097)
Inventories	(1,454)	16,860
Other current assets	4,761	2,049
Notes payable	5,136	(2,514)
Notes payable - related parties	(3,764)	1,416
Accounts payable	560	(440)
Accounts payable - related parties	(3,788)	14,697
Other payables	(19,320)	8,403
Other payables - related parties	246	10
Refund liabilities	301	(2,378)
Other current liabilities	(4,594)	(58)
Net defined benefit liabilities	(4,285)	(6,217)
Cash generated from operations	316,484	487,170
Interest received	23,466	59,698
Dividend income	200,000	200,000
Income tax paid	(81,942)	(129,688)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>458,008</u>	<u>617,180</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of investment accounted for using the equity method	-	(29,431)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(39,716)	(43,252)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	898	1,181
Decrease in refundable deposits	-	3
Payments for intangible assets	(680)	(1,940)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(39,498)</u>	<u>(73,439)</u>

(Continued)

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash dividends	\$ (762,377)	\$ (905,322)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	(57,870)	(46,472)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(401,737)	(408,053)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	2,894,097	3,302,150
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	\$ 2,492,360	\$ 2,894,097

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

(Concluded)

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

King Slide Works Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated in September 1986 under the laws of the Republic of China (ROC). The Company mainly manufactures, processes and sells the following products:

- Rail kits for cloud computing servers and data devices.
- Furniture accessories, slides and molds.

The Company’s shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

The financial statements are presented in the Company’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on February 26, 2021.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- a. Initial application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the “IFRSs”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

The initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have a material impact on the Company’s accounting policies:

- b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2021

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 4 “Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9”	Effective immediately upon promulgation by the IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2”	January 1, 2021

As of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company assessed that the application of standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position and financial performance.

- c. New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
“Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020”	January 1, 2022 (Note 2)
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”	January 1, 2022 (Note 3)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use”	January 1, 2022 (Note 4)
Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”	January 1, 2022 (Note 5)

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: The amendments to IFRS 9 will be applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges of financial liabilities that occur on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IAS 41 “Agriculture” will be applied prospectively to the fair value measurements on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IFRS 1 “First-time Adoptions of IFRSs” will be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 3: The amendments are applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 4: The amendments are applicable to property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after January 1, 2021.

Note 5: The amendments are applicable to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on January 1, 2022.

As of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Company’s financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- a. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

b. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for net defined benefit liabilities which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

When preparing these parent company only financial statements, the Company used the equity method to account for its investment in subsidiaries. In order for the amount of net profit for the year, other comprehensive income for the year and total equity in the parent company only financial statements to be the same with the amounts attributable to the owner of the Company in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatments between the parent company only basis and the consolidated basis were made to “investments accounted for using the equity method”, “share of profit or loss of subsidiaries”, “share of other comprehensive loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method” in the parent company only financial statements.

c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

- 1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- 1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Liabilities for which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

d. Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (i.e., foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and not retranslated subsequently.

For the purpose of presenting the financial statements, the functional currencies of the Company's foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting year; and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

e. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost.

f. Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method.

Subsidiaries are the entities controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of profit or loss, other comprehensive income of the subsidiary, and attributable distribution received. The Company also recognized its share in the changes in equity of subsidiaries.

Profit or loss resulting from downstream transactions is eliminated in full in the financial statements. Profit and loss resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries is recognized in the financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Company.

g. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction are measured at cost less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting year, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

h. Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and

equipment and intangible assets, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

1) Financial assets

a) Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified into financial assets at amortized cost.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables and refundable deposits) are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable).

The Company always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) for accounts receivable. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Company determines that the following situations indicate that a financial asset is in default without taking into account any collateral held by the Company:

- i Internal or external information show that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.
- ii When a financial asset is more than 120 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

The financial liabilities held by the Company are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

k. Revenue recognition

The Company identifies contracts with customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from sales of rail kits. Sales of rail kits are recognized as revenue when the goods are delivered to the customer's specific location because it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers and bears the risks of obsolescence. Accounts receivable are recognized concurrently.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

l. Leases

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

When the Company is as a lessee, the Company applies the recognition exemption for the short-term leases and low-value asset leases, and the lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

m. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost) and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in other equity and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liabilities represent the actual deficit in the Company's defined benefit plans.

n. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1) Current tax

Income tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

According to the Income Tax Act of the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided in the year the shareholders approve to retain the earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred taxes for the year

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimations, and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The Company considers the economic implications of the COVID-19 when making its critical accounting estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that year or in the year of the revisions and future years if the revisions affect both current and future years.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The provision for impairment of accounts receivable is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's historical experience, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates. For details of the key assumptions and inputs used, refer to Note 7.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Cash on hand	\$ 99	\$ 171

Checking accounts and demand deposits	455,389	876,939
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of 3 months or less)		
Commercial papers	384,605	227,565
Time deposits	<u>1,652,267</u>	<u>1,789,422</u>
	<u>\$ 2,492,360</u>	<u>\$ 2,894,097</u>

The market interest rates of cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Commercial papers (%)	0.27	0.42
Time deposits (%)	0.20-1.90	0.60-2.20

The Company dealt with many creditworthy financial institutions to disperse credit risk, therefore there was no expected credit loss.

7. NOTES, ACCOUNTS AND OVERDUE RECEIVABLE, NET

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Notes receivable - non-related parties		
At amortized cost		
Operating	\$ 47,648	\$ 40,470
Non-operating	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>
	<u>\$ 47,658</u>	<u>\$ 40,477</u>
Notes receivable - related parties (Note 22)		
At amortized cost		
Operating	\$ 79,445	\$ 91,193
Non-operating	<u>-</u>	<u>1,334</u>
	<u>\$ 79,445</u>	<u>\$ 92,527</u>
Accounts receivable - non-related parties		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 266,023	\$ 239,317
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>530</u>	<u>1,108</u>
	<u>\$ 265,493</u>	<u>\$ 238,209</u>
Accounts receivable - related parties (Note 22)		
At amortized cost		
Operating	<u>\$ 48,107</u>	<u>\$ 55,617</u>
Overdue receivables		

Non-accrual loan	\$ 1,213	\$ 1,213
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>1,213</u>	<u>1,213</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
		(Concluded)

The average credit period of sales of goods was 30-150 days. No interest was charged on accounts receivable. In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Company has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company makes allowance for expected credit loss at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss for all accounts receivable. The expected credit losses on accounts receivable are estimated using a provision matrix prepared by reference to the past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of economic conditions at the reporting date. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Company's different customer base.

There were no notes receivable that were past due or impaired at the end of the reporting year.

The following table details the loss allowance of accounts receivable based on the Company's provision matrix.

a. December 31, 2020

	Not Past Due	Past Due 1 to 60 Days	Past Due 61 to 90 Days	Past Due 91 to 120 Days	Past Due Over 120 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate (%)	0-0.1	1	10	50	100	-
Gross carrying amount	\$ 288,353	\$ 25,734	\$ -	\$ 32	\$ 11	\$ 314,130
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	<u>(246)</u>	<u>(257)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(16)</u>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(530)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 288,107</u>	<u>\$ 25,477</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 313,600</u>

b. December 31, 2019

	Not Past Due	Past Due 1 to 60 Days	Past Due 61 to 90 Days	Past Due 91 to 120 Days	Past Due Over 120 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate (%)	0-0.1	0-1	10	50	100	-
Gross carrying amount	\$ 227,405	\$ 64,239	\$ 3,288	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 294,934
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	<u>(179)</u>	<u>(599)</u>	<u>(329)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,108)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 227,226</u>	<u>\$ 63,640</u>	<u>\$ 2,959</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 293,826</u>

The movements of the loss allowance of accounts receivable were as follows:

	Accounts Receivable	Overdue Receivable	Total
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 1,108	\$ 1,213	\$ 2,321
Impairment losses reversed	<u>(578)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(578)</u>

	Accounts Receivable	Overdue Receivable	Total
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 530</u>	<u>\$ 1,213</u>	<u>\$ 1,743</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 1,054	\$ 1,213	\$ 2,267
Impairment losses recognized	<u>54</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>54</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 1,108</u>	<u>\$ 1,213</u>	<u>\$ 2,321</u>

8. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Finished goods	\$ 32,473	\$ 45,615
Work-in-process	43,225	29,504
Raw materials	87,822	86,074
Supplies	4,842	3,092
Merchandise	<u>14</u>	<u>34</u>
	<u>\$ 168,376</u>	<u>\$ 164,319</u>

The cost of inventories recognized as costs of goods sold was \$1,192,362 thousand and \$1,282,886 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, which included the following items:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Write-downs (reverses)	\$ (2,603)	\$ 3,406
Income from sale of scraps	<u>(18,593)</u>	<u>(21,550)</u>
	<u>\$ (21,196)</u>	<u>\$ (18,144)</u>

9. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Unlisted company		
King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	\$ 7,989,127	\$ 7,222,849
King Slide (Samoa) Co., Ltd.	119,244	117,414
King Slide USA, Inc.	<u>37,114</u>	<u>39,681</u>
	<u>\$ 8,145,485</u>	<u>\$ 7,379,944</u>

The investments in subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were recognized based on the subsidiaries' financial statements which have been audited. Refer to Table 3 on "Information on Investees".

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

a. Movements of cost and accumulated depreciation are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Others	Property under Construction	Total
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 226,670	\$ 198,567	\$ 775,355	\$ 6,171	\$ 37,226	\$ 88,565	\$ -	\$ 1,332,554
Additions	-	2,161	21,263	-	2,420	3,469	54,822	84,135
Disposals	-	-	(15,496)	-	(1,586)	(1,118)	-	(18,200)
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 226,670</u>	<u>\$ 200,728</u>	<u>\$ 781,122</u>	<u>\$ 6,171</u>	<u>\$ 38,060</u>	<u>\$ 90,916</u>	<u>\$ 54,822</u>	<u>\$ 1,398,489</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ -	\$ (139,966)	\$ (710,322)	\$ (2,151)	\$ (34,027)	\$ (72,222)	\$ -	\$ (958,688)
Depreciation expense	-	(5,565)	(23,434)	(907)	(1,689)	(3,738)	-	(35,333)
Disposals	-	-	15,396	-	1,586	1,117	-	18,099
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (145,531)</u>	<u>\$ (718,360)</u>	<u>\$ (3,058)</u>	<u>\$ (34,130)</u>	<u>\$ (74,843)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (975,922)</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 226,670</u>	<u>\$ 55,197</u>	<u>\$ 62,762</u>	<u>\$ 3,113</u>	<u>\$ 3,930</u>	<u>\$ 16,073</u>	<u>\$ 54,822</u>	<u>\$ 422,567</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Others	Total
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 226,670	\$ 197,920	\$ 766,003	\$ 4,715	\$ 36,289	\$ 85,222	\$ 1,316,819
Additions	-	647	23,818	3,260	1,053	3,899	32,677
Disposals	-	-	(14,466)	(1,804)	(116)	(556)	(16,942)
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 226,670</u>	<u>\$ 198,567</u>	<u>\$ 775,355</u>	<u>\$ 6,171</u>	<u>\$ 37,226</u>	<u>\$ 88,565</u>	<u>\$ 1,332,554</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ (134,196)	\$ (701,944)	\$ (3,367)	\$ (32,207)	\$ (69,190)	\$ (940,904)
Depreciation expense	-	(5,770)	(22,844)	(588)	(1,936)	(3,588)	(34,726)
Disposals	-	-	14,466	1,804	116	556	16,942
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (139,966)</u>	<u>\$ (710,322)</u>	<u>\$ (2,151)</u>	<u>\$ (34,027)</u>	<u>\$ (72,222)</u>	<u>\$ (958,688)</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 226,670</u>	<u>\$ 58,601</u>	<u>\$ 65,033</u>	<u>\$ 4,020</u>	<u>\$ 3,199</u>	<u>\$ 16,343</u>	<u>\$ 373,866</u>

b. Estimated useful lives

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	
Plant	10 years
Office	50 years
Others	5-35 years
Machinery and equipment	
Molding	8 years
Electroplating	8 years
Others	2-11 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Office equipment	2-15 years
Others	
Crane	10 years
ASRS	10 years
Others	3-20 years

- c. Investing activities affecting both cash and non-cash items

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	\$ 84,135	\$ 32,677
Increase (decrease) in prepayments for equipment	(39,254)	4,696
Decrease (increase) in payables for purchased equipment	<u>(5,165)</u>	<u>5,879</u>
Cash paid	<u>\$ 39,716</u>	<u>\$ 43,252</u>

11. NOTES PAYABLE AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	December 31	
	2020	2019
<hr/> Notes payable - non-related parties <hr/>		
Operating	\$ 103,954	\$ 98,818
Non-operating	<u>2,578</u>	<u>572</u>
	<u>\$ 106,532</u>	<u>\$ 99,390</u>
<hr/> Notes payable - related parties (Note 22) <hr/>		
Operating	<u>\$ 22,518</u>	<u>\$ 26,282</u>
<hr/> Accounts payable - non-related parties <hr/>		
Operating	<u>\$ 33,568</u>	<u>\$ 33,008</u>
<hr/> Accounts payable - related parties (Note 22) <hr/>		
Operating	<u>\$ 20,493</u>	<u>\$ 24,281</u>

- a. Notes payable

The Company's notes payable from non-operating activities were used for acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

- b. Accounts payable

The average credit period of purchasing materials and supplies was 30-90 days. The Company has a financial risk management policy to ensure that payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

12. OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Payables for compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors	\$ 116,318	\$ 143,555
Payables for salaries and bonuses	84,328	72,195
Others	<u>47,157</u>	<u>48,214</u>
	<u>\$ 247,803</u>	<u>\$ 263,964</u>

13. REFUND LIABILITY

The refund liability was estimated based on historical experience, management's judgments and other known reasons and was recognized as a reduction of operating revenue in the year of the related goods were sold. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's estimated refund liability were \$3,393 thousand and \$3,092 thousand, respectively.

14. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is operated by the government of the ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contributes amounts equal to 2.4% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 86,349	\$ 84,980
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(50,821)</u>	<u>(42,979)</u>
Deficit	35,528	42,001
Including in other payables	<u>(3,576)</u>	<u>(5,963)</u>
Net defined benefit liabilities	<u>\$ 31,952</u>	<u>\$ 36,038</u>

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities were as follow:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2019	<u>\$ 78,139</u>	<u>\$ (38,724)</u>	<u>\$ 39,415</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	278	-	278
Net interest expense (income)	<u>880</u>	<u>(442)</u>	<u>438</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>1,158</u>	<u>(442)</u>	<u>716</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(1,282)	(1,282)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	837	-	837
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	3,339	-	3,339
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>1,507</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,507</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>5,683</u>	<u>(1,282)</u>	<u>4,401</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,531)</u>	<u>(2,531)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>84,980</u>	<u>(42,979)</u>	<u>42,001</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	293	-	293
Net interest expense (income)	<u>637</u>	<u>(349)</u>	<u>288</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>930</u>	<u>(349)</u>	<u>581</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(1,384)	(1,384)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	426	-	426
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	2,179	-	2,179
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	<u>(1,022)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,022)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>1,583</u>	<u>(1,384)</u>	<u>199</u>
			(Continued)
	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Contributions from the employer	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (7,253)</u>	<u>\$ (7,253)</u>
Benefits paid	<u>(1,144)</u>	<u>1,144</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 86,349</u>	<u>\$ (50,821)</u>	<u>\$ 35,528</u>
			(Concluded)

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

1) Investment risk

The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets shall not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

2) Interest risk

A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

3) Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Discount rate (%)	0.50	0.75
Expected rate of salary increase (%)	2.00	2.00

If possible reasonable changes in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ (2,182)</u>	<u>\$ (2,256)</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 2,264</u>	<u>\$ 2,344</u>
		(Continued)

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 2,191</u>	<u>\$ 2,274</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ (2,124)</u>	<u>\$ (2,201)</u>
		(Concluded)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the changes in assumptions will occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ 5,023</u>	<u>\$ 7,009</u>
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	10.2 years	10.7 years

15. EQUITY

a. Ordinary shares

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	<u>138,000</u>	<u>138,000</u>
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 1,380,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,380,000</u>
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	<u>95,297</u>	<u>95,297</u>
Shares issued	<u>\$ 952,971</u>	<u>\$ 952,971</u>

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of \$10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Arising from issuance of ordinary shares	\$ 794,341	\$ 794,341
Arising from treasury share transactions	<u>2,350</u>	<u>2,350</u>
	<u>\$ 796,691</u>	<u>\$ 796,691</u>

The above-mentioned capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus and to once a year).

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Under the dividend policy as set forth in the Company's articles of incorporation, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit until the legal reserve equals to the Company's paid-in capital, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonus as to shareholders.

The Company's dividend policy is in line with the current and future development plans, environment, capital needs and domestic and international competition in order to promote shareholders' interests. Thus, the Company may retain some of its earnings according to the Company's operation, and the residual earnings may be distributed in cash or shares. However, cash dividends should be at least 10% of the total dividends distributed.

The legal reserve may be used to offset. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

Items referred to under Rule No. 1010012865 and Rule No. 1010047490 issued by the FSC and in the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs" should be appropriated to or reversed from a special reserve by the Company. On the first-time adoption of IFRSs, the Company appropriated \$ 6,221 thousand to the special reserve for the increase in retained earnings in the conversion to IFRSs.

The appropriations of earnings for 2019 and 2018 were approved in the shareholders' meeting on June 30, 2020 and June 26, 2019, respectively. The appropriations of earnings for 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings		Dividends Per Share (NT\$)	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Legal reserve	\$ 155,825	\$ 177,596		
Special reserve	1,449	-		
Cash dividends	<u>762,377</u>	<u>905,322</u>	<u>\$ 8.0</u>	<u>\$ 9.5</u>
	<u>\$ 919,651</u>	<u>\$ 1,082,918</u>		

The appropriation of earnings for 2020 had been proposed by the Company's board of directors on February 26, 2021. The appropriation and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividends Per Share (NT\$)
Legal reserve	\$ 116,443	
Special reserve	1,549	
Cash dividends	<u>583,218</u>	<u>\$ 6.1</u>
	<u>\$ 701,210</u>	

The appropriation of earnings for 2020 are subject to the resolution in the shareholders' meeting to be held on June 29, 2021.

16. REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from sale of goods	\$ 1,827,579	\$ 1,973,699
Processing	<u>7,550</u>	<u>7,783</u>
	<u>\$ 1,835,129</u>	<u>\$ 1,981,482</u>

a. Contract balances

	December 31	January 1
	2020	2019
Notes and accounts receivable (Note 7)	<u>\$ 440,693</u>	<u>\$ 425,489</u>
		<u>\$ 431,785</u>

b. Disaggregation of revenue

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Type of goods</u>		
Rail kits	\$ 1,351,047	\$ 1,515,582
Others	<u>484,082</u>	<u>465,900</u>
	<u>\$ 1,835,129</u>	<u>\$ 1,981,482</u>

17. NET PROFIT

a. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Foreign exchange losses, net	\$ (122,458)	\$ (47,910)
Sample income	2,034	1,674
Mold income	1,129	3,809
Others	<u>4,175</u>	<u>5,709</u>
	<u>\$ (115,120)</u>	<u>\$ (36,718)</u>

b. Gains or losses on foreign currency exchange

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Foreign exchange gains	\$ 51,497	\$ 111,154
Foreign exchange losses	<u>(173,955)</u>	<u>(159,064)</u>
Foreign exchange losses, net	<u>\$ (122,458)</u>	<u>\$ (47,910)</u>

c. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 35,333	\$ 34,726
Intangible assets	<u>1,288</u>	<u>813</u>
	<u>\$ 36,621</u>	<u>\$ 35,539</u>
Analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	\$ 32,692	\$ 31,633
Operating expenses	<u>2,641</u>	<u>3,093</u>
	<u>\$ 35,333</u>	<u>\$ 34,726</u>
Analysis of amortization by function		
Operating expenses	<u>\$ 1,288</u>	<u>\$ 813</u>

d. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Post-employment benefits (Note 14)		
Defined contribution plans	\$ 10,681	\$ 10,861
Defined benefit plans	<u>581</u>	<u>716</u>
	11,262	11,577
Short-term employee benefits	<u>375,085</u>	<u>395,369</u>
	<u>\$ 386,347</u>	<u>\$ 406,946</u>
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	\$ 237,825	\$ 248,410
Operating expenses	<u>148,522</u>	<u>158,536</u>
	<u>\$ 386,347</u>	<u>\$ 406,946</u>

e. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors

The Company accrued compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors at rates of no less than 1% and no higher than 5%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors and supervisors. The compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, which have been approved by the Company's board of directors on February 26, 2021 and February 26, 2020, respectively, were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Cash	%	Cash	%
Compensation of employees	\$ 47,489	3.6	\$ 62,329	3.6
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	6,500	0.5	6,500	0.4

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

There is no difference between the actual amounts of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors paid and the amounts recognized in the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Information on the compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors resolved by the Company's board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

18. INCOME TAX

a. The major components of income tax expense recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 66,414	\$ 95,744

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	30,374	33,782
Adjustments for prior years	<u>(1,681)</u>	<u>(710)</u>
	<u>95,107</u>	<u>128,816</u>
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(9,630)	(11,267)
Adjustments for prior years	<u>827</u>	<u>1,338</u>
	<u>(8,803)</u>	<u>(9,929)</u>
	<u>\$ 86,304</u>	<u>\$ 118,887</u>

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Profit before income tax	<u>\$ 1,250,893</u>	<u>\$ 1,677,137</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate (20%)	\$ 250,179	\$ 335,427
Domestic investment income using equity method	(193,255)	(250,950)
Investment credits	(140)	-
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	30,374	33,782
Adjustments for prior years	<u>(854)</u>	<u>628</u>
	<u>\$ 86,304</u>	<u>\$ 118,887</u>

In July 2019, the president of the ROC announced the amendments to the Statute for Industrial Innovation, which stipulate that the amounts of unappropriated earnings in 2018 and thereafter that are reinvested in the construction or purchase of certain assets or technologies are allowed as deduction when computing the income tax on unappropriated earnings. When the Company calculated the undistributed earnings tax, only the amount of capital expenditure that had actually been reinvested is deducted.

b. Income tax benefit recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	\$ 40	\$ 880
Translation of foreign operations	<u>388</u>	<u>855</u>
	<u>\$ 428</u>	<u>\$ 1,735</u>

c. Current tax liabilities

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 94,573</u>	<u>\$ 81,408</u>

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance, End of Year
<u>Deferred Tax Assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Share of profit using equity method	\$ 10,389	\$ (460)	\$ 2,305	\$ 12,234
Unrealized exchange losses	10,946	11,488	-	22,434
Defined benefit liabilities	11,697	(4,631)	40	7,106
Others	<u>4,574</u>	<u>(852)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,722</u>
	<u>\$ 37,606</u>	<u>\$ 5,545</u>	<u>\$ 2,345</u>	<u>\$ 45,496</u>
<u>Deferred Tax liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Land value increment tax	\$ 47,090	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,090
Defined benefit liabilities	3,261	(3,261)	-	-
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	<u>(1,920)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1,917</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 48,431</u>	<u>\$ (3,258)</u>	<u>\$ 1,917</u>	<u>\$ 47,090</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance, End of Year
<u>Deferred Tax Assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Share of profit using equity method	\$ 9,982	\$ 407	\$ -	\$ 10,389
Unrealized exchange losses	1,147	9,799	-	10,946
Defined benefit liabilities	10,817	-	880	11,697
Others	<u>4,491</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,574</u>
	<u>\$ 26,437</u>	<u>\$ 10,289</u>	<u>\$ 880</u>	<u>\$ 37,606</u>
<u>Deferred Tax liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Land value increment tax	\$ 47,090	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,090
Defined benefit liabilities	2,901	360	-	3,261
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	<u>(1,065)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(855)</u>	<u>(1,920)</u>
	<u>\$ 48,926</u>	<u>\$ 360</u>	<u>\$ (855)</u>	<u>\$ 48,431</u>

e. Income tax assessments

The tax returns of the Company through 2018 have been assessed by the tax authority.

19. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The net profit and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in the computation of earnings per share are as follows:

Net profit for the year

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Net profit used in the computation of earnings per share		
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares	\$ 1,164,589	\$ 1,558,250
Compensation of employees	<u>(5,513)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net profit used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 1,159,076</u>	<u>\$ 1,558,250</u>

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	95,297	95,297
Effect of diluted potential ordinary shares		
Employees' compensation	<u>187</u>	<u>207</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>95,484</u>	<u>95,504</u>

If the Company offered to settle compensation paid to employees in cash or shares, the Company assumed the entire amount of the compensation will be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from the last 2 years.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The Company management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities

which are not measured at fair value approximate their fair values.

b. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2020	2019
<hr/> Financial assets <hr/>		
Measured at amortized cost (Note 1)	\$ 2,936,018	\$ 3,329,400
<hr/> Financial liabilities <hr/>		
Measured at amortized cost (Note 2)	431,212	446,977

Note 1: The balances include cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable (including related parties), accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties), and refundable deposits.

Note 2: The balances include notes payable (including related parties), accounts payable (including related parties), other payables (including related parties) and guarantee deposits (included in other current liability).

c. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through analyzing exposures to risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The treasury function reports quarterly to the Company's management.

1) Market risk

The Company's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rate risks.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company has foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposes the Company to foreign currency risk.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities exposed to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting year are set out in Note 24.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company was mainly exposed to the risk from the fluctuation of USD.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the functional currency rate against the USD. A positive (negative) number below indicates an increase (decrease) in pre-tax profit associated with the functional currency.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Profit or loss	\$ 20,313	\$ 25,529

The sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and representing management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates is 1%. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items, and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 1% change in foreign currency rates. Items of sensitivity analysis included outstanding deposits, receivables and payables.

b) Interest rate risk

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting year are as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 2,015,942	\$ 1,996,157
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	475,863	926,822

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was based on the Company's exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting year. For floating rate assets and liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting year was outstanding for the whole year. 1% basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 1% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have been higher/lower by \$4,759 thousand and by \$9,268 thousand, respectively, which was mainly a result of the changes in the floating interest rate bank deposits.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. As at the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk which would cause a financial loss to the Company could be the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets.

The Company adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Company is continuously monitoring and spreading the aggregate transactions to each credit-qualified counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the Company annually.

3) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash

equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings.

Because the Company's current assets or cash and cash equivalents are much more than current liabilities, the Company have no liquidity risk.

22. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

a. Related party name and category

<u>Related Party Name</u>	<u>Related Party Category</u>
King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. (KSTC)	Subsidiary
King Slide USA, Inc. (KSUSA)	Subsidiary
King Slide Technology (China) Co., Ltd. (KSCC)	Subsidiary

b. Sales of goods

<u>Related Party Name</u>	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
KSTC	\$ 290,460	\$ 291,313
KSCC	36,501	34,808
KSUSA	<u>65</u>	<u>186</u>
	<u>\$ 327,026</u>	<u>\$ 326,307</u>

The sales of goods to KSTC were at cost. However, the sales of goods to KSCC, KSUSA and general customers were at cost plus gross profit. The term of collection was the same as those of unrelated parties with a 90-day term of collection.

c. Purchases of goods

<u>Related Party Name</u>	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
KSTC	\$ 79,442	\$ 96,964
KSCC	<u>48,632</u>	<u>24,235</u>
	<u>\$ 128,074</u>	<u>\$ 121,199</u>

The purchase price of KSTC was based on cost (general customers of KSTC were priced at cost plus gross profit), and the purchase price of KSCC was at cost plus gross profit. The payment term was the same as those of unrelated parties with a 90-day term.

d. Receivables from related parties

<u>Related Party Name</u>	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Notes receivable		
KSTC	<u>\$ 79,445</u>	<u>\$ 92,527</u>
Accounts receivable		
KSTC	\$ 34,726	\$ 38,586

Related Party Name	December 31	
	2020	2019
KSCC	<u>13,381</u>	<u>17,031</u>
	<u>\$ 48,107</u>	<u>\$ 55,617</u>
Other receivables		
KSTC	<u>\$ 1,077</u>	<u>\$ 3,279</u>

The outstanding receivables from related parties were unsecured. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, no impairment loss was recognized for receivables from related parties.

e. Payables to related parties

Related Party Name	December 31	
	2020	2019
Notes payable		
KSTC	<u>\$ 22,518</u>	<u>\$ 26,282</u>
Accounts payable		
KSTC	\$ 11,552	\$ 10,771
KSCC	<u>8,941</u>	<u>13,510</u>
	<u>\$ 20,493</u>	<u>\$ 24,281</u>
Other payables		
KSTC	\$ 235	\$ -
KSUSA	<u>25</u>	<u>14</u>
	<u>\$ 260</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>

The outstanding payables to related parties were unsecured.

f. Processing revenue

Related Party Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
KSTC	<u>\$ 7,550</u>	<u>\$ 7,783</u>

Processing revenue was based on cost prices, and the collection term is 90 days.

g. Technical and service revenue

The Company entered into a service contract with the subsidiary, KSTC. The service revenue was based on the ratio of net sales of the specific products from KSTC. The service revenue were \$2,186 thousand and \$2,020 thousand (included in other gains and losses) for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

h. Commission

Marketing support and post-sales services were provided by KSUSA to the Company, and the commission expense based on the ratio of the sales amount of the specific customers were \$131 thousand and \$69 thousand (included in selling and marketing expenses) for the years ended December 31, 2020

and 2019, respectively.

The terms of the commission and payment were the same as unrelated parties.

i. Manpower services

The manpower services provided by the Company to KSTC were recognized as revenue amounting to \$3,435 thousand and \$4,179 thousand (included in the deduction of manufacturing expenses) for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. In addition, the Company recognized cost amounting to \$12 thousand and \$496 thousand (included in the manufacturing expenses) in 2020 and 2019, respectively. The charges were based on the actual manpower and number of hours provided.

j. Other expenses

The Company paid service expenses to KSUSA amounting to \$845 thousand and \$1,766 thousand (included in selling and marketing expenses), which were based on the actual cost of services provided for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

k. Compensation of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Short-term benefits	\$ 17,796	\$ 17,693
Post-employment benefits	<u>135</u>	<u>148</u>
	<u>\$ 17,931</u>	<u>\$ 17,841</u>

The remuneration of directors and other key management personnel is determined by the remuneration committee based on the performance of individuals and market trends.

23. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

Unrecognized commitments were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
a. Unused letters of credit for purchases of raw materials and machinery and equipment	\$ 124,993	\$ 95,030
b. Unrecognized commitments of acquisition of property, plant and equipment	5,624	1,038
c. Contracts for purchases of raw materials		
Total amount	97,894	110,885
Issued promissory notes	20,200	20,191

24. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Company's significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies and the related exchange rates between foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were as follows:

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousand)	Exchange Rate (NT\$)		Carrying Amount
<hr/> December 31, 2020				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD	\$ 71,729	28.372	(USD:NTD)	\$ 2,035,092
				(Continued)
	Foreign Currencies (In Thousand)	Exchange Rate (NT\$)		Carrying Amount
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD	\$ 135	28.372	(USD:NTD)	\$ 3,830
<hr/> December 31, 2019				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD	85,131	30.046	(USD:NTD)	2,557,836
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD	165	30.046	(USD:NTD)	4,982
				(Concluded)

The Company is mainly exposed to US dollar. Net foreign exchange losses were \$122,458 thousand and \$47,910 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

25. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

a. Information about significant transactions and investees

- 1) Financing provided to others: None.
- 2) Endorsement and guarantees provided: None.
- 3) Marketable securities held (excluding investment in subsidiaries): None.
- 4) Marketable securities acquired or disposed at cost of or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- 5) Acquisition of individual real estate at cost of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- 6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- 7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 1.

- 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 2.
 - 9) Trading in derivative instruments: None.
- b. Information on investees: Table 3.
 - c. Information on investments in mainland China

Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the year, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in mainland China: Table 4.

Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third area, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses:

 - 1) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the year: Note 22.
 - 2) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the year: Note 22.
 - 3) The amount of property transactions and the amount of gains or losses generated: None.
 - 4) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the year and purposes: None.
 - 5) The highest balance, the ending balance, the interest rate range, and total current year interest with respect to financing of funds: None.
 - 6) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the year or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services: None.
 - d. Information of major shareholders: list all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder: Table 5.

26. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has provided the operating segments disclosure in the consolidated financial statements, and the segment information is waived.

TABLE 1

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Buyer	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Detail				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts (Payable) or Receivable		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment Term	Unit Price	Payment Term	Ending Balance	% to Total	
The Company	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	\$ (290,460)	(16)	90 days after monthly closing	Note	-	\$ 114,171	26	

Note: The sales price is based on cost.

TABLE 2

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.

**RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate (%)	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Year	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Note
					Amount	Actions Taken			
The Company	King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	\$ 114,171	2.45	\$ -	-	\$ 51,374	-	Note 1
			<u>1,077</u>		-	-	<u>-</u>	-	Note 2
			<u>\$ 115,248</u>				<u>\$ 51,374</u>		

Note 1: The computation of turnover rate did not include the non-operating receivables which were not from sales of goods.

Note 2: The ending balance was other receivables.

TABLE 3

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.

**INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

[illegible]

TABLE 4**KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.****INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2020	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee (Note 4)	% of Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 4)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2020 (Note 4)	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2020	Note
					Outward	Inward							
King Slide Technology (China) Co., Ltd.	Wholesale and provide related services for rail kits, slides and accessories	\$ 157,282	Note 1	\$ 157,282	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 157,282	\$ 2,669	100.00	\$ 2,669	\$ 119,244	\$ -	
King Slide Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Sales of servers, servers and Internet related products and components, handheld wireless phone, electronic products and other related components, communication equipment and related products (except satellite TV broadcasting ground receiving equipment); import and export of goods or technologies.	4,306	Note 2	-	-	-	-	(394)	100.00	(394)	3,914	-	

Investor Company	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 3)
The company	\$157,282	\$157,282	\$6,672,625

Note 1: Invested through King Slide (Hong Kong) Co., Limited ,a company in Hong Kong.

Note 2: Invested through King Slide Technology (China) Co., Ltd.

Note 3: Upper limit on the amount of investment in mainland China: $\$11,121,041 \times 60\% = \$6,672,625$.

Note 4: The amount was recognized based on the financial statements audited by the Company's CPA.

TABLE 5**KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.****INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
DECEMBER 31, 2020**

Name of The Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares Owned	Percentage of Ownership
Lin Tsung-Chi	8,260,121	8.66
Hai Hu Investment Inc.	6,505,207	6.82
Hong-Yi Investment Inc.	6,236,232	6.54
Long Shen Investment Inc.	6,232,767	6.54
Discretionary investment account of Cathay Life managed by Cathay Investment Trust	5,670,000	5.94
Nan Shan Life Insurance Company, Ltd.	4,830,000	5.06

Note 1: The information of major shareholders presented in this table is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation based on the number of ordinary shares and preferred shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration by the Company as of the last business day for the current quarter.

Note 2: If a shareholder delivers the shareholdings to the trust, the above information will be disclosed by the individual trustor who opened the trust account. For shareholders who declare insider shareholdings with ownership greater than 10% in accordance with the Security and Exchange Act, the shareholdings include shares held by shareholders and those delivered to the trust over which shareholders have rights to determine the use of trust property. For information relating to insider shareholding declaration, please refer to Market Observation Post System.

THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

ITEM	STATEMENT INDEX
MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS IN ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	
STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1
STATEMENT OF NOTES RECEIVABLE	2
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	3
STATEMENT OF OTHER RECEIVABLES	4
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES	5
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS	6
ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD	
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Note 10
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Note 10
STATEMENT OF DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS	Note 18
STATEMENT OF NOTES PAYABLES	7
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLES	8
STATEMENT OF OTHER PAYABLES	Note 12
STATEMENT OF DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	Note 18
MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS IN PROFIT OR LOSS	
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUES	9
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS	10
STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES	11
STATEMENT OF LABOR, DEPRECLATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION	12

STATEMENT 1**KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS****DECEMBER 31, 2020****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

Item	Rate (%)	Duration	Amount
Petty cash and Cash on hand			\$ 99
Cash in banks			
Checking accounts			456
Demand deposits			142,679
Foreign currency deposits -			312,254
US\$10,819 thousand,			
RMB\$1,066 thousand and			
EUR\$20 thousand (Note)			
Cash equivalents (time deposits			
with original maturity of 3			
months or less)			
Commercial papers	0.27	2020.12.30-2021.01.22	384,605
Time deposits	0.35	2020.12.15-2021.01.15	20,930
Foreign currency time deposits -	0.20-1.90	2020.10.01-2021.03.14	1,631,337
US\$54,000 thousand and			
RMB\$23,000 thousand (Note)			
			<u>\$ 2,492,360</u>

Note: Exchange rate: USD1=NTD28.372, RMB1=NTD4.3152 and EUR1=NTD34.5433.

STATEMENT 2

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF NOTES RECEIVABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount	Remark
Related parties		
King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	\$ 79,445	Sale of goods
Non-related parties		
Others (Note)	<u>47,658</u>	Sale of goods
	<u>\$ 127,103</u>	

Note: The amount of individual client included in others did not exceed 5% of the account balance.

STATEMENT 3**KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE****DECEMBER 31, 2020****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Client Name	Amount	Over a Year	Remark
Related parties			
King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	\$ 34,726	\$ -	Sale of goods
King Slide Technology (China) Co., Ltd.	13,381	-	Sale of goods
	<u>48,107</u>	<u>-</u>	
Non-related parties			
A Company	33,720	-	Sale of goods
B Company	33,159	-	Sale of goods
C Company	17,617	-	Sale of goods
Others (Note)	<u>181,527</u>	<u>-</u>	Sale of goods
	266,023	<u>\$ -</u>	
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	530		
	<u>265,493</u>		
	<u>\$ 313,600</u>		

Note: The amount of individual client included in others did not exceed 5% of the account balance.

STATEMENT 4**KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF OTHER RECEIVABLES****DECEMBER 31, 2020****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Related parties	
King Slide Technology Co., Ltd. (service revenue)	<u>\$ 1,077</u>
Non-related parties	
Tax refund receivable	1,089
Interest receivable	479
Others (Note)	<u>29</u>
	<u>1,597</u>
	<u>\$ 2,674</u>

Note: The amount of individual item included in others did not exceed 5% of the account balance.

STATEMENT 5**KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES****DECEMBER 31, 2020****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount	
	Cost	Market value (Note)
Finished goods	\$ 32,473	\$ 50,977
Work-in-process	43,225	57,614
Raw materials	87,822	90,147
Supplies	4,842	5,093
Merchandise	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>
	<u>\$ 168,376</u>	<u>\$ 203,845</u>

Note: The market value is the net realizable value as their best estimation. The net realizable value of raw material and supplies are determined at replacement cost.

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD
For the YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Unit Price)

Investees	Balance, January 1, 2020		Additions in Investment		Decrease in Investment		Balance, December 31, 2020			Market Value or Net Assets Value		Collateral
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	% of Ownership	Amount	Unit Price	Total Amount	
King Slide USA, Inc.	200,000	\$ 39,681	-	\$ -	-	\$ 2,567	200,000	100	\$ 37,114	\$ 185.57	\$ 37,114	None
King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	112,600,000	7,222,849	-	966,278	-	200,000	112,600,000	100	7,989,127	70.95	7,989,127	None
King Slide (Samoa) Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	<u>117,414</u>	-	<u>1,830</u>	-	<u>-</u>	5,000,000	100	<u>119,244</u>	24.37	<u>121,857</u>	None
		<u>\$7,379,944</u>		<u>\$ 968,108</u>	(Note)	<u>\$ 202,567</u>			<u>\$ 8,145,485</u>		<u>\$ 8,148,098</u>	

Note: Included share of losses (gain) of subsidiaries, other comprehensive losses (gain) of subsidiaries and cash dividends.

STATEMENT 7

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF NOTES PAYABLES

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Amount
Related parties	
King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	\$ 22,518
Non-related parties (Note)	<u>106,532</u>
	<u>\$ 129,050</u>

Note: The amount of individual vendor included in others did not exceed 5% of the account balance.

STATEMENT 8

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLES

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Amount
Related parties	
King Slide Technology Co., Ltd.	\$ 11,552
King Slide Technology (China) Co., Ltd.	<u>8,941</u>
	20,493
Non-related parties (Note)	<u>33,568</u>
	<u>\$ 54,061</u>

Note: The amount of individual vendor included in others did not exceed 5% of the account balance.

STATEMENT 9

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.

**STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Shipments (Group) (In Thousands)	Amount
Net revenue		
Rail kits	8,246	\$ 1,351,047
Others (Note)	6,208	<u>476,532</u>
		1,827,579
 Processing		 <u>7,550</u>
		<u><u>\$ 1,835,129</u></u>

Note: The amount of individual item included in others did not exceed 10% of the account balance.

STATEMENT 10**KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.**
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Production cost	
Raw materials, beginning for year	\$ 86,074
Raw materials purchased	473,649
Add: Others	709
Less: Raw materials, end of year	<u>(87,685)</u>
Raw materials used	<u>472,747</u>
Supplies, beginning of year	3,092
Supplies purchased	77,557
Less: Supplies, end of year	(4,842)
Others	<u>(1,771)</u>
Supplies used	<u>74,036</u>
Direct labor	<u>131,481</u>
Manufacturing expenses	<u>261,391</u>
Manufacturing cost	939,655
Work-in-process, beginning of year	29,504
Add: Work-in-process purchased	220,454
Less: Work-in-process, end of year	(43,362)
Others	<u>(553)</u>
Cost of finished goods	1,145,698
Add: Finished goods, beginning of year	45,615
Finished goods purchased	62,060
Less: Finished goods, end of year	(32,473)
Others	<u>(7,412)</u>
Production cost	<u>1,213,488</u>
Cost of merchandise	
Merchandise, beginning of year	34
Add: Merchandise purchased	50
Less: Merchandise, end of year	<u>(14)</u>
Cost of merchandise	<u>70</u>
Reversal of write-down inventories	(2,603)
Income from sale of scraps	<u>(18,593)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,192,362</u>

STATEMENT 11**KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Selling and Marketing Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Research and Development Expenses	Total
Salaries	\$ 21,240	\$ 49,428	\$ 52,331	\$ 122,999
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	-	7,280	-	7,280
Advertisement	11,364	99	-	11,463
Freight	13,263	4	-	13,267
Export expense	7,340	-	-	7,340
Sample	8,852	-	-	8,852
Traveling expense	1,588	28	24	1,640
Insurance	3,011	8,605	4,163	15,779
Service expense	531	3,336	15,263	19,130
Pension	773	1,640	1,765	4,178
Others	<u>7,045</u>	<u>17,581</u>	<u>29,038</u>	<u>53,664</u>
	<u>\$ 75,007</u>	<u>\$ 88,001</u>	<u>\$ 102,584</u>	265,592
Expected credit loss reversed				<u>(578)</u>
				<u>\$ 265,014</u>

KING SLIDE WORKS CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF LABOR, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2020			2019		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salaries	\$ 193,842	\$ 122,999	\$ 316,841	\$ 202,616	\$ 132,942	\$ 335,558
Labor and health insurance	20,231	8,686	28,917	20,654	8,535	29,189
Pension	7,084	4,178	11,262	7,418	4,159	11,577
Remuneration of directors	-	6,552	6,552	-	6,552	6,552
Other	16,668	6,107	22,775	17,722	6,348	24,070
	<u>\$ 237,825</u>	<u>\$ 148,522</u>	<u>\$ 386,347</u>	<u>\$ 248,410</u>	<u>\$ 158,536</u>	<u>\$ 406,946</u>
Depreciation	\$ 32,692	\$ 2,641	\$ 35,333	\$ 31,633	\$ 3,093	\$ 34,726
Amortization	-	1,288	1,288	-	813	813

- Note 2:
1. The average employee benefits for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$678 thousand and \$698 thousand, respectively.
 2. The average salaries for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$566 thousand and \$585 thousand, respectively.
 3. The average salaries decreased by 3% year-on-year.
 4. The remuneration of supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were both \$728 thousand, respectively.
 5. The Company's salary and remuneration policies (including directors, supervisors, executive officers and employees) are as follows:
 - a. According to the Company's compensation policies for directors and supervisors, regardless of financial performance, the Company pays limited salaries to directors and supervisors based on their services provided. In addition, the remuneration of directors and supervisors is at rate of no higher than 5% of net profit before income tax.
 - b. According to the Company's compensation policies, the salaries and bonuses paid to executive officers are determined based on their job responsibilities, individual performance, profitability of the Company, and market; and are reviewed and resolved by the compensation committee and the board of directors.
 - c. Compensation of employees includes a basic salary and bonuses. According to the Company's compensation policies, the salaries of employees are determined based on each employee's job responsibilities; the bonuses of employees are determined based on each employee's job

responsibilities, individual performance and the overall level of the department's (to which the employee belongs) contribution to the Company.

(Concluded)

King Slide Works Co., Ltd.

Tsung-Chi Lin
Chairman of the Board