TAIWAN SECOM CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

Address: 6F, No.139, Zhengzhou Rd., City of Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China

The reader is advised that these consolidated financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these consolidated financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

TAIWAN SECOM CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Representation Letter

The entities included in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2020 and for the year then ended prepared under the International Financial Reporting Standards, No.10 are the same as the entities to be included in the combined financial statements of the Company, if any to be prepared, pursuant to the Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises (referred to as "Combined Financial Statements"). Also, the footnotes disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements have fully covered the required information in such Combined Financial Statements. Accordingly, the Company did not prepare any other set of combined financial statements than the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Very truly yours,

Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Lin Hsiao-Hsin

March 19, 2021

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Independent Auditors' Report Transacted from Chinese

To Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission 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 (the "Norm"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. Based on our audits, 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 2020 consolidated financial statements. 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.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue recognized by the Company and its subsidiaries' amounted to NT$13,706,365 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the revenue consists of security system revenue which is the Company's main source of revenue. The customer contracts include various performance conditions and terms, due to the practice of the industry. The company need to make the judgment when the performance obligation is completed based on the terms of customer orders or contracts, and recognized revenue when the Company satisfies a performance obligation. Due to the revenue derived from rendering service received in advance, the timing to recognize the revenue is significant judgment for the Company is determined as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to:

1. Assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policy of revenue recognition and the process of generating and recognizing revenue; evaluating and testing the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls around revenue recognition.

2. Selecting samples to perform tests of details, reviewing significant terms and condition of contracts and assessing the performance obligation and the trading price to verify the occurrence of sales transaction.

3. Acquiring the detail of the revenue recognition for the contract liabilities for security system revenue by month, and selecting samples to renew the contract period and reassess the accuracy of the amount of revenue recognition to verify the reasonableness of the timing of revenue recognition.

4. Executing cut-off testing procedures.

We also consider the appropriateness of the disclosures of operating revenue. Please refer to Note 6.

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 requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability to continue as a going concern of the Company and its subsidiaries, 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 audit committee or supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company and its subsidiaries.

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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Company and its subsidiaries. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the 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 accompanying notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company and its subsidiaries to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Others

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion including an Emphasis of Matter Paragraph on the parent company only financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Yu, Chien-Ju

Hsu, Hsin-Min

Ernst & Young, Taiwan
March 19, 2021

Notice to Readers
The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, results of operations 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 consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernst & Young cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAIWAN SECOM CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		As of			
		December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Assets	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4 and 6	$5,509,800	24	$6,315,683	28
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	4 and 6	1,108	-	6,295	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, current	4 and 6	246,822	1	28,050	-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current	4 and 6	392,528	2	208,578	1
Contract assets, current	4 and 6	120,316	-	122,204	-
Notes receivable, net	4 and 6	224,045	1	187,506	1
Accounts receivable, net	4 and 6	826,865	3	736,475	3
Accounts receivable from related parties, net	4, 6 and 7	149,659	1	162,428	1
Operating lease receivables	4 and 6	52,161	-	55,602	-
Finance lease receivables	4 and 6	60,976	-	48,465	-
Inventories, net	4 and 6	476,508	2	350,821	2
Prepayments		650,154	3	434,700	2
Other current assets		183,120	1	190,330	1
Total current assets		8,894,062	38	8,847,137	39
Non-current assets					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	4 and 6	142,692	1	381,307	2
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, non-current	4 and 6	70,884	-	112,406	1
Investments accounted for under the equity method	4 and 6	3,612,097	16	3,345,514	15
Property, plant and equipment	4, 6, 7 and 8	7,067,044	31	6,761,760	30
Right-of-use assets	4 and 6	818,900	4	538,484	2
Investment property	4 and 6	39,166	-	63,125	-
Intangible assets	4 and 6	384,104	2	419,227	2
Deferred tax assets	4 and 6	435,195	2	415,212	2
Prepayment for equipment	7	1,034,601	4	1,034,383	5
Refundable deposits	7	371,114	2	288,342	1
Long-term receivables	6	40,541	-	48,451	-
Long-term lease receivables	4 and 6	157,365	-	133,990	1
Other assets, non-current	6 and 8	101,662	-	109,315	-
Total non-current assets		14,275,365	62	13,651,516	61
Total assets		$23,169,427	100	$22,498,653	100

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAIWAN SECOM CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		As of			
		December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Liabilities and Equity	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current liabilities					
Short-term loans	4, 6 and 8	$1,600,000	7	$3,770,000	17
Short-term bills payable	6	150,000	1	350,000	1
Contract liabilities, current	4 and 6	1,283,052	6	1,287,933	6
Notes payable		189,675	1	216,584	1
Accounts payable		452,733	2	460,753	2
Accounts payable to related parties	7	13,132	-	15,213	-
Other payables	6 and 7	2,182,835	9	1,706,713	8
Current tax liabilities	4 and 6	303,807	1	260,060	1
Lease liabilities	6	285,402	1	185,626	1
Lease liabilities to related parties	6 and 7	18,414	-	15,877	
Current portion of long-term loans	4, 6 and 8	130,850	1	184,000	1
Other current liabilities	4 and 6	107,958	-	117,410	-
Total current liabilities		6,717,858	29	8,570,169	38
Non-current liabilities					
Contract Liabilities, non-current	6	30,432	-	-	-
Long-term loans	4, 6 and 8	1,885,150	8	166,000	1
Provisions, non-current	4	7,200	-	7,200	-
Lease liabilities	6	488,819	2	310,534	1
Lease liabilities to related parties	6 and 7	27,142	-	27,090	-
Long-term payables	6	29,972	1	-	-
Net defined benefit liabilities, non-current	4 and 6	1,624,138	7	1,580,847	7
Guarantee deposits	6	660,104	3	652,689	3
Total non-current liabilities		4,752,957	21	2,744,360	12
Total liabilities		11,470,815	50	11,314,529	50
Equity attributable to the parent					
Capital					
Common stock	6	4,511,971	19	4,511,971	20
Additional paid-in capital	6	813,963	3	763,317	3
Retained earnings					
Legal reserve	6	3,741,171	16	3,527,515	16
Special reserve		58,666	-	170,798	1
Unappropriated earnings		2,502,570	11	2,112,670	9
Other components of equity	4 and 6	(100,384)	-	(58,666)	-
Treasury stock	4, 6 and 8	(288,389)	(1)	(288,389)	(1)
Non-controlling interests	6	459,044	2	444,908	2
Total equity		11,698,612	50	11,184,124	50
Total liabilities and equity		$23,169,427	100	$22,498,653	100

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAIWAN SECOM CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings per Share)

Item	Notes	2020 Amount	2020 %	2019 Amount	2019 %
Operating revenue	4, 6 and 7	$13,750,813	100	$13,449,785	100
Less : Sales returns and allowances	6	(44,448)	-	(38,108)	-
Net revenue		13,706,365	100	13,411,677	100
Operating costs	6 and 7	(8,697,290)	(63)	(8,519,007)	(63)
Gross profit		5,009,075	37	4,892,670	37
Operating expenses	6 and 7				
Sales and marketing expenses		(754,027)	(6)	(764,063)	(6)
General and administrative expenses		(1,498,269)	(11)	(1,481,595)	(11)
Research and development expenses		(111,575)	(1)	(101,712)	(1)
Expected credit losses		(5,208)	-	(12,284)	-
Subtotal		(2,369,079)	(18)	(2,359,654)	(18)
Operating income		2,639,996	19	2,533,016	19
Non-operating income and loss					
Interest Income	6	17,577	-	21,996	-
Other income	6	14,482	-	19,724	-
Other gains and losses	6	(1,258)	-	(16,471)	-
Finance costs	6	(40,325)	-	(40,323)	-
Share of profit or loss of associates accounted for using the equity method		354,486	3	160,876	1
Subtotal		344,962	3	145,802	1
Income before income tax		2,984,958	22	2,678,818	20
Income tax expenses	4 and 6	(547,730)	(4)	(502,039)	(4)
Net income		2,437,228	18	2,176,779	16
Other comprehensive income	6				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(114,100)	(1)	(102,987)	(1)
Unrealized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(45,846)	-	105,817	1
Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of associates and joint ventures-may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		8,972	-	43,722	-
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified		16,229	-	8,755	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		10,653	-	5,899	-
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale financial assets			-		-
Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of associates and joint ventures-may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(10,387)	-	(7,385)	-
Total other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax		(134,479)	(1)	53,821	-
Total comprehensive income		$2,302,749	17	$2,230,600	16
Net income attributable to:					
Shareholders of the parent		$2,388,900		$2,136,561	
Non-controlling interests	6	48,328		40,218	
Comprehensive income attributable to:					
Shareholders of the parent		$2,254,494		$2,186,178	
Non-controlling interests	6	48,255		44,422	
Earnings per share (NT$)	6				
Basic earnings per share		$5.42		$4.85	
Diluted earnings per share		$5.41		$4.84	

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

TAIWAN SECOM CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to the Parent Company										
			Retained Earnings			**Other Components of Equity**					
Description	**Common Stock**	**Additional Paid-in Capital**	**Legal Reserve**	**Special Reserve**	**Unappropriated Earnings**	**Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations**	**Unrealized Gain or Loss on Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Treasury Stock**	**Total**	**Non-Controlling Interests**	**Total Equity**
Balance as of January 1, 2019	$4,511,971	$724,912	$3,322,832	$131,578	$2,087,315	$(98,853)	$(71,945)	$(288,389)	$10,319,421	$481,317	$10,800,738
Appropriations and distributions of 2018 unappropriated earnings											
Legal reserve	-	-	204,683	-	(204,683)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	39,220	(39,220)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(1,804,788)	-	-	-	(1,804,788)	-	(1,804,788)
Other changes in capital reserve											
Share of changes in net assets of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	-	(568)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(568)	2,723	2,155
Net income in 2019	-	-	-	-	2,136,561	-	-	-	2,136,561	40,218	2,176,779
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax in 2019	-	-	-	-	(87,783)	(3,804)	141,204	-	49,617	4,204	53,821
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,048,778	(3,804)	141,204	-	2,186,178	44,422	2,230,600
Disposal of equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	25,268	-	(25,268)	-	-	728	728
Parent company's cash dividends received by subsidiaries	-	38,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,973	-	38,973
Decrease in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(84,282)	(84,282)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	$4,511,971	$763,317	$3,527,515	$170,798	$2,112,670	$(102,657)	$43,991	$(288,389)	$10,739,216	$444,908	$11,184,124
Balance as of January 1, 2020	$4,511,971	$763,317	$3,527,515	$170,798	$2,112,670	$(102,657)	$43,991	$(288,389)	$10,739,216	$444,908	$11,184,124
Appropriations and distributions of 2019 unappropriated earnings											
Legal reserve	-	-	213,656	-	(213,656)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-		(112,132)	112,132	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(1,804,788)	-	-	-	(1,804,788)	-	(1,804,788)
Other changes in capital reserve											
Share of changes in net assets of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	-	11,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,660	21	11,681
Net income in 2020	-	-	-	-	2,388,900	-	-	-	2,388,900	48,328	2,437,228
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax in 2020	-	-	-	-	(97,430)	(1,940)	(35,036)	-	(134,406)	(73)	(134,479)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,291,470	(1,940)	(35,036)	-	2,254,494	48,255	2,302,749
Disposal of equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	4,742	-	(4,742)	-	-		-
Parent company's cash dividends received by subsidiaries	-	38,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,986	-	38,986
Decrease in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34,140)	(34,140)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	$4,511,971	$813,963	$3,741,171	$58,666	$2,502,570	$(104,597)	$4,213	$(288,389)	$11,239,568	$459,044	$11,698,612

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAIWAN SECOM CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Description	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	$2,984,958	$2,678,818
Net income before tax	2,984,958	2,678,818
Adjustments to reconcile net income before tax to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Expected credit losses	5,208	12,284
Depreciation	1,420,890	1,379,680
Amortization	57,993	60,072
Interest expense	40,325	40,323
Interest income	(17,577)	(21,996)
Dividend income	(5,456)	(10,174)
Gain of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(412)	(171)
(Gain) loss on disposal of investments	3,034	(1,419)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5,806	17,372
Loss on disposal of investment property	(33,155)	-
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	-	133
Share of profit or loss of associates accounted for using the equity method	(354,486)	(160,876)
Impairment loss	45,381	-
Loss on lease modification	(1,933)	582
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Contract assets	1,888	(11,489)
Notes receivable, net	(37,963)	45,917
Accounts receivable, net	(101,992)	1,837
Accounts receivable from related parties, net	12,681	62,730
Inventories, net	(222,715)	(138,161)
Prepayments	(231,570)	94,788
Other current assets	17,250	(21,955)
Operating lease receivables	3,441	(55,602)
Finance lease receivables	(35,886)	(21,473)
Long-term receivables	7,910	(6,092)
Contract liabilities	25,571	(1,748)
Notes payable	(26,909)	(85,378)
Accounts payable	21,952	(64,746)
Accounts payable to related parties	(2,081)	(11,135)
Other payables	492,365	152,602
Other current liabilities	3,490	(155,937)
Provisions	-	(121)
Net defined liabilities, non-current	(67,806)	(101,288)
Cash generated from operations	4,010,202	3,677,377
Interest received	18,555	21,204
Interest paid	(29,960)	(32,072)
Income tax paid	(513,216)	(561,501)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,485,581	3,105,008
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(97,376)	(185,137)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	56,630	508,223
Capital deducted by cash of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	22,838	21,714
Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(606,125)	(650,579)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	463,697	632,613
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	5,599	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	(296,878)	-
Proceeds from disposal of investments at equity method	29,873	79,210
Capital deducted by cash of investments accounted for using the equity method	291,092	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(1,366,262)	(846,143)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	17,938	38,598
Proceeds from disposal of investment property	56,622	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	(68,251)	(48,492)
Increase in prepayment for equipment	(219)	(245,082)
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits	(82,772)	61,864
Decrease in other assets	74,220	31,145
Dividends received	72,390	65,259
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries	(290)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,427,274)	(536,807)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
(Decrease) increase in short-term loans	(2,170,000)	1,220,000
(Decrease) increase in short-term bills payable	(200,000)	350,000
Increase (decrease) in long-term loans	1,666,000	(684,000)
Cash payments for the principal portion of lease liability	(327,677)	(283,618)
Increase in guarantee deposits	7,415	8,323
Cash dividends paid	(1,804,788)	(1,804,788)
Changes in non-controlling interests	(35,140)	(84,752)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,864,190)	(1,278,835)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-	4,522
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(805,883)	1,293,888
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6,315,683	5,021,795
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$5,509,800	$6,315,683

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAIWAN SECOM CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Stated)

1. History and Organization

Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd. ("the Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Republic of China ("R.O.C.") on November 8, 1977. The Company is engaged mainly in the security service. In December 1993, the Company listed its shares of stock on the Taiwan Stock Exchange ("TWSE"). The Company's registered office and the main business location is at 6F., No.139, Zhengzhou Rd., Datong Dist., Taipei, R.O.C..

The Company changed the Chinese name and was approved by Taipei City Government on July 23, 2019.

2. Date and Procedures of Authorization of Financial Statements for Issue

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and subsidiaries ("the Group") for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 19, 2021.

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

(1) Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

The Group applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Apart from the nature and impact of the new standard and amendment is described below, the remaining new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Group.

The Group elected to early apply Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16) which is recognized by FSC for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and in accordance with the requirements of the transition. For the rent concession arising as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic, the Group elected not to assess whether it is a lease modification but accounted it as a variable lease payment. Please refer to Note 6 for disclosure related to the lessee which required by the amendment.

(2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") which are endorsed by FSC, but not yet adopted by the Group as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)	January 1, 2021

(a) Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)

The final phase amendments mainly relate to the effects of the interest rate benchmark reform on the companies' financial statements:

A. A company will not have to derecognise or adjust the carrying amount of financial instruments for changes to contractual cash flows as required by the reform, but will instead update the effective interest rate to reflect the change to the alternative benchmark rate;
B. A company will not have to discontinue its hedge accounting solely because it makes changes required by the reform, if the hedge meets other hedge accounting criteria; and
C. A company will be required to disclose information about new risks arising from the reform and how it manages the transition to alternative benchmark rates.

The abovementioned amendments that are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021 have no material impact on the Group.

(3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB which are not endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Group as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
b	IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
c	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1	January 1, 2023
d	Narrow-scope amendments of IFRS, including Amendments to IFRS 3, Amendments to IAS 16, Amendments to IAS 37 and the Annual Improvements	January 1, 2022
e	Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1	January 1, 2023
f	Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8	January 1, 2023

(a) IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

(b) IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The fulfilment cash flows comprise of the following:

A. estimates of future cash flows;
B. Discount rate: an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to the future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of the future cash flows; and
C. a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims. Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in June 2020. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after January 1, 2023 (from the original effective date of January 1, 2021); provide additional transition reliefs; simplify some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard – IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – from annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

(c) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1

These are the amendments to paragraphs 69-76 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial statements and the amended paragraphs related to the classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

(d) Narrow-scope amendments of IFRS, including Amendments to IFRS 3, Amendments to IAS 16, Amendments to IAS 37 and the Annual Improvements

A. Updating a Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)

The amendments updated IFRS 3 by replacing a reference to an old version of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting with a reference to the latest version, which was issued in March 2018. The amendments also added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential “day 2” gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities. Besides, the amendments clarify existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets that would not be affected by replacing the reference to the Conceptual Framework.

B. Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)

The amendments prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.

C. Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)

The amendments clarify what costs a company should include as the cost of fulfilling a contract when assessing whether a contract is onerous.

D. Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 - 2020

Amendment to IFRS 1

The amendment simplifies the application of IFRS 1 by a subsidiary that becomes a first-time adopter after its parent in relation to the measurement of cumulative translation differences.

Amendment to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies the fees a company includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability.

Amendment to Illustrative Examples Accompanying IFRS 16 Leases

The amendment to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 modifies the treatment of lease incentives relating to lessee's leasehold improvements.

Amendment to IAS 41

The amendment removes a requirement to exclude cash flows from taxation when measuring fair value thereby aligning the fair value measurement requirements in IAS 41 with those in other IFRS Standards.

(e) Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments improve accounting policy disclosures that to provide more useful information to investors and other primary users of the financial statements.

(f) Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments introduce the definition of accounting estimates and included other amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to help companies distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Group's financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. As the Group is still currently determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations listed under (d)~(f), it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Group at this point in time. The remaining new or amended standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("the Regulations") and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars ("NT$") unless otherwise stated.

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statements

Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has:

A. power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
B. exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
C. the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

A. the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
B. rights arising from other contractual arrangements
C. the Company's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

If the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it:

A. derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
B. derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
C. recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
D. recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
E. recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
F. reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

			Percentage of ownership (%)	
Name of the investors	Name of subsidiaries	Nature of Business	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
The Company	Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	Goyun Security Co., Ltd.	Security services providing	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	Lee Bao Security Co., Ltd.	Security services providing	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	Chung Hsing E-Guard Co., Ltd.	Sales of electric, telecommunications and fireproof products	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	Goldsun Express & Logistics Co., Ltd.	Air cargo transporting services	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	Aion Technologies Inc.	Technology support services	73.75%	73.75%
The Company, Speed Investment Co., Ltd., Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd., Lee Way Electronics Co., Ltd. and Titan Star International Co., Ltd.	TransAsia Catering Service Ltd.	Production and sales of instant foods and in-flight catering	91.82%	91.82%
The Company, Goyun Security Co., Ltd., and Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd.	Goyun Building Management Services Co., Ltd.	Building management services providing	100.00%	100.00%

Name of the investors	Name of subsidiaries	Nature of Business	Percentage of ownership (%) December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
The Company, Speed Investment Co., Ltd., and Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd.	Lee Way Electronics Co., Ltd.	Police-Citizen connection and AED rental services	90.24%	90.24%
The Company and Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	Lots Home Entertainment Co., Ltd.	Video Sales and rental services	100.00%	100.00%
The Company and Goyun Building Management Services Co., Ltd.	Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd.	Corporate security guarding services	85.22%	85.22%
The Company and Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	Zhong Bao Insurance Broker Inc.	Insurance broker	70.00%	70.00%
The Company, Speed Investment Co., Ltd and Titan Star International Co., Ltd.	Taiwan Video System Co., Ltd.	Sales and manufacture of digital signage and monitors (Note 1)	85.48%	85.48%
The Company, Speed Investment Co., Ltd. and Titan Star International Co., Ltd.	SIGMU D.P.T. Company Ltd.	Wholesale and installation of fire safety equipment (Note 2)	83.51%	71.42%
Lee Bao Security Co., Ltd.	Lee Bao Technology Co., Ltd.	Automated Teller Machine (ATM) services	100.00%	100.00%
Lee Way Electronics Co., Ltd.	Lee Yuan Biomedical Co., Ltd.	Medical equipment and AED rental services	100.00%	100.00%
Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	Titan Star International Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing, selling and processing of security-related equipment and parts	100.00%	100.00%
Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	SVS Corporation	Vehicles maintenance services	100.00%	100.00%
Speed Investment Co., Ltd. and Titan Star International Co., Ltd.	Comlink Fire Systems Inc.	Wholesale of fire safety equipment	100.00%	100.00%
Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	Jiansheng International Co., Ltd.	Retail of medical equipment	100.00%	100.00%
Speed Investment Co., Ltd. and Goyun Security Co., Ltd.	Babyboss Co., Ltd.	Educational and recreational services	88.47%	88.47%
Speed Investment Co., Ltd. and Goyun Security Co., Ltd.	CHOPPA Tech Co., Ltd.	POS system for retail (Note 3)	64.30%	64.30%
Speed Investment Co., Ltd and CHOPPA Tech Co., Ltd.	Livingplus Food and Beverage Co. Ltd. (2019: Zhan Good Team Inc.)	Catering services (Note 4)	96.25%	96.25%
Goldsun Express & Logistics Co., Ltd.	Goldsun Express Ltd.	The custom broker services	100.00%	100.00%
Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd.	Chung Po Rental Co., Ltd.	Mini-Storage rental services (Note 5)	100.00%	100.00%
Goyun Security Co., Ltd.	Guoyun Technology Co., Ltd.	Car parking lot services	100.00%	100.00%
Goyun Building Management Services Co., Ltd.	Gowin Security Co., Ltd.	Buildings' security guarding services	100.00%	100.00%
Goyun Building Management Services Co., Ltd.	Goyun Parking Co., Ltd.	Car parking lot services (Note 6)	100.00%	100.00%
Aion Technologies Inc.	Peregrine Soleil Asset Holdings Limited	Investment holding (Note 7)	-	100.00%
Speed Investment Co., Ltd., Aion Technologies Inc. and Titan Star International Co., Ltd.	Brightron Technology and Engineering Corporation (2019: LITENET Corporation)	Light controlling system services (Note 8)	93.87%	93.87%
Peregrine Soleil Asset Holdings Limited	GC&C Holdings Limited	Investment holding (Note 9)	-	100.00%

Name of the investors	Name of subsidiaries	Nature of Business	Percentage of ownership (%) December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Taiwan Video System Co., Ltd.	TVS Germany GmbH	Sales of digital signage, monitors, and etc. (Note 10)	-	100.00%
Speed Investment Co., Ltd	Sunseap Solutions Taiwan Limited	Energy-saving solutions technology	51.00%	51.00%
Speed Investment Co., Ltd. and Aion Technologies Inc.	Epic Tech Taiwan Inc.	Property Management Platform (Note 11)	97.50%	-
Speed Investment Co., Ltd	Sphinx Foods Company Limited	Food manufacturing (Note 12)	100.00%	-

Note 1: Taiwan Video System Co., Ltd.’s dissolution is resolved by the Extraordinary Shareholder’s meeting on October 28, 2020 and set the dissolution base date on October 29, 2020. The dissolution was approved by the Taipei City Government on November 6, 2020, and the approved document number is No.10955959300.

Note 2: Speed Investment Co., Ltd. acquired 372,721 shares of SIGMU D.P.T. Company Ltd. from its non-controlling interest shareholders amounted to NT$8,975 thousand in 2020. The percentage of ownership was increased by 12.09%.

Note 3: Approved by Taipei City Government on April 9, 2020, CHOPPA Tech Co., Ltd. change its Chinese name.

Note 4: Approved by Taipei City Government on September 6, 2019, the name of Zhan Food Team Inc. was changed to Living Plus Food & Beverage Co., Ltd.

Note 5: Approved by New Taipei City Government on August 4, 2020, Chung Po Rental change its Chinese name.

Note 6: Approved by Taipei City Government on August 26, 2020, Goyun Parking Co., Ltd. change its Chinese name.

Note 7: Peregrine Soleil Asset Holdings Limited have been dissolved in March 2020.

Note 8: Approved by Taipei City Government on December 10, 2019, the name of LITENENT Corporation was changed to Brightron Technology and Engineering Corporation.

Note 9: GC&C Holdings Limited has been dissolved in February 2020.

Note 10: TVS Germany GmbH has been dissolved in August 2020.

Note 11: Speed Investment Co., Ltd. and Aion Technologies Inc. have established the Epic Tech Taiwan Inc. in April 2020. The issued capital was amounted to NT$10,000 thousand. In July 2020, 100 thousand shares were transferred to employees, and the percentage of ownership was decreased to 90%. In December 2020, Speed Investment Co., Ltd. and Aion Technologies Inc. have increased the capital injection in cash of Epic Tech Taiwan Inc. was amounted to NT$24,000 thousand and the percentage of ownership was increased to 97.50%.

Note 12: Sphinx Foods Company Limited established by Speed Investment Co., Ltd. in June 2020. The issued capital was amounted to NT$20,000 thousand.

(4) Foreign currency transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in NT$, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as of the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

A. Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.

B. Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.

C. Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NT$ at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized. The following partial disposals are accounted for as disposals:

A. when the partial disposal involves the loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation; and
B. when the retained interest after the partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation is a financial asset that includes a foreign operation.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In partial disposal of an associate or joint arrangement that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

(6) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:
A. The Group expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle
B. The Group holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading
C. The Group expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period
D. The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

A. The Group expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle

B. The Group holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading

C. The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period

D. The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(7) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits (including ones that have maturity within three months) or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(8) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

A. Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement

The Group accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

The Group classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering both factors below:

a. the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and

b. the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, trade receivables financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

a. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
b. 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.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognise the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

a. purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
b. financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

a. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
b. 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.

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described as below:

a. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.

b. When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

c. Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

    (i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.

    (ii) Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Besides, for certain equity investments within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, the Group made an irrevocable election to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and these investments should be presented as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on aforementioned criteria. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

B. Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

The Group measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

a. an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
b. the time value of money; and
c. reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measures as follow:

a. At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.
b. At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
c. For trade receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
d. For lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Group needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

C. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

a. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
b. The Group has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
c. The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

D. Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Group classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

a. it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
b. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
c. it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

a. it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
b. a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or loss including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

E. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(9) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

A. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
B. In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(10) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials - Purchase cost on a weighted average basis

Finished goods and work in progress - Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Rendering of services is accounted in accordance with IFRS 15 and not within the scope of inventories.

(11) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Group's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is carried in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture. After the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Group's related interest in the associate or joint venture.

When changes in the net assets of an associate or a joint venture occur and not those that are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affects the Group's percentage of ownership interests in the associate or joint venture, the Group recognizes such changes in equity based on its percentage of ownership interests. The resulting capital surplus recognized will be reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposing the associate or joint venture on a pro rata basis.

When the associate or joint venture issues new stock, and the Group's interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced or increased as the Group fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate or joint venture proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate or joint venture is recognized in Additional Paid in Capital and Investment accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis when the Group disposes the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit or loss of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Group estimates:

A. Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate or joint venture, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
B. The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate or an investment in a joint venture is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets.*

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the Group measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the entity continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

(12) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment.* When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings	51~61 years
Machinery and equipment	4~9 years
Security equipment	6~20 years
Office equipment	4~11 years
Transportation equipment	4~7 years
Rental assets	2~6 years
Other equipment	6~20 years
Right-of-use assets/leased assets	1~15 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(13) Investment property

The Group's owned investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or are included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, investment properties are measured using the cost model in accordance with the requirements of IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment* for that model. If investment properties are held by a lessee as right-of-use assets and is not held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, investment properties are measured in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 16.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings	9～61 years

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

The Group transfers to or from investment properties when there is a change in use for these assets.

Properties are transferred to or from investment properties when the properties meet, or cease to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use.

(14) Leases

For contracts entered on the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group assesses whether, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

A. the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
B. the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Group for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Group estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

Group as a lessee

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Group is the lessee of those lease contracts.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

A. fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
B. variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
C. amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
D. the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
E. payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability on an amortised cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

A. the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
B. any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
C. any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
D. an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Group measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Group applies IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for those leases that the Group accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

For the rent concession arising as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic, the Company elected not to assess whether it is a lease modification but accounted it as a variable lease payment. The Company have applied the practical expedient to all rent concessions that meet the conditions for it.

<u>Group as a lessor</u>

At inception of a contract, the Group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Group recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Group recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments for operating leases that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as rental income when incurred.

(15) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as of the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Customer relationship

The cost of customer relationship is amortized on a straight-line.

Computer software

The cost of computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life (3 to 5 years).

A summary of the policies applied to the Group’s intangible assets is as follows:

	Computer software	Customer relationship	Goodwill
Useful lives	Finite	Finite	Indefinite
Amortization method used	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life	No amortization
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Acquired

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A cash generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (group of units), then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(17) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probably that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Provision for decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs

The provision for decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs arose on construction of a property, plant and equipment. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of that particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognized as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

(18) Treasury shares

Own equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration is recognized in equity.

(19) Revenue recognition

The Group's revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods and rendering of services. The accounting policies are explained as follow:

Sale of goods

The Group sells merchandise. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. The main product of the Group is security system equipment and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract, as they are not accompanied by volume or other types of discounts.

The Group provides its customer with a warranty with the purchase of the products. The warranty provides assurance that the product will operate as expected by the customers. And the warranty is accounted in accordance with IAS 37.

The credit period of the Group's sale of goods is from 15 to 120 days. For most of the contracts, when the Group transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as trade receivables. The Group usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers; therefore, there is no significant financing component to the contract. For some of the contracts, the Group has transferred the goods to customers but does not has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contacts should be presented as contract assets. Besides, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Group measures the loss allowance for a contract asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

Rendering of services

A. The Group provides system security services, corporate security guarding services, and cash deliver services. Services fee is negotiated by contracts or orders, and provided based on contract periods. As the Group provides services over the contract period, the customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided by the Group. Accordingly, the performance obligations are satisfied over time, and the related revenue are recognized by straight-line method over the contract period.

   For most of the contractual considerations of the Group, part of the consideration was received from customers upon signing the contract, and the Group has the obligation to provide the services subsequently; accordingly, these amounts are recognized as contract liabilities. However, part of the contractual considerations of the Group are collected evenly throughout the contract periods. When the Group has performed the services to customers but does not has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contacts should be presented as contract assets.

B. Most of the rendering of services contracts of the Group provide customized security system services based on customers' needs. The Group have the right to execute the considerations from the service when service already completed. Therefore, revenue is recognized by the proportion of completion of rendering of services. The price of the rendering of services contracts are usually fixed and the contractual considerations are collected according to the schedule agreed with the customers. When the rendering of services provided by the Group exceed the customers' payment, the contract assets are recognized. However, if the customers' payments exceed the services provided by the Group. Contract liabilities should be recognized accordingly.

The warranty provided by the Group is based on the assurance that the goods provided will operate as expected by the customer and is handled in accordance with IAS 37.

The period between the transfers of contract liabilities to revenue is usually within one year, thus, no significant financing component is arised.

(20) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(21) Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Company and its domestic subsidiaries. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due. Overseas subsidiaries and branches make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations.

Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. Re-measurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest, are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings in the period in which they occur. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

A. the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
B. the date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payment.

(22) Income taxes

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

<u>Current income tax</u>

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

A. Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
B. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

A. Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
B. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities 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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(22) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at acquisition date fair value. For each business combination, the acquirer measures any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and are classified under administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as of the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. However, if the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the amount of the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the non-controlling interest over the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If this aggregate is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purpose and is not larger than an operating segment before aggregation.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative recoverable amounts of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

5. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumption and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

(1) Judgment

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

A. Investment properties

Certain properties of the Group comprise a portion that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation and another portion that is owner-occupied. If these portions could be sold separately, the Group accounts for the portions separately as investment properties and property, plant and equipment. If the portions could not be sold separately, the property is classified as investment property in its entirety only if the portion that is owner-occupied is under 5% of the total property.

B. Operating lease commitment-Group as the lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties, and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

C. Significant influence of affiliated enterprises

The Group holds less than 20% voting rights in some certain affiliated enterprises. However, after taking into consideration that the Group has the representation on the board of directors or equivalent governing body of the investee and other factors over certain affiliated enterprises. The Group has significant influence.

(2) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

A. Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the income approach (for example the discounted cash flow model) or market approach. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments. Please refer to Note 12 for more details.

B. Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date less incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset or cash generating unit. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows projections are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different cash generating units, including a sensitivity analysis, are further explained in Note 6.

C. Pension benefits

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate and future salary increases. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

D. Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies. Please refer to Note 6 for disclosure on unrecognized deferred tax assets of the Group as of December 31, 2020.

E. Accounts receivables–estimation of impairment loss

The Group estimates the impairment loss of accounts receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract (carrying amount) and the cash flows that expects to receive (evaluate forward looking information). However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

6. Contents of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Petty cash	$11,223	$11,264
Cash on hand for cash delivery service	1,452,710	1,067,720
Checking and saving accounts	2,640,372	3,897,678
Time deposits	14,583	44,570
Cash equivalents	1,390,912	1,294,451
Total	$5,509,800	$6,315,683

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

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:		
Fund	$1,108	$6,295
Open-end funds	-	-
Total	$1,108	$6,295
Current	$1,108	$6,295
Non-current	-	-
Total	$1,108	$6,295

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were not pledged.

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

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Listed companies stocks	$98,858	$69,207
Unlisted companies stocks	102,912	144,150
Real estate investment trust	187,744	196,000
Total	$389,514	$409,357
Current	$246,822	$28,050
Non-current	142,692	381,307
Total	$389,514	$409,357

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income were not pledged.

The Group's dividend income related to equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are NT$5,456 thousand and NT$10,174 thousand, respectively.

In consideration of the Group's investment strategy, the Group disposed and derecognized partial equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Details on derecognition of such investments for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follow:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
The fair value of the investments at the date of derecognition	$56,630	$508,223
The cumulative gain or loss on disposal reclassified from other equity to retained earnings	4,742	25,268

(4) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Time deposit	$463,412	$320,984
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Total	$463,412	$320,984
Current	$392,528	$208,578
Non-current	70,884	112,406
Total	$463,412	$320,984

The financial assets as measured at amortized cost were not pledged. Please refer to Note 6(18) for more details on loss allowance and Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

(5) Notes receivable

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Notes receivable arising from operating activities	$224,045	$187,506
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Total	$224,045	$187,506

Notes receivable were not pledged.

The Group follows the requirement of IFRS 9 to assess the impairment. Please refer to Note 6(21) for more details on loss allowance and Note 12 for details on credit risk.

(6) Accounts receivable, accounts receivable from related parties, and long-term receivables

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Accounts receivable	$858,444	$777,143
Less: loss allowance	(31,579)	(40,668)
Subtotal	826,865	736,475
Accounts receivable from related parties	149,659	162,428
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Subtotal	149,659	162,428
Operating lease receivables	52,161	55,602
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Subtotal	52,161	55,602
Long-term receivables	40,541	48,451
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Subtotal	40,541	48,451
Total	$1,069,226	$1,002,956

Accounts receivable were not pledged.

Accounts receivable are generally on 15-120 day terms. The total carrying amount as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are NT$1,100,805 thousand and NT$1,043,624 thousand, respectively. Please refer to Note 6(21) for more details on loss allowance of accounts receivable for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

(7) Inventories

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Merchandise inventories	$339,920	$275,163
Finished goods	7,549	4,211
Work-in-progress	19,138	-
Raw materials	58,461	58,962
Others	51,440	12,485
Total	$476,508	$350,821

The cost of inventories recognized in expenses amounted to NT$1,522,820 thousand and NT$1,359,652 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, including the write-down of inventories of NT$0 thousand for both years.

No inventories were pledged.

(8) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The following table lists the investments accounted for using the equity method of the Group:

	As of December 31,			
	2020		2019	
Investees	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership (%)	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership (%)
Investments in associates:				
Listed companies				
Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd.	$3,256,828	15	$2,994,407	13
TransAsia Airways Corp.	-	12	-	12
Subtotal	3,256,828		2,994,407	
Non-listed companies				
Tech Elite Holdings Ltd.	-	36	-	39
Anfeng Enterprise Co., Ltd.	13,764	30	13,706	30
Huaya Development Co., Ltd.	298,207	50	294,734	50
eSkylink Inc.	20,056	20	19,307	20
Global Food Co., Ltd.	23,242	30	23,360	30
Subtotal	355,269		351,107	
Total	$3,612,097		$3,345,514	

The Group possessed less than 20% of ownership of Goldsun Building Material Co., Ltd.. However, the key management of Group is also the chairman of the board of the Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd.. As such, the significant influence of the Group over the Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd. was presumed to exist, and the investments were accounted for using the equity method.

On January 11, 2017, the shareholders meeting of TransAsia Airways Corp., which is the Group's investee recognized in investments accounted for under the equity method, approved the liquidation proposal. Full impairment loss has been provided to the related balance of investments accounted for under the equity method after assessing the impairment test in 2016.

Information on the material associate of the Group:

Company name: Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd.

Nature of the relationship with the associate: The key management of the Group and Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd. are the same.

Principal place of business (country of incorporation): Taiwan

Fair value of the investment in the associate when there is a quoted market price for the investment: Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd. is listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE). The fair value of the investment in Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd. is NT$4,370,977 thousand and NT$2,731,756 thousand, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Reconciliation of the associate's summarized financial information presented to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in the associate:

The summarized financial information of the associate is as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Current assets	$12,533,765	$14,905,806
Non-current assets	22,195,145	22,139,187
Current liabilities	(6,210,029)	(9,955,912)
Non-current liabilities	(7,188,505)	(5,613,214)
Equity	21,330,376	21,475,867
Non-controlling interests	(1,131,047)	(1,091,518)
Shareholders of the parent	20,199,329	20,384,349
Proportion of the Group's ownership	14,49%	13.45%
Subtotal	2,926,883	2,741,695
Goodwill	282,628	222,792
Others	47,317	29,920
Carrying amount of the investment	$3,256,828	$2,994,407

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Operating revenue	$18,877,800	$19,005,069
Profit or loss from continuing operations	2,550,807	1,185,961
Other comprehensive income	(199,406)	161,018
Total comprehensive income	$2,351,401	$1,346,979

The Group's investments in other companies are not individually material. The aggregate carrying amount of the Group's interests in other companies is NT$355,269 thousand and NT$351,107 thousand, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The aggregate financial information based on Group's share of other companies is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Profit or loss from continuing operations	$12,382	$7,891
Other comprehensive income (post-tax)	-	-
Total comprehensive income	$12,382	$7,891

The associates had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(9) Property, plant and equipment

	As of December 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2019
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	$6,917,248	$6,631,766
Property, plant and equipment leased out under operating leases	149,796	129,994
Total	$7,067,044	$6,761,760

A. Owner occupied property, plant and equipment

	Land and land Improvements	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Security equipment	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Total
Cost:								
As of January 1, 2020	$2,429,231	$1,446,061	$675,560	$8,709,489	$690,431	$943,906	$1,037,775	$15,932,453
Additions	299,239	88,886	24,866	672,579	57,801	111,618	78,102	1,333,091
Disposals	(3,330)	(6,278)	(118,022)	(622,872)	(45,310)	(96,527)	(60,795)	(953,134)
Other changes	-	-	(63)	20,007	(183)	-	-	19,761
As of December 31, 2020	$2,725,140	$1,528,669	$582,341	$8,779,203	$702,739	$958,997	$1,055,082	$16,332,171
As of January 1, 2019	$2,417,233	$1,431,547	$688,971	$8,601,730	$707,972	$900,571	$1,344,644	$16,092,668
Additions	11,998	20,361	30,525	574,443	44,419	100,043	51,239	833,028
Disposals	-	(5,847)	(43,936)	(533,546)	(61,960)	(56,708)	(241,356)	(943,353)
Other changes	-	-	-	66,862	-	-	(116,752)	(49,890)
As of December 31, 2019	$2,429,231	$1,446,061	$675,560	$8,709,489	$690,431	$943,906	$1,037,775	$15,932,453
Depreciation and impairment:								
As of January 1, 2020	$-	$435,632	$583,299	$6,405,495	$571,799	$556,891	$747,571	$9,300,687
Depreciation	-	34,420	31,196	762,250	46,520	79,987	89,562	1,043,935
Disposals	-	(5,210)	(117,826)	(622,505)	(41,244)	(92,859)	(49,809)	(929,453)
Other changes	-	-	(63)	-	(183)	-	-	(246)
As of December 31, 2020	$-	$464,842	$496,606	$6,545,240	$576,892	$544,019	$787,324	$9,414,923
As of January 1, 2019	$-	$410,203	$593,271	$6,191,108	$568,843	$514,346	$941,829	$9,219,600
Depreciation	-	31,276	33,501	747,276	48,054	78,868	103,978	1,042,953
Disposals	-	(5,847)	(43,473)	(532,889)	(45,098)	(36,323)	(223,920)	(887,550)
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	(74,316)	(74,316)
As of December 31, 2019	$-	$435,632	$583,299	$6,405,495	$571,799	$556,891	$747,571	$9,300,687
Net carrying amount as of:								
December 31, 2020	$2,725,140	$1,063,827	$85,735	$2,233,963	$125,847	$414,978	$267,758	$6,917,248
December 31, 2019	$2,429,231	$1,010,429	$92,261	$2,303,994	$118,632	$387,015	$290,204	$6,631,766

B. Property, plant and equipment leased out under operating leases

	Other equipment
Cost:	
As of January 1, 2020	$427,174
Additions	33,171
Disposals	(28,914)
Other changes	43,656
As of December 31, 2020	$475,087
As of January 1, 2019	$397,521
Additions	13,115
Disposals	(13,455)
Other changes	29,993
As of December 31, 2019	$427,174
Depreciation and impairment:	
As of January 1, 2020	$297,180
Depreciation	56,962
Disposals	(28,851)
Other changes	-
As of December 31, 2020	$325,291
As of January 1, 2019	$253,657
Depreciation	57,487
Disposals	(13,288)
Other changes	(676)
As of December 31, 2019	$297,180
Net carrying amounts as at:	
December 31, 2020	$149,796
December 31, 2019	$129,994

The major components of the buildings are main building structure, air conditioning and elevators, which are depreciated over 51 years, 6 years and 16 years, respectively.

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on property, plant and equipment under pledge.

(10) Investment property

	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost:			
As of January 1, 2020	$44,813	$22,706	$67,519
Disposals	(18,803)	(5,720)	(24,523)
As of December 31, 2020	$26,010	$16,986	$42,996
As of January 1, 2019	$44,813	$22,706	$67,519
Disposals	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2019	$44,813	$22,706	$67,519
Depreciation and impairment:			
As of January 1, 2020	$-	$4,394	$4,394
Depreciation	-	492	492
Disposals	-	(1,056)	(1,056)
As of December 31, 2020	$-	$3,830	$3,830
As of January 1, 2019	$-	$3,883	$3,883
Depreciation	-	511	511
Disposals	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2019	$-	$4,394	$4,394
Net carrying amount as of:			
December 31, 2020	$26,010	$13,156	$39,166
December 31, 2019	$44,813	$18,312	$63,125

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Rental income from investment property	$5,414	$6,169
Less：Direct operating expense generated from rental income of investment property	(492)	(511)
Total	$4,922	$5,658

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on investment property under pledge.

The fair value of investment properties is NT$89,978 thousand and NT$141,285 thousand, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The fair value has been determined based on valuations performed by an independent valuer. The valuation method used is direct capitalized method, and the inputs used are discount rates and growth rates:

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Capitalization Rate	1.77%-1.85%	1.67%-1.86%

(11) Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Computer software	Customer relationship	Total
Cost:				
As of January 1, 2020	$549,822	$201,495	$17,432	$768,749
Addition-acquired separately	-	68,251	-	68,251
Reach amortized life	-	(62,687)	-	(62,687)
As of December 31, 2020	$549,822	$207,059	$17,432	$774,313
As of January 1, 2019	$549,822	$223,013	$17,432	$790,267
Addition-acquired separately	-	48,492	-	48,492
Disposals of subsidiaries	-	(376)	-	(376)
Reach amortized life	-	(69,634)	-	(69,634)
As of December 31, 2019	$549,822	$201,495	$17,432	$768,749
Amortization and impairment:				
As of January 1, 2020	$215,169	$125,014	$9,339	$349,522
Amortization	-	55,503	2,490	57,993
Impairment	45,381	-	-	45,381
Reach amortized life	-	(62,687)	-	(62,687)
As of December 31, 2020	$260,550	$117,830	$11,829	$390,209
As of January 1, 2019	$215,169	$137,309	$6,849	$359,327
Amortization	-	57,582	2,490	60,072
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	(243)	-	(243)
Reach amortized life	-	(69,634)	-	(69,634)
As of December 31, 2019	$215,169	$125,014	$9,339	$349,522
Net carrying amount as of:				
December 31, 2020	$289,272	$89,229	$5,603	$384,104
December 31, 2019	$334,653	$76,481	$8,093	$419,227

Recognized as amortized amount of intangible assets are as follows.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Operating costs	$17,688	$16,504
Operating expenses	$40,305	$43,568

(12) Impairment testing of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives

Goodwill acquired through business combinations and licences with indefinite lives have been allocated to four cash-generating units, which are also reportable operating segments, for impairment testing as follows:

A. Security guard cash-generating unit;
B. Entertainment cash-generating unit;
C. Catering service cash-generating unit; and
D. Other business cash-generating unit.

Carrying amount of goodwill and licenses allocated to each of the cash-generating units:

	Security guard unit		Entertainment unit	
As of December 31,	2020	2019	2020	2019
Goodwill	$27,548	$27,548	$22,330	$64,808

	Catering service unit		Other business unit		Total	
As of December 31,	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Goodwill	$143,068	$143,068	$96,326	$99,229	$289,272	$334,653

Security guard cash-generating unit

The recoverable amount of the security guard unit has been determined based on a value-in-use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the change in demand for products and services. The post-tax discount rates applied to cash flow projections is 13.93% (2019: 12.62%) and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 2% (2019: 0%) growth rate that is the same as the long-term average growth rate for the security guard industry. As a result of this analysis, management has identified no impairment loss for goodwill which is allocated to this cash-generating unit.

Entertainment cash-generating unit

The recoverable amount of the entertainment unit has been determined based on a value-in-use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the change in demand for products and services. The post-tax discount rates applied to cash flow projections is 9.49% and (2019: 9.79%) and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 0% (2019: 0%) growth rate that is the same as the long-term average growth rate for the entertainment industry. As a result of this analysis, management has identified no impairment loss for goodwill which is allocated to this cash-generating unit for the year ended December 31, 2019. As a result of this analysis, management has recognized an impairment loss of NT$42,478 thousand against goodwill previously carried at NT$64,808 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Catering service cash-generating unit

The recoverable amount of the catering service unit has been determined based on a value-in-use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the change in demand for products and services. The post-tax discount rates applied to cash flow projections is 11.03% (2019: 13.04%) and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 0.0% (2019: 0.5%) growth rate that is the same as the long-term average growth rate for the other business industry. As a result of this analysis, management has identified no impairment loss for good will which is allocated to this cash-generating unit.

Other business cash-generating unit

The recoverable amount of the other business unit has been determined based on a value-in-use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the change in demand for products and services. The post-tax discount rates applied to cash flow projections are 9.94%~10.69% (2019: 8.00%~10.26%) cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 0% (2019: 0%) growth rate that is the same as the long-term average growth rate for the other business industry. As a result of this analysis, management has identified no impairment loss for goodwill which is allocated to this cash-generating unit for the year ended December 31, 2019. As a result of this analysis, management has recognized an impairment loss of NT$2,903 thousand against goodwill previously carried at NT$2,903 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Key assumptions used in value-in-use calculations

The calculation of value-in-use for the cash-generating unit is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

A. Discount rates; and
B. Growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period.

Discount rates - Discount rates reflect the current market assessment of the risks specific to each cash generating unit (including the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted). The discount rate was estimated based on the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for the Group, taking into account the particular situations of the Group and its operating segments. The WACC includes both the cost of liabilities and cost of equities. The cost of equities is derived from the expected returns of the Group’s investors on capital, where the cost of liabilities is measured by the interest bearing loans that the Group has obligation to settle. Specific risk relating to the operating segments is accounted for by considering the individual beta factor which is evaluated annually and based on publicly available market information.

Growth rate estimates - Rates are based on published industry research. For the reasons explained above, the long-term average growth rate used to extrapolate the budget for the Entertainment unit has been adjusted in a conservative way.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

With regard to the assessment of value-in-use calculation of the Cash-generating unit, management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions which would cause the carrying value of the unit to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

(13) Short-term loans

		As of December 31,	
	Interest Rates (%)	2020	2019
Unsecured bank loans	0.53%-0.92%	$1,600,000	$3,750,000
Secured bank loans	1.65%	-	20,000
Total		$1,600,000	$3,770,000

The Group's unused short-term lines of credits amount to NT$1,010,000 thousand and NT$900,000 thousand, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on investment property pledged as security for short-term loans.

(14) Short-term bills payables

Nature	Guarantee Agency	As of December 31, 2020	Interest Rate (%)	Period
Commercial paper	Dah Chung Bills Finance Corporation	$50,000	0.98%	30 days
Commercial paper	China Bills Finance Corporation	50,000	1.00%	57 days
Commercial paper	Ta Ching Bills Finance Corporation	50,000	0.99%	56 days
Subtotal		150,000		
Less: discount on short-term bills payable		-		
Net		$150,000		

Nature	Guarantee Agency	As of December 31, 2019	Interest Rate (%)	Period
Commercial paper	Dah Chung Bills Finance Corporation	$150,000	1.23%	10 days
Commercial paper	China Bills Finance Corporation	200,000	1.18%	10 days
Subtotal		350,000		
Less: discount on short-term bills payable		-		
Net		$350,000		

(15) Other payables

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Other accrued expenses	$1,206,330	$1,147,034
ATM replenishment payable	865,680	450,184
Others	110,825	109,495
Total	$2,182,835	$1,706,713

(16) Long-term loans

Details of long-term loans are as follows:

Lenders	As of December 31, 2020	Interest Rates (%)	Maturity date and terms of repayment
Unsecured Loan			
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ	$14,000	0.88%-1.20%	Loan starting March 25, 2016 till March 25, 2021; repayable every 3 months after 6 months of borrowing; interest paid every 3 months.
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ	32,000	0.88%-1.20%	Loan starting May 13, 2016 till May 13, 2021; repayable every 3 months after 6 months of borrowing; interest paid every 3 months.
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ	120,000	0.70%-1.55%	Loan starting May 18, 2017 till May 18, 2022; repayment every 6 months after 6 months of borrowing; interest paid every 3 months.
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ	500,000	0.85%-0.86%	Loan starting December 18, 2020 till December 16, 2022; repayable at the maturity date; interest paid every month
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	600,000	0.93%	Loan starting December 18, 2020 till December 16, 2022; repayable at the maturity date; interest paid every month
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	600,000	0.99%	Loan starting December 18, 2020 till December 18, 2023; repayable at the maturity date; interest paid every month
Secured Loan			
Sunny Bank Ltd.	150,000	1.45%	Loan starting July 28, 2020 till July 28, 2035 repayable every month; interest paid every month.
Subtotal	2,016,000		
Less: current portion	(130,850)		
Total	$1,885,150		

Lenders	As of December 31, 2019	Interest Rates (%)	Maturity date and terms of repayment
Unsecured Loan			
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ	$62,000	0.88%-1.20%	Loan starting March 25, 2016 till March 25, 2021; repayable every 3 months after 6 months of borrowing; interest paid every 3 months.
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ	88,000	0.88%-1.20%	Loan starting May 13, 2016 till May 13, 2021; repayable every 3 months after 6 months of borrowing; interest paid every 3 months.
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ	200,000	0.70%-1.55%	Loan starting May 18, 2017 till May 18, 2022; repayment every 6 months after 6 months of borrowing; interest paid every 3 months.
Subtotal	350,000		
Less: current portion	(184,000)		
Total	$166,000		

Certain property, plant and equipment-land and buildings are pledged for long-term loans, please refer to Note 8.

(17) Guarantee deposits

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Performance security deposit	$505,512	$496,315
Security line deposit	146,614	148,905
Others	7,978	7,469
Total	$660,104	$652,689

(18) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries adopt a defined contribution plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C.. Under the Labor Pension Act, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make monthly contributions of no less than 6% of the employees' monthly wages to the employees' individual pension accounts. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee's salaries or wages to employees' pension accounts.

Subsidiaries located in the People's Republic of China will contribute social welfare benefits based on a certain percentage of employees' salaries or wages to the employees' individual pension accounts.

Pension benefits for employees of overseas subsidiaries and branches are provided in accordance with the local regulations.

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are NT$233,335 thousand and NT$198,310 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries adopt a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries in the last month of the service year. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15th year. The total units shall not exceed 45 units. Under the Labor Standards Act, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute an amount equivalent to 2% of the employees' total salaries and wages on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the administered pension fund committee. Before the end of each year, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries assess the balance in the designated labor pension fund. If the amount is inadequate to pay pensions calculated for workers retiring in the same year, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make up the difference in one appropriation before the end of March the following year.

The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is invested in-house or under mandation, based on a passive-aggressive investment strategy for long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate manager flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Company does not participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, no disclosure on the fair value of the plan assets categorized in different classes could be made in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. The Group expects to contribute NT$125,333 thousand to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after December 31, 2020.

The average durations of the defined benefits plan obligation are 13 years and 12 years as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Current period service costs	$47,488	$51,498
Prior period service costs	11,983	3,539
Interest expense (income) of net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	-	17,171
Total	$59,471	$72,208

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Defined benefit obligation	$2,016,375	$1,931,880
Plan assets at fair value	(392,237)	(351,033)
Other non-current liabilities – Net defined benefit liabilities recognized on the consolidated balance sheets	$1,624,138	$1,580,847

Reconciliation of liability of the defined benefit plan is as follows:

	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability (asset)
As of January 1, 2019	$1,830,776	$(250,208)	$1,580,568
Current period service costs	51,498	-	51,498
Net interest expense (income)	19,727	(2,556)	17,171
Prior period service costs	3,539	-	3,539
Subtotal	74,764	(2,556)	72,208
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	7,339	-	7,339
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	73,957	-	73,957
Experience adjustments	29,735	(9,464)	20,271
Subtotal	111,031	(9,464)	101,567
Payments from the plan	(84,691)	84,691	-
Contributions by employer	-	(173,496)	(173,496)
As of December 31, 2019	1,931,880	(351,033)	1,580,847
Current period service costs	47,488	-	47,488
Net interest expense (income)	14,558	(2,575)	11,983
Prior period service costs	-	-	-
Subtotal	62,046	(2,575)	59,471
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	7,914	-	7,914
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	62,704	-	62,704
Experience adjustments	50,465	(9,986)	40,479
Subtotal	121,083	(9,986)	111,097
Payments from the plan	(98,634)	98,634	-
Contributions by employer	-	(127,277)	(127,277)
As of December 31, 2020	$2,016,375	$(392,237)	$1,624,138

The following significant actuarial assumptions are used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Discount rate	0.33%-0.44%	0.69%-0.79%
Expected rate of salary increases	0.50%-2.00%	0.50%-2.00%

A sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is, as shown below:

	Effect on the defined benefit obligation			
	2020		2019	
	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increases by 0.5%	$-	$104,641	$-	$106,277
Discount rate decreases by 0.5%	148,177	-	126,577	-
Future salary increases by 0.5%	155,109	-	133,808	-
Future salary decreases by 0.5%	-	109,782	-	107,928

The sensitivity analyses above are based on a change in a significant assumption (for example: change in discount rate or future salary), keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses compared to the previous period.

(19) Equity

A. Common stock

The Company’s authorized and issued capital were both NT$5,000,000 thousand and NT$4,511,971 thousand, and divided into 451,197,093 shares at NT$10 par value, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. Each share has one voting right and a right to receive dividends.

B. Capital surplus

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Additional paid-in capital	$40,387	$40,387
Treasury share transactions	664,396	625,410
Changes in net assets of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	106,221	94,561
Donated surplus	2,959	2,959
Total	$813,963	$763,317

According to the Company Act, the capital reserve shall not be used except for filling the deficit of the company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital reserves related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

C. Treasury stock

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company’s shares held by the subsidiaries were NT$288,389 thousand, and the number of the Company’s shares held by subsidiaries were 10,273,805 shares. These shares held by subsidiaries were acquired for the purpose of financing before the amendment of the Company Act on November 12, 2001.

D. Retained earnings and dividend policies

According to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, the Company’s annual earnings, if any, shall be distributed as follows:

a. Payment of all taxes and dues;
b. Offset prior years’ operation losses;
c. Set aside 10% of the remaining amount after deducting items a. and b. as legal reserve;
d. Set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with law and regulations; and
e. The distribution of the remaining portion, if any, will be recommended by the Board of Directors and resolved in the shareholders’ meeting.

The growth potential of the Company’s business environment remains. The Company would, therefore, focus on the economic environment to pursue perpetual operation and long-term development. As a result, the earnings distribution proposal made by the Board of Directors should reflect the stability and growth of the dividends. Distribution shall be made by way of cash dividend and stock dividend, with at least 10% of cash dividend.

According to the Company Act, a company needs distribute the legal reserve unless where such legal reserve amounts to the total authorized capital. The legal reserve can be used to fill the deficit of a company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital, by issuing new shares or by distributing cash in proportion to the number of shares held by each shareholder.

When distributing earnings, the Company was obligated to set a special reserve for other net equity deductions, a reserve that can be distributed after the reversal of such deductions. The Company has appropriated the NT$112,132 thousand special reserve to undistributed earnings. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the special reserve were NT$58,666 thousand and NT$170,798 thousand, respectively.

Details of the 2020 and 2019 earnings distribution and dividends per share as approved and resolved by the Board of Directors' meeting and shareholders' meeting on March 19, 2021 and June 16, 2020, respectively, are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (NT$)	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Legal reserve	$229,621	$213,656		
Special reserve	41,718	(112,132)		
Common stock-cash dividend	2,219,890	1,804,788	$4.92	$4

In addition, the Company's Board of Director approved to distribute cash dividend NT$0.08 per share and the total amount of NT$36,096 thousand from additional paid-in capital on March 19, 2021.

Please refer to Note 6(23) for further details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

E. Non-controlling interests

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Beginning balance after retrospective application	$444,908	$481,317
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	48,328	40,218
Other comprehensive income, attributable to non-controlling interests, net of tax:		
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	2,207	2,318
Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(513)	2,613
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan	(1,602)	(727)
Disposal of equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	(165)	728
Share of changes in joint venters accounted for using the equity method	21	2,723
Cash dividend from subsidiaries	(37,590)	(50,828)
Acquisition of new shares in subsidiaries not in proportionate to ownership interest	-	470
Capital reduction from subsidiaries	-	(35,960)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	2,940
Acquisition of shares published by subsidiaries	(8,975)	(904)
Grant to employee	1,000	-
Others	11,425	-
Ending balance	$459,044	$444,908

(20) Operating revenue

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of goods revenue	$1,553,380	$1,850,718
Rendering of service revenue	11,894,798	11,315,956
Subtotal	13,448,178	13,166,674
Other revenue	258,187	245,003
Total	$13,706,365	$13,411,677

Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

A. Disaggregation of revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2020:

	Electronic Systems Department	Security Services Department	Cash Delivery Department	Logistics Department	Other Department	Total
Sale of goods	$643,047	$-	$-	$144,923	$765,410	$1,553,380
Rendering of services	5,992,785	2,280,110	1,100,163	799,903	1,721,837	11,894,798
Total	$6,635,832	$2,280,110	$1,100,163	$944,826	$2,487,247	$13,448,178
Timing of revenue recognition:						
At a point in time	$643,047	$-	$-	$144,923	$765,410	$1,553,380
Over time	5,992,785	2,280,110	1,100,163	799,903	1,721,837	11,894,798
Total	$6,635,832	$2,280,110	$1,100,163	$944,826	$2,487,247	$13,448,178

For the year ended December 31, 2019:

	Electronic Systems Department	Security Services Department	Cash Delivery Department	Logistics Department	Other Department	Total
Sale of goods	$676,443	$-	$-	$122,571	$1,051,704	$1,850,718
Rendering of services	5,951,681	2,259,979	1,004,275	677,962	1,422,059	11,315,956
Total	$6,628,124	$2,259,979	$1,004,275	$800,533	$2,473,763	$13,166,674
Timing of revenue recognition:						
At a point in time	$676,443	$-	$-	$122,571	$1,051,704	$1,850,718
Over time	5,951,681	2,259,979	1,004,275	677,962	1,422,059	11,315,956
Total	$6,628,124	$2,259,979	$1,004,275	$800,533	$2,473,763	$13,166,674

B. Contract balances

a. Contract assets - current

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31	2019.1.1
Rendering of services	$120,316	$122,204	$110,715
Total	$120,316	$122,204	$110,715

Contract assets changes during 2020 and 2019 are based on the services to customers whether has an unconditional right to an amount of consideration at the reporting date.

Please refer to Note 6(21) for more details on the impairment impact.

b. Contract liabilities – current and non-current

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31	2019.1.1
Current	$1,283,052	$1,287,933	$1,289,681
Non-current	30,432	-	-
Total	$1,313,484	$1,287,933	$1,289,681

The significant changes in the Group's balances of contract liabilities during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
The opening balance transferred to revenue	$(1,216,122)	$(1,196,888)
Increase in receipts in advance during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period)	1,241,673	1,195,140

C. Transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations

The Group's transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations (including partially unsatisfied) amounted to NT$1,314,484 thousand as of December 31, 2020. Management expects that 87% of the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations will be recognized as revenue during the year 2021. The remaining amount will be recognized during the 2022 financial year.

The Group's transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations (including partially unsatisfied) amounted to NT$1,287,933 thousand as of December 31, 2019. Management expects that 89% of the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations will be recognized as revenue during the year 2020. The remaining amount will be recognized during the 2021 financial year.

D. Assets recognized from costs to fulfil a contract

None.

(21) Expected credit losses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Operating expenses - Expected credit losses		
Impairment losses	$-	$-
Contract assets	-	-
Trade receivables	5,208	12,284
Subtotal	5,208	12,284
Non-operating income and expenses - Expected credit losses	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-
Total	$5,208	$12,284

Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

The credit risk for the Group's financial assets measured at amortized cost are assessed as low (the same as the assessment result in the beginning of the period). As the trade partners are financial institutions with good credit, the loss allowance is NT$0 thousand measured at a loss ratio of 0%.

The Group measures the loss allowance of its contract assets and trade receivables (including notes receivables, accounts receivables, operating lease receivables, finance lease receivables and long-term receivables) at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Group loss allowance are as follow:

A. The loss allowance of contract asset amounting to NT$0 thousand which is measured at expected credit loss ratio of 0%.

B. The Group considers the grouping of trade receivables by counterparties' credit rating, by geographical region and by industry sector and its loss allowance is measured by using a provision matrix, details are as follow:

As of December 31, 2020

Group 1		Overdue					
	Not yet due (note)	1-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	271-365 days	>=365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$997,573	$37,541	$7,689	$6,640	$1,622	$8,783	$1,059,848
Loss ratio	0-2%	2-10%	10-30%	30-50%	50-80%	80-100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(3,932)	(1,451)	(1,641)	(2,736)	(1,032)	(8,783)	(19,575)
Subtotal	993,641	36,090	6,048	3,904	590	-	1,040,273

Group 2		Overdue					
	Not yet due (note)	1-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	271-365 days	>=365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$456,575	$13,038	$958	$2,628	$-	$10,144	$483,343
Loss ratio	0-2%	0-2%	1-10%	10-50%	50-90%	90-100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(539)	(4)	(9)	(1,308)	-	(10,144)	(12,004)
Subtotal	456,036	13,034	949	1,320	-	-	471,339
Total							$1,511,612

As of December 31, 2019

Group 1		Overdue					
	Not yet due (note)	1-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	271-365 days	>=365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$911,962	$47,853	$6,308	$5,178	$1,092	$4,598	$976,991
Loss ratio	0-2%	2-10%	10-30%	30-60%	60-90%	90-100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(5,790)	(2,707)	(1,715)	(2,660)	(857)	(4,598)	(18,327)
Subtotal	906,172	45,146	4,593	2,518	235	-	958,664

Group 2		Overdue					
	Not yet due (note)	1-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	271-365 days	>=365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$399,353	$11,245	$4,181	$655	$20	$21,140	$436,594
Loss ratio	0-2%	0-2%	1-10%	10-50%	50-90%	90-100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(808)	(96)	(62)	(220)	(15)	(21,140)	(22,341)
Subtotal	398,545	11,149	4,119	435	5	-	414,253
Total							$1,372,917

Note: The Group's notes receivable, operating lease receivables, finance lease receivables, long-term receivables, and long-term lease receivables are not overdue.

The movement in the loss allowance of trade receivables during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Trade receivables	Notes receivable	Others (Note)
Balance as of January 1, 2020	$40,668	$-	$-
Addition/(reversal) for the current period	5,208	-	-
Write off	(14,297)	-	-
Others	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2020	$31,579	$-	$-
Beginning balance	$37,459	$-	$-
Addition/(reversal) for the current period	12,284	-	-
Write off	(12,340)	-	-
Others	3,265	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2019	$40,668	$-	$-

Note: Others contain operating lease receivables, finance lease receivables, long-term receivables and long-term lease receivables.

(22) Leases

A. Group as a lessee

The Group leases various properties, including real estate such as land and buildings, transportation equipment, and other equipment. The lease terms range from 1 to 5 years.

The Group’s leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follow:

a. Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

(i) Right-of-use assets

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Land and land improvement	$45,626	$17,071
Buildings	666,402	438,092
Transportation equipment	100,737	72,581
Other equipment	6,135	10,740
Total	$818,900	$538,484

During the year 2020 and 2019, the Group’s additions to right-of-use assets amounted to NT$654,816 thousand and NT$183,992 thousand, respectively.

(ii) Lease liabilities

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Lease liabilities	$819,777	$539,127
Current	$303,816	$201,503
Non-current	515,961	337,624

Please refer to Note 6(24)(4) for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the year 2020 and 2019 and refer to Note 12(5) Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

b. Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Land and land improvement	$18,804	$11,254
Buildings	269,878	235,645
Transportation equipment	26,966	25,969
Other equipment	3,853	5,861
Total	$319,501	$278,279

c. Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
The expenses relating to short-term leases	$32,985	$41,381
The expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (Not including the expenses relating to short-term leases of low-value assets)	16,033	32,097
Total	$49,018	$73,478

For the rent concession arising as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic, the Company recognized as reduction in rental expenses for the year ended December 31, 2020 was NT$93 thousand , to reflect changes in lease payments that arise from such rent concessions to which the Group has applied the practical expedient.

d. Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

The Group’s total cash outflows for leases amounting to NT$376,695 thousand and NT$357,096 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

e. Other information relating to leasing activities

(i) Variable lease payments

Some of the Group’s lease agreements (e.g. property rental agreement) contain variable payment terms that are linked to certain percentages of sales generated from the leased stores, which is very common in the industry of the Group.

As such variable lease payments do not meet the definition of lease payments, those payments are not included in the measurement of the assets and liabilities.

(ii) Extension and termination options

Some of the Group’s agreement (e.g. property rental agreement) contain extension and termination options. In determining the lease terms, the non-cancellable period for which the Group has the right to use an underlying asset, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Group is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. These options are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term upon the occurrence of a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the control of the lessee and affects whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in its determination of the lease term.

B. Group as a lessor

Please refer to Note 6(10) for details on the Group's owned investment properties. Leases of owned investment properties are classified as operating leases as they do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of underlying assets.

The Group has entered into leases on certain machinery and equipment with lease terms range from one to five years. These leases are classified as finance leases as they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of underlying assets.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Lease income for operating leases		
Income relating to fixed lease payments and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate	$267,213	$254,553
Subtotal	267,213	254,553
Lease income for finance leases		
Selling profit or loss	7,599	928
Finance income on the net investment in the lease	5,150	4,869
Subtotal	12,749	5,797
Total	$279,962	$260,350

Please refer to Note 6(9) for relevant disclosure of property, plant and equipment for operating leases under IFRS 16. For operating leases entered by the Group, the undiscounted lease payments to be received and a total of the amounts for the remaining years as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follow:

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Not later than one year	$204,625	$188,925
Later than one year but not later than two years	12,527	10,094
Later than two years but not later than three years	4,014	2,694
Later than three years but not later than four years	3,366	2,406
Later than four years but not later than five years	2,356	1,665
Later than five years	400	1,760
Total	$227,288	$207,544

For finance leases entered by the Group, the undiscounted lease payments to be received and a total of the amounts for the remaining years as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follow:

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Not later than one year	$65,949	$52,759
Later than one year but not later than two years	58,077	47,280
Later than two years but not later than three years	57,406	39,407
Later than three years but not later than four years	33,555	38,737
Later than four years but not later than five years	14,848	14,886
Later than five years	-	-
Total undiscounted lease payment	229,835	193,069
Less: Unearned finance income to finance leases	(11,494)	(10,614)
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Net investment in the lease (Finance lease receivables)	$218,341	$182,455
Current	$60,976	$48,465
Non-current	157,365	133,990

(23) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function:

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2020			2019		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	$3,592,442	$1,447,977	$5,040,419	$3,489,689	$1,415,905	$4,905,594
Labor and health insurance	361,295	110,829	472,124	356,960	107,904	464,864
Pension	229,523	63,283	292,806	206,269	64,249	270,518
Other employee benefits expense	183,863	40,941	224,804	164,136	32,813	196,949
Depreciation	1,181,030	239,860	1,420,890	1,139,693	239,987	1,379,680
Amortization	17,688	40,305	57,993	16,504	43,568	60,072

According to the Articles of Incorporation, no less than 1% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 4% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors and supervisors. However, the company's accumulated losses shall have been covered. The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. Information on the Board of Directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

Based on the profit of the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2020 to be 1% of profit of the current year and 4% of profit of the current year, respectively, recognized as salary expenses. As such, employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to NT$28, 528 thousand and NT$114,112 thousand, respectively.

A resolution was passed at a Board of Directors meeting held on March 19, 2021 to distribute NT$28,568 thousand and NT$114,272 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors of 2020, respectively.

No material differences exist between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation NT$25,645 thousand and remuneration to directors and supervisors NT$102,582 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2019.

(24) Non-operating income and expenses

A. Interest income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	$1,884	$1,350
Cash in banks	4,415	7,798
Short-term commercial papers	10,792	12,303
Others	486	545
Total	$17,577	$21,996

B. Other income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Rental income	$9,026	$9,550
Dividend income	5,456	10,174
Total	$14,482	$19,724

C. Other gains and losses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$(5,806)	$(17,372)
Gain on disposal of investment property	33,155	-
Gain (loss) on disposal of investments	(3,034)	1,419
Foreign exchange loss, net	(2,004)	(9,920)
Gain or (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 1)	412	171
Impairment losses	(45,381)	-
Gain (loss) on lease modification	1,933	(582)
Other income	19,467	9,813
Total	$(1,258)	$(16,471)

Note:1. Balances were arising from financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

D. Finance costs

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Interest on borrowings from bank	$30,100	$32,428
Interest on lease liabilities	10,225	7,895
Total interest expenses	40,325	40,323
Unwinding of discount on provisions	-	-
Total finance costs	$40,325	$40,323

(25) Components of other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$(114,100)	$-	$(114,100)	$15,868	$(98,232)
Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(45,846)	-	(45,846)	361	(45,485)
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	8,972	-	8,972	-	8,972
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	10,653	-	10,653	-	10,653
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(10,387)	-	(10,387)	-	(10,387)
Total of other comprehensive (loss) income	$(150,708)	$-	$(150,708)	$16,229	$(134,479)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$(102,987)	$-	$(102,987)	$13,715	$(89,272)
Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	105,817	-	105,817	(4,960)	100,857
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	43,722	-	43,722	-	43,722
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	5,899	-	5,899	-	5,899
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(7,385)	-	(7,385)	-	(7,385)
Total of other comprehensive (loss) income	$45,066	$-	$45,066	$8,755	$53,821

(26) Income tax

The major components of income tax expense (income) are as follows:

Income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Current income tax expense (income):		
Current income tax charge	$543,844	$496,831
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	7,879	(1,949)
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax expense (income) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(6,134)	1,627
Deferred tax expense (income) relating to origination and reversal of tax loss and tax credit	2,380	5,621
Other components of deferred tax expense	(239)	(91)
Total income tax expense (income)	$547,730	$502,039

Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$(15,868)	$(13,715)
Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(361)	4,960
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	$(16,229)	$(8,755)

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	$2,984,958	$2,678,818
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the country concerned	$596,992	$535,764
Investment tax credit and loss carryforward	(1,659)	26,525
Tax effect of deferred tax assets / liabilities	(15,072)	(15,944)
Tax effect of revenues exempt from taxation	(61,186)	(44,739)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses from taxation	1,243	386
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	7,879	(1,949)
5% surtax on unappropriated retained earnings	18,817	1,996
Others	716	-
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$547,730	$502,039

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2020	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance as of December 31, 2020
Temporary differences				
Unrealized bad debt expense	$3,907	$339	$-	$4,246
Inventory valuation and obsolescence loss	2,282	748	-	3,030
Depreciation difference for tax purpose	15,063	(378)	-	14,685
Investments accounted for using the equity method	20,807	(20,807)	-	-
Compensated absences	20,404	788	-	21,192
Decommissioning costs	1,440	-	-	1,440
Defined benefit liabilities, non-current	204,466	(6,340)	15,868	213,994
Loss deduction	9,156	15,566	-	24,722
Impairment losses	135,434	-	-	135,434
Others	2,253	13,838	361	16,452
Deferred tax (expense)/income		$3,754	$16,229	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	$415,212			$435,195
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	$415,212			$435,195

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2019	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance as of December 31, 2019
Temporary differences				
Unrealized bad debt expense	$3,605	$302	$-	$3,907
Inventory valuation and obsolescence loss	2,282	-	-	2,282
Depreciation difference for tax purpose	15,430	(367)	-	15,063
Investments accounted for using the equity method	20,647	160	-	20,807
Compensated absences	19,907	497	-	20,404
Decommissioning costs	1,440	-	-	1,440
Defined benefit liabilities, non-current	204,024	(13,273)	13,715	204,466
Loss deduction	14,777	(5,621)	-	9,156
Impairment losses	125,015	10,419	-	135,434
Others	6,578	635	(4,960)	2,253
Deferred tax (expense)/income		$(7,248)	$8,755	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	$413,705			$415,212
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	$413,705			$415,212

The following table contains information of the unused tax losses of the Group:

Year	Tax losses for the period	Unused tax losses as of December 31, 2020	Unused tax losses as of December 31, 2019	Expiration year
2009	$-	$-	$294,102	2019
2010	116,393	116,306	186,876	2020
2011	32,268	32,268	112,024	2021
2012	15,255	11,154	86,613	2022
2013	35,841	27,329	65,613	2023
2014	8,595	8,595	63,441	2024
2015	12,523	9,982	9,982	2025
2016	39,532	37,428	89,362	2026
2017	90,489	89,212	160,045	2027
2018	12,502	12,502	49,524	2028
2019	44,053	21,642	146,886	2029
2020	187,131	170,422	-	2030
		$536,840	$1,264,468	

Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, deferred tax assets that have not been recognized as they may not be used to offset taxable profits amount to NT$58,592 thousand and NT$252,893 thousand, respectively.

The assessment of income tax returns

As of December 31, 2020, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Company and its subsidiaries is as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns	Notes
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Goyun Security Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Gowin Building Management Services Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Gowin Security Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Lee Bao Security Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Lee Bao Technology Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Lee Way Electronics Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-

	The assessment of income tax returns	Notes
Titan Star International Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Goldsun Express & Logistics Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Goldsun Express Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Zhong Bao Insurance Broker Inc.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Babyboss Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Chung Hsing E-Guard Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
SVS Corporation	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Brightron Technology and Engineering Corporation		-
(2019: LITENENT Corporation)	Assessed and approved up to 2018	
Taiwan Video System Corporation	Assessed and approved up to 2018	
Lots Home Entertainment Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Aion Technologies Inc.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
CHOPPA Tech Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Guoyun Technology Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Comlink Fire Systems Inc.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
TransAsia Catering Services Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Goyun Parking Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Chung Po Rental Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
SIGMU D.P.T. Company Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Lee Yuan Biomedical Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Livingplus Food and Beverage Co. Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
(2019: Zhan Food Team Inc.)		
Jiansheng International Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2018	-
Sunseap Solutions Taiwan Limited	-	Established in 2019.
Epic Tech Taiwan Inc.	-	Established in 2020.
Sphinx Foods Company Limited	-	Established in 2020.

(27) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
A. Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousands)	$2,388,900	$2,136,561
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	440,923	440,923
Basic earnings per share (NT$)	$5.42	$4.85

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
B. Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousands)	$2,388,900	$2,136,561
Employee bonus (in thousands)	-	-
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company after dilution (in thousands)	$2,388,900	$2,136,561
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	$440,923	$440,923
Effect of dilution:		
Employee bonus-stock (in thousands)	322	291
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	441,245	441,214
Diluted earnings per share (NT$)	$5.41	$4.84

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of the financial statements.

(28) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries

<u>Acquisition of additional interest in a subsidiary</u>

The Group acquired an additional 12.09% of the voting shares of SIGMU D.P.T. Company Ltd. In 2020, increasing its ownership to 83.51%. A cash consideration of NT$8,975 thousand was paid to the non-controlling interest shareholders. Non-controlling interest was decreased by NT$8,975 thousand.

The Group acquired an additional 0.7% of the voting shares of Comlink Fire Systems Inc. in November and December 2019, increasing its ownership to 100%. A cash consideration of NT$904 thousand was paid to the non-controlling interest shareholders. Non-controlling interest was decreased by NT$904 thousand.

7. Related party transactions

Information of the related parties that has transactions with the Group during the financial reporting period is as follows:

Name and nature of relationship of the related parties

Related Party Name	The Relationship with the Group
SECOM Co., Ltd.	Entity with joint control or significant influence over the Company
eSkylink Inc.	Associate
Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd.	Associate
Anfeng Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Associate
Wellpool Co., Ltd.	Associate
Raixin Quality Products Ltd.	Associate
Kuoyung Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd	Associate
Goldsun Nihon Cement Co., Ltd.	Associate
Taipei Port Terminal Company Limited	Associate
HQ Design Co., Ltd. (2019: Wellchang Interior Design and Decoration Co., Ltd.)	Other related party
Hobby Werks Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cheng-Shin Investment Company	Other related party
Shin Lan Enterprise Inc.	Other related party
Azure International Holdings Taiwan Inc.	Other related party

Significant transactions with related parties

(1) Sales

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Associates	$890,895	$940,489
Other related parties	762	593
Total	$891,657	$941,082

The selling price to the above related parties was determined through mutual agreement based on the market rates. The collection period for domestic sales to related parties was month-end 15~190 days, while for third party domestic sales was month-end 15~190 days. The outstanding balance at every quarter end was unsecured, non-interest bearing and must be settled in cash. The receivables from the related parties were not guaranteed.

(2) Accounts receivables from related parties

	As of December 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2019
Associates		
Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd.	$64,731	$70,779
Anfeng Enterprise Co., Ltd.	83,831	90,125
Others	1,012	1,435
Subtotal	149,574	162,339
Other related parties	85	89
Total	149,659	162,428
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Net	$149,659	$162,428

(3) Trade and other payables to related parties

	As of December 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2019
Entity with joint control or significant influence over the Company	$834	$568
Associates	11,914	14,180
Other related parties	384	465
Total	$13,132	$15,213

(4) Right-of-use asset

	As of December 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2019
Associates	$24,947	$8,842
Other related parties	20,075	34,055
Total	$45,022	$42,897

(5) Lease liabilities

	As of December 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2019
Associates	$25,306	$8,810
Other related parties	20,250	34,157
Total	$45,556	$42,967

(6) Lease expenditure

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Associates	$360	$360
Other related parties	-	14,352
Total	$360	$14,712

The lease deposits to related parties amounted to NT$2,169 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(7) Property transactions

The Group has purchased electronic anti-theft equipment, electronic fireproof equipment, and rental decoration equipment, which were recognized as property plant and equipment:

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Entity with joint control or significant influence over the Company	$7,024	$10,906
Associates	893	-
Other related parties	13,391	16,580
Total	$21,308	$27,486

The Group sold electronic anti-theft equipment, electronic fireproof equipment and rental decoration equipment to associates amounted to NT$0 thousand and NT$1,031 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The Group recognized gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment of NT$0 thousand and NT$17 thousand, respectively

(8) Joint technological development

The Company has signed joint technological development contract with the entity with joint control or significant influence over the Company. The royalty fee was calculated in proportion of annual net sales deducted by related cost. The royalty fee was NT$46,045 thousand and NT$46,444 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The royalty payable was NT$22,959 thousand and NT$23,101 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, which was recognized as other payables.

(9) Key management personnel compensation

	For the years ended December 31, 2020	For the years ended December 31, 2019
Short-term employee benefits	$240,182	$231,759
Post-employment benefits	2,061	2,109
Total	$242,243	$233,868

8. Assets pledged as security

The following table lists assets of the Group pledged as security:

Assets pledged for security	Carrying amount December 31, 2020	Carrying amount December 31, 2019	Secured liabilities
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current	$56,080	$7,724	Contract security deposit
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, non-current	60,775	112,406	Contract security deposit and oil passbook guarantee
Property, plant and equipment - land and buildings	234,130	-	Long-term loans
Investment properties - buildings	-	3,348	Short-term loans
Total	$350,985	$123,478	

9. Commitments and contingencies

The performance guarantee issued by bank as of December 31, 2020 for customs declaration and bids for Government projects are NT$142,490 thousand.

10. Losses due to major disasters

None.

11. Significant subsequent events

None.

12. Others

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets	As of December 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2019
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	$1,108	$6,295
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	389,514	409,357
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,045,867	5,236,699
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	463,412	320,984
Trade receivables	1,511,612	1,372,917
Refundable deposits	371,114	288,342
Subtotal	6,392,005	7,218,942
Total	$6,782,627	$7,634,594

Financial liabilities	As of December 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2019
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Short-term loans	$1,600,000	$3,770,000
Short-term bills payable	150,000	350,000
Trade and other payables	2,868,347	2,399,263
Long-term loans (include expired within one year)	2,016,000	350,000
Lease liabilities	819,777	539,127
Guarantee deposits	660,104	652,689
Total	$8,114,228	$8,061,079

(2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activates. The Group identifies, measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Group's policy and risk appetite.

The Group has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant transactions, due approval process by the Board of Directors and Audit Committee must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Group complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

(3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk (such as equity risk).

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variable. In other words, there is usually interdependencies between risk variables. However, the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

Foreign currency risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Group has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables, and the amounts are usually insignificant, therefore natural hedge is received. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Group.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as of the end of the reporting period. The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for USD and RMB. The information of the sensitivity analyses as follows:

A. When NTD strengthens/weakens against USD by 10%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is increased/decreased by NT$7,428 thousand and NT$7,248 thousand, respectively.

B. When NTD strengthens/weakens against RMB by 10%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is increased/decreased by NT$12 thousand and NT$12,325 thousand, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's loans and receivables at floating interest rates, bank borrowings with fixed interest rates and floating interest rates.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by maintaining a balanced portfolio of fixed and floating interest loans and debts, along with interest rate swaps. Hedge accounting does not apply to these swaps as they do not qualify for it.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items assumed to be possessed for a fiscal year and exposed to interest rate risk as of the end of the reporting period, including borrowings with floating interest rates. The analysis indicates that when the interest rates increase/decrease by ten basis points, the Group's profit would decrease/increase by NT$3,616 thousand and NT$4,120 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Equity price risk

The fair value of the Group's listed and unlisted equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group's listed and unlisted equity securities are classified under financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, while conversion rights of the Euro-convertible bonds issued are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss as it does not satisfy the definition of an equity component. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The Group's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

At the reporting date, a change of 10% in the price of the listed companies stocks classified as equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income could have an impact of NT$28,660 thousand and NT$26,521 thousand on the equity attributable to the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Please refer to Note 12(8) for sensitivity analysis information of other equity instruments or derivatives that are linked to such equity instruments whose fair value measurement is categorized under Level 3.

(4) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for accounts receivables and notes receivables) and from its financing activities, including bank deposits and other financial instruments.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all customers based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Group's internal rating criteria etc. Certain customer's credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancing procedures, such as requesting for prepayment or insurance.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, amounts receivables from top ten customers are minor compared to the total accounts receivable of the Group. The credit concentration risk of other accounts receivable is insignificant.

Credit risk from balances with banks, fixed income securities and other financial instruments is managed by the Group's treasury in accordance with the Group's policy. The Group only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are banks and financial institutions, companies and government entities with good credit rating and with no significant default risk. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counter parties.

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid equity investments, bank borrowings, convertible bonds and finance leases. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted payment relating to borrowings with floating interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

	Less than 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As of December 31, 2020					
Borrowings	$1,758,802	$1,784,563	$23,690	$112,527	$3,679,582
Short-term bills payable	150,000	-	-	-	150,000
Trade and other payables	2,868,347	-	-	-	2,868,347
Lease liabilities	312,769	315,359	112,344	109,122	849,594
As of December 31, 2019					
Borrowings	$3,958,122	$168,052	$-	$-	$4,126,174
Short-term bills payable	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
Trade and other payables	2,399,263	-	-	-	2,399,263
Lease liabilities	207,290	218,708	65,820	66,061	557,879

The table above contains the undiscounted net cash flows of derivative financial instruments.

(6) Reconciliation for liabilities arising from financing activities

Information of reconciliation for liabilities during 2020 is as follows:

	Short-term loans	Long-term loans	Lease liabilities	Short-term bills payable	Balance of liabilities arising from financing activities
2020.1.1	$3,770,000	$350,000	$539,127	$350,000	$5,009,127
Cash flow	(2,170,000)	1,666,000	(327,677)	(200,000)	(1,031,677)
Non-cash changes	-	-	608,327	-	608,327
2020.12.31	$1,600,000	$2,016,000	$819,777	$150,000	$4,585,777

Information of reconciliation for liabilities during 2019 is as follows:

	Short-term loans	Long-term loans	Lease payables	Short-term bills payable	Balance of liabilities arising from financing activities
2019.1.1	$2,550,000	$1,034,000	$658,978	$-	$4,242,978
Cash flow	1,220,000	(684,000)	(283,618)	350,000	602,382
Non-cash changes	-	-	163,767	-	163,767
2019.12.31	$3,770,000	$350,000	$539,127	$350,000	$5,009,127

(7) Fair values of financial instruments

A. The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Group to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

a. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.

b. For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures etc.) at the reporting date.

c. Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).

d. Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the Taipei Exchange, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)

e. The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost approximate their fair value.

C. Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12(8) for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Group.

(8) Fair value measurement hierarchy

A. Fair value measurement hierarchy

All asset and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

B. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities

The Group does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

As of December 31, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Funds	$1,108	$-	$-	$1,108
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	286,602	-	102,912	389,514

As of December 31, 2019

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Funds	$6,259	$-	$-	$6,259
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	265,207	-	144,150	409,357

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period is as follows:

	Assets
	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
	Stock
Beginning balances as of January 1, 2020	$144,150
Total losses recognized for the year ended December 31, 2020:	
Amount recognized in OCI (present in Unrealized gains or losses on measured at fair value through other comprehensive income equity instrument investment)	(30,238)
Acquisition/issue for the year ended December 31, 2020	10,199
Disposition/acquittance for the year ended December 31, 2020	(21,199)
Ending balances as of December 31, 2020	$102,912

	Assets
	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
	Stock
Beginning balances as of January 1, 2019	$141,045
Total losses recognized for the year ended December 31, 2019:	
Amount recognized in OCI (present in Unrealized gains or losses on measured at fair value through other comprehensive income equity instrument investment)	30,185
Acquisition/issue for the year ended December 31, 2019	-
Disposition/acquittance for the year ended December 31, 2019	(27,080)
Ending balances as of December 31, 2019	$144,150

Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

As of December 31, 2020

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability	30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	10% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability would result in increase (decrease) in the Group's profit or loss by NT$10,571 thousand

As of December 31, 2019

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability	30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	10% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability would result in increase (decrease) in the Group's profit or loss by NT$13,157 thousand

Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The Group's Finance Department is responsible for validating the fair value measurements and ensuring that the results of the valuation are in line with market conditions, based on independent and reliable inputs which are consistent with other information, and represent exercisable prices. The Department analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies at each reporting date.

C. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

As of December 31, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Investment properties (please refer to Note 6)	$-	$-	$89,978	$89,978
Investments accounted for using the equity method (please refer to Note 6)	4,370,977	-	-	4,370,977

As of December 31, 2019

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Investment properties (please refer to Note 6)	$-	$-	$141,285	$141,285
Investments accounted for using the equity method (please refer to Note 6)	2,731,756	-	-	2,731,756

(9) Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Information regarding the significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is listed below:

	December 31, 2020		
	Foreign currencies	Foreign exchange rate	NTD (thousand)
Financial assets			
Monetary items:			
USD	$2,682,770	28.4800	$74,867
EURO	517	35.0200	18
RMB	26,657	4.3770	117
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items:			
USD	20,524	28.4800	585

	December 31, 2019		
	Foreign currencies	Foreign exchange rate	NTD (thousand)
Financial assets			
Monetary items:			
USD	$2,452,477	29.9800	$73,525
EURO	153,759	33.5900	5,165
RMB	28,628,726	4.3050	123,247
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items:			
USD	34,730	29.9800	1,041

The Group's entities' functional currency are various, and hence is not able to disclose the information of exchange gains and losses of monetary financial assets and liabilities by each significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

The foreign exchange loss was NT$(2,004) thousand and NT$(9,920) thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The above information is disclosed based on book value of foreign currency (after conversion to functional currency).

(10) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

(11) The information of parent company shares held by subsidiaries is as follows

	As of December 31, 2020		
Name of subsidiaries	Shares	Amount	Purpose of holding
Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	3,447,198	$305,767	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd	3,625,284	321,563	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Goyun Building Management Services Co., Ltd.	2,232,564	198,028	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Goyun Security Co., Ltd.	252,820	22,425	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Chung Hsing E-Guard Co., Ltd.	552,655	49,021	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Lee Way Electronics Co., Ltd.	163,284	14,483	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Total	10,273,805	$911,287	

Name of subsidiaries	As of December 31, 2019 Shares	Amount	Purpose of holding
Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	2,026,155	$179,923	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd	3,625,284	321,924	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Goyun Building Management Services Co., Ltd.	2,232,564	198,252	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Goyun Security Co., Ltd.	252,820	22,450	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Chung Hsing E-Guard Co., Ltd.	552,655	49,076	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Lee Way Electronics Co., Ltd.	163,284	14,500	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Titan Star International Co., Ltd.	1,421,043	126,189	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Total	10,273,805	$912,314	

13. Additional disclosures

(1) The following are additional disclosures for the Company and its affiliates as required by the R.O.C. Securities and Futures Bureau:

A. Significant intercompany transactions between consolidated entities: Please refer to Attachment 1.
B. Financing provided to others: Please refer to Attachment 2.
C. Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: Please refer to Attachment 3.
D. Securities held: Please refer to Attachment 4.
E. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock: None.
F. Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock: None.
G. Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock: None.
H. Related party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock: Please refer to Attachment 5.
I. Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20 percent of capital stock: None.
J. Financial instruments and derivative transactions: None.

(2) Information on investees:

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

B. Additional disclosures from above A.~J. of investee companies: Please refer to Attachment 2, 3 and 4.

(3) Information on investment in Mainland China:

A. Investee company name, main businesses and products, total amount of capital, method of investment, accumulated inflow and outflow of investments from Taiwan, net income (loss) of investee company, percentage of ownership, investment income (loss), carrying amount of investments, cumulated inward remittance of earnings and limits on investment in Mainland China: Please refer to Attachment 7.

B. Directly or indirectly significant transactions through third regions with the investees in Mainland China, including price, payment terms, unrealized gain or loss, and other events with significant effects on the operating results and financial condition: None.

14. Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on their products and services and has four reportable operating segments as follows:

(1) Electronic system: segment engages in security system related service.

(2) Security service: segment engages in security guarding related service.

(3) Cash delivery service: segment engages in cash delivery service.

(4) Logistics service: segment engages in logistic service.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured based on accounting policies consistent with those in the consolidated financial statements. However, income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Transfer prices between operating segment are on an arm’s length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

(1) Information on profit or loss, assets and liabilities of the reportable segment:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Electronic system segment	Static guard service segment	Cash delivery segment	Logistics service segment	Subtotal	Other operating segments	Adjustment and elimination	Consolidated
Revenue								
External customer	$6,635,832	$2,280,110	$1,100,163	$999,392	$11,015,497	$2,690,868	$-	$13,706,365
Inter-segment	175,682	268,530	307,186	16,857	768,255	995,007	(1,763,262)	-
Total revenue	$6,811,514	$2,548,640	$1,407,349	$1,016,249	$11,783,752	$3,685,875	$(1,763,262)	$13,706,365
Interest revenue	$3,101	$1,106	$275	$395	$4,877	$13,672	$(972)	$17,577
Interest expenses	23,524	77	9,526	2,443	35,570	5,763	(1,008)	40,325
Depreciation and amortization	1,065,586	10,762	67,740	86,575	1,230,663	248,221	-	1,478,884
Other material non-cash items:								
Impairment of assets	-	-	-	-	-	(3,034)	-	(3,034)
Segment profit	$2,516,808	$508,346	$525,446	$66,069	$3,616,669	$697,859	$(1,329,570)	$2,984,958
Assets								
Investment accounted for using the equity method	$9,527,725	$802,868	$25,724	$37,175	$10,393,492	$4,336,163	$(11,117,558)	$3,612,097
Segment assets	$19,100,705	$2,000,803	$2,882,750	$1,128,476	$25,112,734	$10,101,756	$(12,045,063)	$23,169,427
Segment liabilities	$7,861,137	$355,800	$1,592,387	$424,838	$10,234,162	$1,604,823	$(368,170)	$11,470,815

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Electronic system segment	Static guard service segment	Cash delivery segment	Logistics service segment	Subtotal	Other operating segments	Adjustment and elimination	Consolidated
Revenue								
External customer	$6,628,124	$2,259,979	$1,004,275	$857,257	$10,749,635	$2,662,042	$-	$13,411,677
Inter-segment	147,120	282,919	317,270	69,253	816,562	743,791	(1,560,353)	-
Total revenue	$6,775,244	$2,542,898	$1,321,545	$926,510	$11,566,197	$3,405,833	$(1,560,353)	$13,411,677
Interest revenue	$2,836	$1,339	$393	$657	$5,225	$17,415	$(644)	$21,996
Interest expenses	25,540	72	10,999	1,206	37,817	3,305	(799)	40,323
Depreciation and amortization	1,052,787	10,406	63,897	55,016	1,182,106	257,646	-	1,439,752
Other material non-cash items:								
Impairment of assets	1,397	-	-	-	1,397	22	-	1,419
Segment profit	$2,220,093	$512,248	$452,087	$57,723	$3,242,151	$430,928	$(994,261)	$2,678,818
Assets								
Investment accounted for using the equity method	$9,029,192	$679,693	$32,667	$37,953	$9,779,505	$4,068,335	$(10,502,326)	$3,345,514
Segment assets	$18,526,223	$1,903,535	$3,059,765	$1,004,422	$24,493,945	$9,263,585	$(11,258,877)	$22,498,653
Segment liabilities	$7,787,006	$318,999	$1,938,208	$329,117	$10,373,330	$1,216,757	$(275,558)	$11,314,529

Inter-segment revenue is eliminated on consolidation and recorded under the “adjustment and elimination” column. All other adjustments and eliminations are disclosed below.

(2) Information on reconciliations of revenue, profit or loss, assets, liabilities and other material items of reportable segments:

A. Revenue:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Total revenue from reportable segments	$11,783,752	$11,566,197
Other revenue	3,685,875	3,405,833
Elimination of inter-segment revenue	(1,763,262)	(1,560,353)
Total revenue	$13,706,365	$13,411,677

B. Profit or loss:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Total profit or loss for reportable segments	$3,616,669	$3,242,151
Other profit	697,859	430,928
Elimination of inter-segment profit	(1,329,570)	(994,261)
Profit before tax from continuing operations	$2,984,958	$2,678,818

C. Assets:

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Total assets of reportable segments	$25,112,734	$24,493,945
Other assets	10,101,756	9,263,585
Elimination of investment accounted for using the equity method	(11,117,558)	(10,502,326)
Elimination of intersegment activities	(927,505)	(756,551)
Segment assets	$23,169,427	$22,498,653

D. Liabilities:

	As of December 31,	
	2020	2019
Total liabilities of reportable segments	$10,234,162	$10,373,330
Other liabilities	1,604,823	1,216,757
Elimination of intersegment activities	(368,170)	(275,558)
Segment liabilities	$11,470,815	$11,314,529

E. Other material items:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Reportable segments	Other operating segments	Adjustments	Consolidated
Interest income	$4,877	$13,672	$(972)	$17,577
Interest expenses	35,570	5,763	(1,008)	40,325
Depreciation and amortization	1,230,663	248,221	-	1,478,884
Impairment of assets	-	(3,034)	-	(3,034)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Reportable segments	Other operating segments	Adjustments	Consolidated
Interest income	$5,225	$17,415	$(644)	$21,996
Interest expenses	37,817	3,305	(799)	40,323
Depreciation and amortization	1,182,106	257,646	-	1,439,752
Impairment of assets	1,397	22	-	1,419

(3) Geographical information

Revenue from external customers

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Taiwan	$13,706,365	$13,411,677

Attachment 1

Significant intercompany transactions between consolidated entities

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Number (Note 1)	Company Name	Counter Party	Relationship (Note 2)	Intercompany Transactions			
				Financial Statements Item	Amount	Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Net Revenue or Total Assets (Note 3)
	For the year ended 2020						
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Lee Bao Security Co., Ltd.	1	Revenues	$(17,782)	Note 4	-
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Lee Bao Security Co., Ltd.	1	Costs	184,910	Note 4	-
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Lee Bao Security Co., Ltd.	1	Accrued expenses	14,532	-	-
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Titan Star International Co., Ltd.	1	Guarantee deposits	30,000	-	-
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Titan Star International Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts payable	44,128	-	-
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Titan Star International Co., Ltd.	1	Costs	126,599	Note 4	-
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Aion Technologies Inc.	1	Costs	105,776	Note 4	-
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd.	1	Revenues	5,837	Note 4	-
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	CHOPPA Tech Co., Ltd.	1	Revenues	35,126	Note 4	-
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Lee Way Electronics Co., Ltd.	1	Revenues	43,250	Note 4	-
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Brightron Technology and Engineering Corporation (2019: LITENET Corporation)	1	Revenues	41,781	Note 4	-
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Goyun Building Management Services Co., Ltd.	1	Revenues	11,006	Note 4	-
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Goyun Security Co., Ltd.	1	Revenues	10,474	Note 4	-
1	Titan Star International Co., Ltd.	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	2	Revenues	436,376	Note 4	3%
2	Aion Technologies Inc.	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	2	Revenues	239,645	Note 4	2%
3	Goyun Security Co., Ltd.	Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd.	3	Revenues	15,151	Note 4	-

Note 1: The Company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:

(1) The Company is coded "0".

(2) Subsidiaries are coded consecutively starting from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: Transactions are categorized as follows:

(1) Parent company to subsidiary

(2) Subsidiary to parent company

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary

Note 3: When calculating the percentage of transaction amount to the consolidated revenues or the consolidated assets: Items of the balance sheets are calculated as its ending balance to total consolidated assets; items of income statement are calculated by its cumulative balance to the total consolidated income.

Note 4: The trading conditions of revenues and costs are in accordance with the general market conditions, and the terms of payment are equivalent to non-related parties.

Attachment 2

Financing provided to others for the year ended December 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

No.	Lender	Counter-party	Financial statement account	Related Party	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Actual amount provided	Interest rate	Nature of financing	Amount of sales to (purchases from) counter-party	Reason for financing	Loss allowance	Collateral		Limit of financing amount for individual counter-party	Limit of total financing amount
													Item	Value		
1	Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan Video System Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	$30,000	$30,000	$-	1.0%	(Note 4(2))	$-	Business turnover	$-	-	$-	$666,373 (Note 1)	$1,332,746 (Note 2)
2	Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	Lots Home Entertainment Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	60,000	60,000	45,000	1.0%	(Note 4(2))	-	Business turnover	-	-	-	666,373 (Note 1)	1,332,746 (Note 2)
3	Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	SIGMU D.P.T. Company Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	50,000	50,000	50,000	1.0%	(Note 4(2))	-	Business turnover	-	-	-	666,373 (Note 1)	1,332,746 (Note 2)
4	Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	Living Plus Food & Beverage Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	20,000	20,000	20,000	1.0%	(Note 4(2))	-	Business turnover	-	-	-	666,373 (Note 1)	1,332,746 (Note 2)

Note 1：According to Fund loan and operating procedures of Speed Investment Co., Ltd., limit of financing amount for individual counter-party is as follow：

(1) If the financing is related to business transactions, financing to Speed Investment Co., Ltd. shall not exceed 20% of the net assets values from the latest financial statements.

(2) Associated with short-term capital needs, financing to Speed Investment Co., Ltd. shall not exceed 20% of the net assets values from the latest financial statements.

Note 2：Total financing amount of Speed Investment Co., Ltd. shall not exceed 40% of the audited/reviewed net assets value of the most current period.

Note 3：According to the Interpretation Letter of (93) Basic Secret No. 167, the accounts receivable of the related parties that exceed the normal credit period are transferred to other receivables and are regarded as financing.

Note 4：(1) Total amount of the financing is disclosed herein if the financing is related to business transactions.

(2) The reasons and counterparties of the financing are addressed herein as the financing was associated with short-term capital needs.

Attachment 3

Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others for the year ended December 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

No.	Endorsor/Guarantor	Receiving party		Limit of guarantee/endorsement amount for receiving party	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Actual amount provided	Amount of collateral guarantee/ endorsement	Percentage of accumulated guarantee amount to net assets value from the latest financial statement	Limit of total guarantee/ endorsement amount	Guarantee provided by parent company (Note 6)	Guarantee provided by a subsidiary (Note 6)	Guarantee provided to subsidiaries in Mainland China (Note 6)
		Company name	Relationship										
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Goyun Security Co., Ltd.	An investee which holds directly 100% of equity interest.	$3,371,870 (Note 4)	$30,000	$30,000	$-	$-	0.27%	$5,619,784 (Note 4)	Y	N	N
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Lee Bao Security Co., Ltd.	An investee which holds directly 100% of equity interest.	3,371,870 (Note 4)	2,100,000	2,100,000	200,000	-	18.68%	5,619,784 (Note 4)	Y	N	N
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd.	An investee which holds directly 83.77% of equity interest.	3,371,870 (Note 4)	50,000	50,000	-	-	0.44%	5,619,784 (Note 4)	Y	N	N
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Goyun Building Management Services Co., Ltd.	An investee which holds directly 80.96% of equity interest.	3,371,870 (Note 4)	500,000	500,000	271,443	-	4.45%	5,619,784 (Note 4)	Y	N	N
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Aion Technologies Inc.	An investee which holds directly 73.75% of equity interest.	3,371,870 (Note 4)	50,000	50,000	-	-	0.44%	5,619,784 (Note 4)	Y	N	N
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Titan Star International Co., Ltd.	An investee which holds indirectly 100% of equity interest.	3,371,870 (Note 4)	30,000	30,000	-	-	0.27%	5,619,784 (Note 4)	Y	N	N
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Goyun Parking Co., Ltd.	An investee which holds indirectly 100% of equity interest.	3,371,870 (Note 4)	130,000	130,000	12,000	-	1.16%	5,619,784 (Note 4)	Y	N	N
0	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Brightron Technology and Engineering Corporation (2019: LITENENT Corporation)	An investee which holds indirectly 93.87% of equity interest.	3,371,870 (Note 4)	300,000	300,000	-	-	2.67%	5,619,784 (Note 4)	Y	N	N
1	Aion Technologies Inc.	Brightron Technology and Engineering Corporation (2019: LITENENT Corporation)	An investee which holds directly 23.37% of equity interest.	55,823 (Note 1)	3,264	2,100	2,100	-	0.75%	55,823 (Note 1)	N	N	N
2	Goyun Building Management Services Co., Ltd.	Goyun Parking Co., Ltd.	An investee which holds directly 100% of equity interest.	3,371,870 (Note 2)	50,000	50,000	-	-	6.16%	5,619,784 (Note 2)	N	N	N
2	Goyun Building Management Services Co., Ltd.	Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd.	An investee which holds 1.45% of equity interest.	56 (Note 2)	1,040	-	-	-	0.00%	5,619,784 (Note 3)	N	N	N
2	Goyun Building Management Services Co., Ltd.	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Parent company	3,371,870 (Note 2)	3,310	3,310	3,310	-	0.41%	5,619,784 (Note 4)	N	Y	N
3	Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	Lots Home Entertainment Co., Ltd.	An investee which holds directly 78.98% of equity interest.	3,371,870 (Note 3)	25,000	25,000	25,000	-	0.75%	5,619,784 (Note 2)	N	N	N
3	Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	Sunseap Solutions Taiwan Limited	An investee which holds directly 51.00% of equity interest.	3,371,870 (Note 3)	10,000	10,000	-	-	0.30%	5,619,784 (Note 2)	N	N	N
4	Goyun Security Co., Ltd.	Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd.	An investee which holds indirectly 0.09% of equity interest.	58,274 (Note 5)	1,040	1,040	1,040	-	0.19%	5,619,784 (Note 3)	N	N	N

Note 1: Limit of guarantee/endorsement amount of Aion Technologies Inc. are as follows：
(1) Total guarantee amount of the Company to net assets value from the latest financial statement shall not exceed 50%.
(2) Guarantee/endorsement amount for receiving party to net assets value from the latest financial statement shall not exceed 20%.
(3) Beside abovementioned limit, guarantee/endorsement amount of an investee company that has a business relationship with the Company shall not exceed trading amount, which is higher between sales and purchases.

Note 2: Limit of guarantee/endorsement amount of Goldsun Express & Logistics Co., Ltd. are as follows：
(1) Total guarantee amount of the Company and its subsidiaries to net assets value of open-released parent company shall not exceed 50%.
(2) Total guarantee amount for receiving party of the Company and its subsidiaries to net assets value of the Company shall not exceed 30%. Except for open-released parent company directly or indirectly owned exceed 90% of equity interest, and its amount to net assets value of parent company shall not exceed 10%. But not for the case of guarantee/endorsement among companies owned 100% equity interests by open-released parent company.
(3) Beside abovementioned limit, guarantee/endorsement amount of an investee company that has a business relationship with the Company shall not exceed trading amount, which is higher between sales and purchases.

Note 3: A subsidiary in which Speed Investment Co., Ltd. holds directly or indirectly over 50% of equity interest. Guarantee/endorsement amount are as follows：
(1) Total guarantee amount of the Company and its subsidiaries to net assets value of open-released parent company shall not exceed 50%.
(2) Total guarantee amount for receiving party of the Company and its subsidiaries to net assets value of the Company shall not exceed 30%. Except for open-released parent company directly or indirectly owned exceed 90% of equity interest, and its amount to net assets value of parent company shall not exceed 10%. But not for the case of guarantee/endorsement among companies owned 100% equity interests by open-released parent company.
(3) Beside abovementioned limit, guarantee/endorsement amount of an investee company that has a business relationship with the Company shall not exceed trading amount, which is higher between sales and purchases.

Note 4: A subsidiary in which Taiwan SECOM Co., Ltd. holds directly or indirectly over 50% of equity interest. Guarantee/endorsement amount are as follows:
(1) Total guarantee amount of the Company and its subsidiaries to net assets value of open-released parent company shall not exceed 50%.
(2) Total guarantee amount for receiving party of the Company and its subsidiaries to net assets value of the Company shall not exceed 30%. Except for open-released parent company directly or indirectly owned exceed 90% of equity interest, and its amount to net assets value of parent company shall not exceed 10%. But not for the case of guarantee/endorsement among companies owned 100% equity interests by open-released parent company.
(3) Beside abovementioned limit, guarantee/endorsement amount of an investee company that has a business relationship with the Company shall not exceed trading amount, which is higher between sales and purchases.

Note 5: A subsidiary in which Goyun Security Co., Ltd. holds directly or indirectly over 50% of equity interest. Guarantee/endorsement amount are as follows:
(1) This is the total contact amount agreed by Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd. and Formosa Petrochemical Corporation for the gate access control service. Goyun Security Co., Ltd. is the collateral guarantor for the agreement, so if Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd. is unable to deliver the service in accordance with the contract term, Goyun Security Co., Ltd. will be held liable for the compensation to Formosa Petrochemical Corporation.
(2) Total guarantee amount of the Company and its subsidiaries to net assets value of open-released parent company shall not exceed 50%.
(3) Total guarantee amount for receiving party of the Company and its subsidiaries to net assets value of the Company shall not exceed 30%. Except for open-released parent company directly or indirectly owned exceed 90% of equity interest.
(4) Beside abovementioned limit, guarantee/endorsement amount of an investee company that has a business relationship with the Company shall not exceed trading amount, which is higher between sales and purchases.

Note 6: A company is coded "Y" when a subsidiary is endorsed by the listed parent company, or a listed parent company is endorsed by a subsidiary, or a company with an endorsement in Mainland China.

Attachment 4-1

Securities held for the year ended December 31, 2020 (Excluding subsidiary, associates and jointly controlled)

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Holder	Type and name of securities	Relationship	Financial statement account	Ending balance				Note
				Units/Shares	Book value	Percentage of ownership	Fair value (NTD)	
Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Listed companies stocks-							
	Taiwan Taxi Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-current	255,500	$20,312	0.45%	$79.50	
	Unlisted companies stocks-							
	BlissCloud Group Holdings Corp	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	987,762	-	13.64%	-	
	Top Taiwan Viii Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	1,354,166	12,255	2.08%	9.05	
	GAMA Pay Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	3,214,285	22,918	5.36%	7.13	
	GENIRON.COM Inc.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	1,591,367	9,692	10.61%	6.09	
	Global Securities Finance Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	29,102	844	0.16%	29.00	
	Raixin Quality Products Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	1,127,776	2,650	11.28%	2.35	
Lee Way Electronics Co., Ltd.	Listed companies stocks-							
	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Parent Company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-current	163,284	14,483	0.04%	88.70	
	Unlisted companies stocks-							
	Huijia Health Life Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	50,000	136	0.30%	2.72	
Lee Bao Technology Co., Ltd.	Unlisted companies stocks-	-						
	GENIRON.COM Inc.		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	1,239,180	7,574	8.26%	6.09	
Tital Star International Co., Ltd.	Unlisted companies stocks-							
	Golden Harvest Food Enterprise Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	1,460,000	19,841	7.30%	13.59	
	International Integrated Systems, Inc.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	497,227	10,158	0.71%	20.43	
Chung Hsing E-Guard Co., Ltd.	Listed companies stocks-							
	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Parent Company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-current	552,655	49,021	0.12%	88.70	

Attachment 4-2

Securities held for the year ended December 31, 2020 (Excluding subsidiary, associates and jointly controlled)

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Holder	Type and name of securities	Relationship	Financial statement account	Ending balance				Note
				Units/Shares	Book value	Percentage of ownership	Fair value (NTD)	
Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd.	Listed companies stocks-							
	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Parent Company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-current	3,625,284	$321,563	0.80%	$88.70	
	Wellpool Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	281,000	14,612	0.78%	52.00	
	Taiwan Taxi Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-current	268,750	21,363	0.48%	79.49	
Goyun Building Management Services Co., Ltd.	Listed companies stocks-							
	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Parent Company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-current	2,232,564	198,028	0.49%	88.70	
Lots Home Entertainment Co., Ltd.	Unlisted companies stocks-							
	The Tag-Along Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	44,453	250	1.50%	5.62	
Goyun Security Co., Ltd.	Listed companies stocks-							
	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Parent Company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-current	252,820	22,425	0.06%	88.70	
	Wellpool Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	181,500	9,438	0.50%	52.00	
Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	Listed companies stocks-							
	Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Parent Company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-current	3,447,198	305,767	0.76%	88.70	
	Wellpool Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	302,500	15,730	0.84%	52.00	
	Unlisted companies stocks-							
	Top Taiwan VI Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	552,391	5,723	2.17%	10.36	
	Mingfu Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	100,000	410	9.09%	4.10	
	Yuji Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	843,750	10,488	3.75%	12.43	
	Fund-							
	AsiaVest Opportunities Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-current	200	1,108	0.74%	USD 184.79	
TransAsia Catering Service Ltd.	Fund-							
	O-Bank No.1 Real Estate Investment Trust	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-current	19,355,000	187,744	6.67%	9.70	
Aion Technologies Inc.	Listed companies stocks-							
	Taiwan Taxi Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-current	218,900	17,403	0.39%	79.50	

Attachment 5

Related party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding NT$100 million or 20% of capital stock

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Purchaser (seller)	Counter-party	Relationship	Transactions				Details of non-arm's length transaction		Notes and accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchases (Sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit Term	Unit price	Credit Term	Balance	Percentage of total receivables (payable)	
Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Aion Technologies Inc.	Subsidiary accounted for using the equity method	Note 1	$239,645	Note 1	30-60 days	-	-	$(40,225)	10%	
	Anfeng Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Investee accounted for using the equity method	Sales	184,149	3%	30-60 days	-	-	80,962	9%	
	Lee Bao Security Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary accounted for using the equity method	Purchase	184,910	5%	30-60 days	-	-	(14,532)	4%	
	Titan Star International Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary accounted for using the equity method	Note 2	436,376	Note 2	30-60 days	-	-	(44,128)	11%	
Goldsun Express & Logistics Co., Ltd.	Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd.	Investee accounted for using the equity method	Note 3	(422,417)	Note 3	30 days	-	-	57,462	7%	

Note 1：The Company purchases information equipment, software and system maintenance from Aion Technologies Inc.

Note 2：The Company purchased inventory, electronic anti-theft and electronic fireproof equipment from Titan Star International Co., Ltd, and recognized spare electronic equipment under the purchase, operating costs and fixed assets.

Note 3：The subsidiary provides cement carrying services to Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd, and recognized as other operating income.

Attachment 6-1

Names, locations and related information of investee companies (excluding investment in Mainland China)

※Investee company accounted for using the equity method

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Investor company	Investee company	Location	Main businesses and products	Initial Investment		Ending balance			Net income (loss) of investee company	Investment income (loss) recognized	Note
				Ending balance	Beginning balance	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership	Book value			
Taiwan Secom Co., Ltd.	Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Investment holding	$415,130	$415,130	256,484,804	100.00%	$2,918,916	$248,260	$200,869	
	Lee Bao Security Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Security services providing	198,006	198,006	69,986,215	100.00%	1,290,363	273,120	273,120	
	Goyun Security Co., Ltd.	Kaohsiung City	Security services providing	40,034	40,034	27,705,510	100.00%	534,778	105,377	106,273	
	Chung Hsing E-Guard Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Sales of electric, telecommunications and fireproof products	66,976	20,000	6,697,568	100.00%	57,386	2,007	(180)	
	Goldsun Express & Logistics Co., Ltd.	New Taipei City	Air cargo transporting services	613,878	613,878	57,732,926	100.00%	667,186	51,641	51,488	
	Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Corporate security guarding services	-	-	29,321,619	83.77%	549,050	189,666	143,420	
	Goyun Building Management Services Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Building management services providing	101,911	101,911	28,463,488	80.96%	481,556	169,167	127,760	
	Aion Technologies Inc.	Taipei City	Technology support services	139,356	139,356	12,739,895	73.75%	189,521	48,544	21,663	
	Zhong Bao Insurance Broker Inc	Taipei City	Insurance broker	3,600	3,600	608,400	60.00%	18,313	5,279	3,167	
	Taiwan Video System Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Sales and manufacture of digital signage and monitors	449,526	449,526	11,356,902	36.20%	25	(283)	104	
	Lee Way Electronics Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Police-Citizen connection and AED rental services	121,419	121,419	10,288,341	34.29%	144,122	60,177	16,698	
	Lots Home Entertainment Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Video sales and rental services	186,480	186,480	683,920	21.02%	27,528	(5,502)	(1,219)	
	TransAsia Catering Service Ltd.	Taoyuan City	Production and sales of instant foods and in-flight catering	750,687	750,687	24,562,918	67.02%	777,939	(27,950)	(18,535)	
	SIGMU D.P.T. Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Wholesale and installation of fire safety equipment	6,776	6,776	677,617	21.99%	17,997	339	83	
	Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Ready mixed concrete, real estate sale, and lease	1,253,441	1,374,479	77,555,747	6.57%	1,541,074	2,472,927	157,405	
	TransAsia Airways Corp.	Taipei City	Aviation services	833,409	833,409	76,245,604	0.00%	-	-	-	Note 1
	Tech Elite Holdings Ltd.	Hong Kong	Investment holding	66,416	66,416	2,000,000	39.22%	-	-	-	
	Anfeng Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Automated Teller Machine (ATM) services	10,820	10,820	900,000	30.00%	13,764	4,031	1,093	
	Huaya Development Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Operating hotel and sales of cement products and asbestos waves	314,899	314,899	25,512,892	49.83%	298,207	6,975	3,472	
Speed Investment Co., Ltd.	Titan Star International Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Manufacturing, selling and processing of security-related equipment and parts	272,396	393,185	72,855,115	100.00%	1,474,173	189,330	196,049	
	SVS Corporation	Taipei City	Vehicles maintenance services	80,000	80,000	8,000,000	100.00%	40,865	2,420	1,877	
	Jiansheng International Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Medical equipment and AED rental services	20,000	20,000	2,000,000	100.00%	20,183	139	122	
	SIGMU D.P.T. Company Ltd.	Taipei City	Wholesale and installation of fire safety equipment	20,026	11,051	1,890,405	61.36%	50,217	339	1,139	
	Comlink Fire Systems Inc	Taoyuan City	Wholesale of fire safety equipment	85,938	85,938	205,866	99.81%	80,231	6,703	5,489	
	Babyboss Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Educational and recreational services	152,308	152,308	15,230,776	84.62%	144,281	13,370	10,764	
	Lots Home Entertainment Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Video sales and rental services	375,568	375,568	2,570,280	78.98%	20,395	(5,502)	(4,581)	
	CHOPPA Tech Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	POS system for retail	86,090	86,090	8,637,000	57.58%	99,999	8,632	3,852	
	Lee Way Electronics Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Police-Citizen connection and AED rental services	150,376	150,376	14,078,783	46.93%	217,110	60,177	32,519	
	TransAsia Catering Service Ltd.	Taoyuan City	Production and sales of instant foods and in-flight catering	80,000	80,000	2,424,242	6.61%	55,780	(27,950)	(1,860)	
	Taiwan Video System Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Sales and manufacture of digital signage and monitors	151,021	151,021	14,845,300	47.32%	514	(283)	(134)	
	Zhong Bao Insurance Broker Inc	Taipei City	Insurance broker	1,927	1,927	101,400	10.00%	3,052	5,279	528	
	Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Ready mixed concrete, real estate sale, and lease	89,181	103,456	8,472,699	0.72%	146,132	2,472,927	17,111	
	Brightron Technology and Engineering Corporation (2019: LITENENT Corporation)	Taipei City	Light controlling system services	124,740	124,740	17,827,884	67.94%	185,238	21,756	17,516	
	Livingplus Food and Beverage Co., Ltd. (2019: Zhan Food Team Inc.)	Taipei City	Catering services	52,040	30,000	7,000,000	87.50%	21,094	(24,759)	(19,475)	
	Sunseap Solutions Taiwan Limited	Taipei City	Energy-saving solutions technology	3,060	3,060	306,000	51.00%	1,998	(1,959)	(1,062)	
	Epic Tech Taiwan Inc.	Taipei City	Property management platform	31,200	-	3,120,000	78.00%	25,946	(6,736)	(5,506)	
	Sphinx Foods Company Limited	Taipei City	Food manufacturing	20,000	-	2,000,000	100.00%	19,719	(281)	(281)	
Titan Star International Co., Ltd.	eSkylink Inc.	Taipei City	Telecom value-added network services	7,301	7,301	884,016	19.71%	20,056	25,699	5,182	
	Brightron Technology and Engineering Corporation (2019: LITENENT Corporation)	Taipei City	Light controlling system services	30,244	30,244	2,280,116	8.69%	37,590	21,756	2,240	
	TransAsia Airways Corp.	Taipei City	Aviation Services	54,007	54,007	4,405,028	0.58%	-	-	-	Note 1
	Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Ready mixed concrete, real estate sale, and lease	295,801	363,809	48,147,710	4.08%	827,907	2,472,927	99,900	
	Comlink Fire Systems Inc	Taoyuan City	Wholesale of fire safety equipment	176	176	384	0.19%	90	6,703	60	
	SIGMU D.P.T. Company Ltd.	Taipei City	Wholesale and installation of fire safety equipment	55	55	4,887	0.16%	131	339	(2)	
	TransAsia Catering Service Ltd.	Taoyuan City	Production and sales of instant foods and in-flight catering	100,000	100,000	3,030,303	8.27%	69,788	(27,950)	(2,329)	
	Taiwan Video System Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Sales and manufacture of digital signage and monitors	21,516	21,516	614,779	1.96%	-	(283)	420	

Note 1：On January 11, 2017, the shareholders meeting of TransAsia Airways Corp., which is the Group’s investee recognized in investments accounted for under the equity method, approved the liquidation proposal. No more investment income or loss has been recognized since 2017.

Attachment 6-2

Names, locations and related information of investee companies (excluding investment in Mainland China)

※Investee company accounted for using the equity method

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Investor company	Investee company	Location	Main businesses and products	Initial Investment		Ending balance			Net income (loss) of investee company	Investment income (loss) recognized	Note
				Ending balance	Beginning balance	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership	Book value			
Goldsun Express & Logistics Co., Ltd.	Goldsun Express Ltd.	New Taipei City	The custom broker services	$26,833	$26,833	33,612,480	100.00%	$37,175	$1,515	$1,515	
Goyun Security Co., Ltd.	Goyun Building Management Services Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Building management services providing	15,000	15,000	2,154,042	6.13%	40,282	169,167	10,709	
	TransAsia Airways Corp.	Taipei City	Aviation Services	28,978	28,978	1,635,080	0.22%	-	-	-	Note 1
	Babyboss Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Educational and recreational services	1,814	1,814	692,304	3.85%	6,564	13,370	488	
	CHOPPA Tech Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	POS system for retail	10,080	10,080	1,008,000	6.72%	11,672	8,632	472	
	Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Ready mixed concrete, real estate sale, and lease	69,882	82,571	7,531,136	0.64%	102,681	2,472,927	11,849	
	Guoyun Technology Co., Ltd.	Kaohsiung City	Car parking lot services	150,000	100,000	15,000,000	100.00%	137,891	2,510	1,567	
Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd.	Goyun Building Management Services Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Building management services providing	26,615	26,615	4,540,260	12.91%	123,809	169,167	22,461	
	Lee Way Electronics Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Police-Citizen connection and AED rental services	29,045	29,045	2,707,458	9.02%	43,894	60,177	5,894	
	Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Ready mixed concrete, real estate sale, and lease	216,592	172,492	13,299,599	1.13%	259,161	2,472,927	23,826	
	TransAsia Airways Corp.	Taipei City	Aviation Services	47,581	47,581	4,360,832	0.57%	-	-	-	Note 1
	Chung Po Rental Co., Ltd.	New Taipei City	Mini-Storage rental services	30,000	30,000	3,000,000	100.00%	27,442	78	78	
	TransAsia Catering Service Ltd.	Taoyuan City	Production and sales of instant foods and in-flight catering	70,000	70,000	2,121,212	5.79%	67,468	(27,950)	(1,735)	
Gowin Building Management and Maintenance Co., Ltd.	Gowin Security Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Corporate security guarding services	40,000	40,000	4,000,000	100.00%	83,711	22,493	22,493	
	Kuo Hsing Security Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Corporate security guarding services	12,515	12,515	506,692	1.45%	16,294	189,666	3,053	
	TransAsia Airways Corp.	Taipei City	Aviation Services	19,639	19,639	2,101,872	0.28%	-	-	-	Note 1
	Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Ready mixed concrete, real estate sale, and lease	65,894	72,599	3,979,913	0.34%	68,444	2,472,927	7,259	
	Goyun Parking Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Car parking lot services	50,000	50,000	5,000,000	100.00%	46,760	1,703	1,703	
Babyboss Co., Ltd.	Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Ready mixed concrete, real estate sale, and lease	66,118	77,509	6,760,906	0.57%	115,664	2,472,927	13,284	
Lee Way Electronics Co., Ltd.	Lee Yuan Biomedical Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Medical equipment and AED rental services	30,000	30,000	5,000,000	100.00%	79,510	22,611	22,611	
	TransAsia Catering Service Ltd.	Taoyuan City	Production and sales of instant foods and in-flight catering	50,000	50,000	1,515,152	4.13%	34,852	(27,950)	(1,236)	
Lee Bao Security Co., Ltd.	Lee Bao Technology Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Automated Teller Machine (ATM) services	50,000	50,000	5,000,000	100.00%	25,724	864	864	
Aion Computer Communication Co., Ltd.	Peregrine Soleil Asset Holdings Limited	British Virgin Islands.	Investment holding	-	189,961	-	-	-	-	-	
	Brightron Technology and Engineering Corporation (2019: LITENET Corporation)	Taipei City	Light controlling system services	81,623	81,623	6,132,000	23.37%	102,671	21,756	6,311	
	Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Ready mixed concrete, real estate sale, and lease	29,866	9,427	1,614,811	0.14%	36,104	2,472,927	2,710	
	Epic Tech Taiwan Inc.	Taipei City	Property management platform	7,800	-	780,000	19.50%	6,486	(6,736)	(1,288)	
Peregrine Soleil Asset Holdings Limited	GC&C Holdings Limited	Cayman Islands	Investment holding	-	189,691	-	-	-	-	-	
Taiwan Video System Co., Ltd.	TVS Germany GmbH	Germany	Sales of digital signage, monitors, and etc.	-	5,917	-	-	-	-	-	
TransAsia Catering Service Ltd.	Global Food Co., Ltd.	Taoyuan City	Retail of food product	18,000	18,000	1,800,000	30.00%	23,242	8,782	2,635	
	Goldsun Building Materials Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Ready mixed concrete, real estate sale, and lease	152,126	-	7,476,574	0.63%	159,661	2,472,927	8,760	
CHOPPA Tech Co., Ltd.	Livingplus Food and Beverage Co., Ltd. (2019: Zhan Food Team Inc.)	Taipei City	Catering services	6,404	43,000	700,000	8.75%	1,139	(24,759)	(5,850)	

Attachment 7

Investment in Mainland China

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Investee company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2020	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	Net income (loss) of investee company	Percentage of Ownership	Investment income (loss) recognized	Carrying Value as of December 31, 2020	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of Outflow December 31, 2020
					Outflow	Inflow						
Yixun (China) Software Co., Ltd.	R&D, production of computer applications, programs, talent training, web applications and other software sales and technical consulting services	$197,278	(2)	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	17.20%	$-	$-	$-
Zanyun (China) Software Co., Ltd.	Computer and peripheral software wholesale and retail, computer software services, data processing services, network information supply and management consultants	USD 4,850	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	17.20%	-	-	-
Beijing North Yinzhen Software Development Co., Ltd.	Computer network system installation, system integration, sales of self-produced products, etc.	RMB 10,000	(2)	12,674 USD360	-	(12,674) USD(360) (Note 4)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of 2020/12/31	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment (Note 3)
$-	$120,801	$6,599,455

Note 1: The methods for engaging in investment in Mainland China include the following:

(1) Direct investment in Mainland China.

(2) Indirectly investment in Mainland China through companies registered in a third region. (Please specify the name of the company in third region).

(3) Other methods

Note 2: The investment income (loss) recognized in current period:

(1)Please specify if no investment income (loss) has been recognized as still in the preparation stage.

(2)The investment income (loss) were determined based on the following:

a.The financial report was audited and certified by an international accounting firm in cooperation with an R.O.C. accounting firm.

b.The financial statements certificated by the CPA of the parent company in Taiwan.

c.Others.

Note 3: The Company is based on the new regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs in the Republic of China in 2008. The calculation method for the mainland area is 60% of the net value or the combined net value, whichever is higher.

Note 4: In order to simplify the investment structure, the Group sold the entire equity of Northern Bank Securities Software Development Co., Ltd. in the first quarter of 2016 and lost control from that date.

Attachment 8

Major Shareholders Information

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Shares / Name	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership (%)
SECOM CO. LTD	123,110,870	27.28%
Shin Kong Life Insurance Co., Ltd	38,718,205	8.58%