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BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

2021

Annual Report

Printed on April 30, 2022

Notice to readers
This English version handbook is a summary translation of the Chinese version and is not an official document of the shareholders' meeting. If there is any discrepancy between the English version and Chinese version, the Chinese version shall prevail.

I. Name, title, telephone, and email of the spokesperson or acting spokesperson:

Spokesperson:

Name: Yi-Zhong Huang

Title: Chief Financial Officer

Telephone: (02) 2571-0269

Email: alexhuang@bioteq.com.tw

Acting spokesperson:

Name: Yi-Shin Lee

Title: Vice President

Telephone: (02) 2571-0269

Email: yishinlee@bioteq.com.tw

II. Address and telephone of the main office, branch office, factory:

Main Office: 5F-6, No. 23, Section 1, Chang-an East Road, Taipei City

Telephone: (02)2571-0269

Yilan Branch Office: No. 5, Ziqiang Road, Longde Industrial Park, Longde Li, Suao Township, Yilan County

Telephone: (03)990-5409

Factory: No. 5, Ziqiang Road, Longde Industrial Park, Longde Li, Suao Township, Yilan County

Telephone: (03)990-5409

III. Name, address, website, and telephone of the stock transfer agency:

Name: President Securities Corporation

Address: Basement 1, No. 8, Dongxing Road, Taipei City

Telephone: (02)2746-3797

Website: www.pscnet.com.tw

IV. Name of the CPA and the name, address, website, and telephone of the accounting firm for the Financial Statement of the latest year:

Names of CPAs: Ya-lin Chen and Yen-Da Su

Name of Firm: KPMG

Address: 68F, No. 7, Section 5, Xinyi Road, Taipei City (Taipei 101)

Telephone: (02)8101-6666

Website: www.kpmg.com.tw

V. Name of the trading site for securities listed overseas and how to search for the said overseas securities:

None

VI. Website: www.bioteq.com.tw

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I. Letter to the Shareholders

Dear Shareholders, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Hope everyone is well.

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION, under the joint efforts of all staff, hereby reports the 2021 Business Report and the 2022 Business Plan in brief as follows:

I. 2021 Business Report

(1) Accomplishments:

Unit: NT$1,000；%

Item	2021	2020	Increased / Decreased value	Change ratio
Operating revenue	1,825,491	1,947,661	(122,170)	(6.27)
Net operating profit	547,928	606,718	(58,790)	(9.69)
Net non-operating income	(9,731)	(4,925)	(4,806)	97.58
After-tax profit	431,257	488,665	(57,408)	(11.75)

2. Budget implementation: The Company only set budget goals internally for 2021 and did not disclose its financial forecast to the public.

3. Income, expenditures and profitability analysis:

Unit: NT$1,000；%

Item	Description	2021	2020
Financial income and expenditures	Operating revenue	1,825,491	1,947,661
	Gross profit	802,869	851,754
	After-tax profit	431,257	488,665
Profitability	Return on assets	11.66	15.06
	Return on equity	15.78	18.97
	Operating profit to paid-in capital ratio	79.07	87.55
	Before-tax profit to paid-in capital ratio	77.66	86.84
	Net profit ratio	23.62	25.09
	Earnings per share ($)	6.22	7.05

4. Research and development status:

The Company's accomplishments in research and development throughout 2021 are as follows:

R&D Group 1	R&D Group 2	R&D Group 3
12 major accomplishments under [Research] and 15 major accomplishments under [Development], for a total of 27items: 1. [Research] Biosafety assessment - Biological test for application of PCN Kit MDR. 2. [Research] Discussion of FDA application strategy - Determining when to file for 510(k) application based on changes in current products. 3. [Research] Functional test assessment - Study of functional test on parts used in the Luer structure for PD, DB, and HD products. 4. [Research] Suture wire technology and domestic/foreign market assessment 5. [Research] Clinical application of biliary drainage catheter 6. [Research] Feasibility	17 major accomplishments under [Research] and 13 major accomplishments under [Development], for a total of 30 items: 1. [Research] Intellectual property rights search - Interventional micro-catheters in emerging markets. 2. [Research] Materials science research - Improvements to inhibit scabbing on medical equipment surface when used in the urinary system. 3. [Research] Materials science research - Use hydrophobic materials on medical equipment surfaces to prevent static electricity disturbance and relative motion with nearby medical equipment. 4. [Research] Materials science research - Minimal feasible solution for	4 major accomplishments under [Research] and 10 major accomplishments under [Development], for a total of 14 items: 1. [Research] Completed development of needle-free infusion set sample. 2. [Research] Completed development of extended infusion tube sample. 3. [Research] Technical development of thoracic drainage valves and completion of the sample. 4. [Research] Development of high-flow nasal cannula. 5. [Research] New (ergonomic) mini-sized hemostatic clip design. 6. [Development] Completed design

R&D Group 1	R&D Group 2	R&D Group 3
of clinical assessments in establishing clinical application of products 7. [Research] Production and characteristics of PE stoppers 8. [Research] Study on toxins generated from the production of fluorine-based products and preventive measures 9. [Research] Comparison of international regulations and standards on high-flow nasal cannula 10. [Research] Study on the improvement of hydrophilic coating for surfaces of drainage catheters 11. [Research] Feasibility of MRI on drainage catheter with metallic label 12. [Research] Effect of EU ROHS and REACH on products 13. [Development] Improvement of disruptions in PD injection - Rotation of	sterilization of medical equipment with low tolerance to heat and moisture. 5. [Research] Matching of demand and supply - Feasibility of producing medical equipment for diagnostic and therapeutic ERCP. 6. [Research] Clinical application study - Multi-shape vascular imaging catheter for lower limb diagnosis in radial intervention. 7. [Research] User-oriented design - Vascular imaging catheter with better capability of passing through bending vessels. 8. [Research] User-oriented design - Micro-catheter kits for treatment of peripheral artery occlusive disease. 9. [Research] Establishment of technological applicability - Hydrophilic thin-layer coating on fluorine-based materials.	and development of the tracheal end of a new type of closed suction tube for sputum removal, and commenced production. 7. [Development] Completed design and development of pressure control valve of a new type of closed suction tube for sputum removal, and commenced production. 8. [Development] Commenced production of new (full circumference) mini-sized hemostatic clip design. 9. [Development] Automated production of the closed suction tube for sputum removal. 10. [Development] Commenced production of proprietary stop valve for closed suction tube for sputum removal. 11. [Development]

R&D Group 1	R&D Group 2	R&D Group 3
Hub injection connector by 90 degrees to resolve jamming of nylon wire with the needle inside the catheter. 14. [Development] Improvement of production capacity for PD injection in anole hot runner system - Addition of 12Fr and 14Fr (from 2 holes to 4 holes). 15. [Development] Improvement of production capacity for divergent channel in anole hot runner system - Addition of 8Fr and 10Fr (from 2 holes to 4 holes). 16. [Development] Improvement of production capacity for PD Hub injection in anole hot runner system - Addition of 8Fr (from 2 holes to 4 holes). 17. [Development] Introduction of domestically licensed hemodialysis catheters for market needs - Addition of 3 different materials, Y-	10. [Research] Material safety assessment - Ampratz dilators for nephrectomy. 11. [Research] Study of production technology - Feasibility studies of medical devices used in the treatment of arterial embolism. 12. [Research] Study of production technology - Central venous catheter kit with four chamber catheters made from precision polyurethane that can be used for drug injection. 13. [Research] Study of production technology - Reusable support tools that prevent bending or collapse during catheter shaping. 14. [Research] Study of production technology - To confirm the stability of the semi-automated device and its ability to be used for welding	Commenced production of anti-slip suction catheter used in pediatric closed suction tube for sputum removal. 12. [Development] Development of customized masks and commenced production. 13. [Development] Commenced production of protective cover (8phrs). 14. [Development] Acquisition of CE certificate renewal documentation for DEHP-free puncture needles.

R&D Group 1	R&D Group 2	R&D Group 3
shape puncture needles, syringe with a guide wire, and secondary syringe supplier 18. [Development] Development of pediatric 8Fr/double-lumen catheter - Prototype has been completed. 19. [Development] Development of Centesis Catheter (version B.Braun) - Prototypes for 5Fr, 6 Fr, and 8Fr have been completed. 20. [Development] Product materialization - Risk analysis on a change of film treatment fluid. 21. [Development] Product launch application - Functional test on Y-shape puncture needles for hemodialysis catheter, guided steel wire, and syringe; and risk management after a change of specification. 22. [Development] FDA	minimally invasive pointed-end cardiovascular imaging tubes. 15. [Research] Study of production technology - Rigidity and fit for connectors and catheters designed to withstand high pressure fluid impact. 16. [Research] Study of production technology - Applicability of surface color printing and biocompatibility assessment on cell toxicity for "DEHP-free" PVC catheters. 17. [Research] Acquisition of key resources - Acquisition of special parts that can be used in medical equipment for respiratory therapy. 18. [Development] Value establishment - Sale of minimal feasible solution equipment, products, and kits for urinary tract stones. 19. [Development] Value establishment -	

R&D Group 1	R&D Group 2	R&D Group 3
product launch application - BIOTEQ Drainage Catheter Set (Seldinger Type and One Step Type) 23. [Development] Product launch application - Functional and quality test on aged CL and MCL drainage catheters, and preparation of other certification documents. 24. [Development] Development and testing of production procedures for a proprietary heater. 25. [Development] Attachment and processing of different materials on HSG catheter 26. [Development] Study on production sample-making and characteristics of micro-puncture guide sets 27. [Development] Raw materials assessment and development for the addition of one TPU materials supplier.	Differentiated torque control device specific for lubricated micro-guide wires. 20. [Development] Value establishment - Interventional catheter with depth measurement, can be used for endovenous laser treatment. 21. [Development] Value establishment - Indwelling ureteral stents with multi-stabilization structure to prevent loosening in clinical use. 22. [Development] Value establishment - Minimal feasible solution for edge protection of medical equipment that does not generate waste and pollution in the form of microplastics. 23. [Development] Profit model expansion - Design and production of "non-PVC" introducer sheath sets for cardiovascular intervention for European customers. 24. [Development] Profit	

R&D Group 1	R&D Group 2	R&D Group 3
	model optimization - Acquisition of key resource - micro-lubricated guide wires. 25. [Development] Acquisition of product launch permit - Addition of micro-lubricated guide wires into existing license. 26. [Development] Acquisition of product launch permit - "Non-PVC" introducer sheath sets for cardiovascular intervention. 27. [Development] Product materialization - Pediatric central venous catheter kit with three chamber catheters made from precision polyurethane that can be used for drug injection. 28. [Development] Product materialization - Special shape vascular imaging catheter specific for	

R&D Group 1	R&D Group 2	R&D Group 3
	narrow-space imaging in the fistula during hemodialysis. 29. [Development] Product materialization - "DEHP-free" accessories for medical equipment used in vascular reconstruction. 30. [Development] Product launch application - Vascular imaging catheter of equivalent shape to competing products that are clinically applicable.	

II. Overview of the 2022 Business Plan

(1) Operation Strategy

The Company continues to focus on the development of core business activities, and is committed to satisfying customers with improved technology, shortened product development, flexible production, and fast delivery. By actively exploring new customers and new markets, the Company persistently searches for opportunities to increase revenues and gross profit, thereby supporting future profitability and size growth. Today, the Company continues to enforce integrity, diligence, and resourcefulness as the key values toward sustainable growth. The Company will also begin exploring CDMO customers starting this year. Considering how completing the new plant in Yilan Science Park may greatly improve business performance, a CDMO team will be assembled to oversee the market expansion and technological integration.

(2) Expected Sales and Rationales:

Expected sales of products in 2022

Unit: ten thousand pieces

Hemodialysis tube	1,191
Interventional radiology catheter	100
Infusion bag	8,600
Puncture needle	4,260
Interventional cardiology catheter	100
Surgical tube	540
Miscellaneous medical disposables	800

As market demand and sales orders stabilize, the Company decided to support its 10-year growth strategy by investing in the construction of a new plant at Yilan Science Park in 2021. With a total floor area of more than 46,000m^2, the new plant will meet the world's popular medical equipment certifications including GMP, FDA, ISO13485, and CE, and is expected to commence production activities in 2024. New technologies such as AI-assisted automated production equipment and smart production software (MES) will be incorporated to increase production capacity and ensure prompt delivery to customers. Based on current market intelligence, the market remains favorable towards the outlook of the healthcare industry, and the Company is confident about delivering better revenues and profits in the future.

III. Future Operation Environment and Development Strategy

(I) External competition

(1) Domestically

Bioteq has long been an iconic brand of consumables for hemodialysis in Taiwan, with a consistently growing customer base. Meanwhile, Bioteq's high-end internal catheters have gained increasing awareness in the domestic market and are replacing imports on a large scale due to their consistent quality. This shift towards locally made alternatives not only lessens the industry's dependency on imported high-end medical supplies, but also reduces the cost and burden of the healthcare system. With regards to the supply of medicinal bags for infusion therapy, several reputable pharmaceutical companies in Taiwan have already chosen to source supplies from the Company on a long-term basis.

(2) Internationally

Most countries in the world have included dialysis into public health coverage, and plan to incur higher payments in the future. Given how the Company's Philippines Plant can make products of excellent quality at competitive prices, this presents the Company with the opportunity to market dialysis supplies overseas. In addition, the various types of internal catheters developed by the Company have been certified (e.g. CE) for sale in international markets and have become a popular brand worldwide in recent years. Competent sales channels have been established throughout Europe and America, and product sales are growing quickly to replace international brands. There are breakthroughs with medicinal bags on international markets, too. Besides the existing markets in Europe and America, there are other markets in emerging countries in Southeast Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.

(II) Regulatory Environment and Global Market Conditions

GMP certification is required for medical products to be sold domestically. In Europe, ISO 13485 and CE approval are a must. In the US, the FDA 510K must be obtained and likewise, in Mainland China, the NMPA is required. In Japan, medical products must comply with the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law and the JIS Standards. The stringent certification process of the EU's new CE-MDR has especially caused a substantial increase in certification costs. Despite the high threshold of domestic and international regulatory requirements, the Company has spared no effort to obtain required certifications, and then work towards expanding regional and international sales and distribution channels through strategic collaborations. This is anticipated to increase distribution approvals and accelerate the momentum of customer orders.

(III) Production and Distribution Plan and Overall Market Conditions

(1) In the coming year, the Company will continue taking the initiative to develop high value-adding products, particularly high-end catheters, and complete the product portfolio to raise overall gross profit margin. Furthermore, by exploring new customers and strengthening collaboration with overseas distributors, the Company hopes to create more comprehensive sales channels and enhance the relationship with customers, thereby securing and increasing the share in domestic as well as foreign markets.

(2) Given the latest global competitive landscape, medical equipment suppliers today are more willing to outsource to CDMOs, and the Company has made significant progress in recent years in terms of critical know-how, product development speed, plant construction, and capacity expansion that put it in an advantageous position to work with world's major players.

(3) In addition, the Company will further reinforce its collaboration with major upstream raw material suppliers while searching for alternative suppliers to ensure a consistent supply of raw materials in both quality and quantity.

(IV) Development Strategy in the Future

This year, the Company will continue to proactively develop new products, maximize the development of internal catheters used at respective departments, realize more complete combinations of products, adjust the product structure in order to enhance the overall gross margin for the Company, research and develop higher value-added products, go with the market trends and satisfy the needs of customers, and manage to connect with international heavyweights and seek strategic alliance and partnerships with them in order to improve key technologies. In addition, the Company will further reinforce its collaboration with major upstream raw material suppliers to ensure steady quality and worry-free sources of raw materials. In order to explore domestic and international markets and new customer bases, more flexible strategies will be enforced and collaboration and alliance with overseas distributors will be enhanced to deploy a more complete distribution network and partnerships with customers will be further reinforced in order to secure domestic and foreign markets and to enhance the market share.

Looking into the future, the Company remains optimistic and positive. It is our hope that shareholders will continue to stay with us, support us, and provide us with feedback as they always have towards BIOTEQUE CORPORATION and we will continue to create better returns for our shareholders.

We wish all of you good health and the best in all of your endeavors!

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Chairman: Zong-Li Cai

General Manager: Ming-Zhong Li

Head of Accounting: Pei-Zhi Zhong

II. Company Profile

I Date of Incorporation

November 13, 1991

II Company History

BIOTEQUE was established in 1991 in Taipei City, with manufacturing facilities in the Longde Industrial Park of Yilan County. The Company went through reorganization at the end of 1996, with the introduction of a new management team, in response to the government's policy of developing high technology and promoting the domestic biotech industry, as well as exploring opportunities on the domestic and international healthcare markets so that the Company could turn international. Milestones of the Company are as follows:

Year	Month	Milestone
1991	11	"Bantuo Development Corporation" was established upon approval, with a registered capital size of NT$30 million and a paid-in capital size of NT$30 million. The company was registered in Taipei City.
1995	2	The Medical Device Permit was obtained from the Department of Health, Executive Yuan
1996	12	Directors and supervisors were re-elected; Mr. Ming-Zhong Li served as Chairman
1997	3	A two-year sales contract was signed with Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, which is affiliated with the Formosa Group.
1998	6	Directors and supervisors were re-elected; Mr. Bang-Chong Lin served as Chairman and Mr. Ming-Zhong Li as General Manager and CEO.
1998	8	The first company who successfully developed Infusion bags in Taiwan.
1998	9	Certified and qualified by ISO-9001 standards.
1999	5	Certified and qualified by CE, the manufacturing quality standard for medical devices in the European Community

Year	Month	Milestone
1999	7	The name of the Company was changed to Bangtuo Biotech Corporation.
1999	10	Capital increase in cash by NT$100 million was approved by the Securities and Futures Institute of the Ministry of Finance and public offering was completed.
1999	12	Certified and qualified by the US FDA 510K distribution market.
2000	9	Certified and qualified by ISO13485 standards.
2000	12	4,500 pings (1 ping = 3.305785 m^2) of land on Ziqiang Road in the Longde Industrial Park was obtained for expansion of facilities (BIOTEQUE Plant 2).
2001	5	The Company's Chairman was re-elected after the shareholders' meeting; Mr. Shi-Guang Lu served as Chairman. Mr. Ming-Zhong Li served as Vice Chairman, General Manager and CEO.
2001	10	The Company stock was approved to be listed at the Taipei Exchange.
2002	3	The Company stock approved by the Taipei Exchange was officially traded over the counter. The paid-in capital size upon listing was NT$398 million.
2002	4	The new product TPU catheter - dual J-shaped and pig-tail drainage catheter developed by the Company was certified by the CE mark of the European Community and the permit was obtained domestically from the Department of Health, Executive Yuan, and was included in the coverage of National Health Insurance.
2003	10	Won the National Award of Outstanding SMEs and became the first one selected among medical device manufacturers in the country.
2004	4	Convertible corporate bonds were issued for the first time as approved in the country, with the total denomination worth NT$200 million for a period of 5 years that was due April 6, 2009.
2004	6	Directors and supervisors were re-elected; Mr. Zong-Li Tsai served as Chairman and Mr. Ming-Zhong Li served as Vice Chairman and CEO.
2004	9	Construction of the plant reinvested in by the Company in

Year	Month	Milestone
		Changshu, Jiangsu, Mainland China (BIOTEQUE Corporation in Jiangsu) officially began
2004	11	Won the Technical Commercialization Bronze Medal during 2004 Bio@Taipei organized by the Taipei City Government and the New Product Creativity Award during 2004 Mediphar Taipei organized by TAITRA.
2007	6	Directors and supervisors were re-elected; Mr. Zong-Li Tsai served as Chairman and Mr. Ming-Zhong Li served as Vice Chairman and CEO.
2007	7	Approved during the establishment inspection by the US FDA.
2007	7	Sold all the ownership of the plant in Mainland China as re-investment to Germany FMC Group and formed a strategic alliance with them by signing the Distribution Contract.
2007	10	Plant 1 of the Company in Suao caught fire; nearly all equipment and inventories in the facilities were destroyed. Fortunately, additional facilities spanning more than 1,000 pings in area inside Plant 2 were being built and all losses were covered by insurance.
2008	3	The Company built additional facilities at the site of its existing Plant 2.
2008	7	The name of the Company was changed to BIOTEQUE CORPORATION.
2008	12	The Yilan Branch of BIOTEQUE CORPORATION was set up.
2009	9	The Ministry of Economic Affairs approved a capital increase of NT$22,799,110, with the paid-in capital size after the capital increase being NT$782,769,360.
2010	6	Directors and supervisors were re-elected; Mr. Zong-Li Tsai served as Chairman and Mr. Ming-Zhong Li served as Vice Chairman and CEO.
2011	3	Establishment of the subsidiary as re-investment Zhongde Investment Co., Ltd. was approved.
2011	12	The Remuneration Committee was set up to consolidate corporate governance and the ethical management principles.
2013	1	Included in the list of medium-size enterprise by the Ministry of Economic Affairs for its good operational

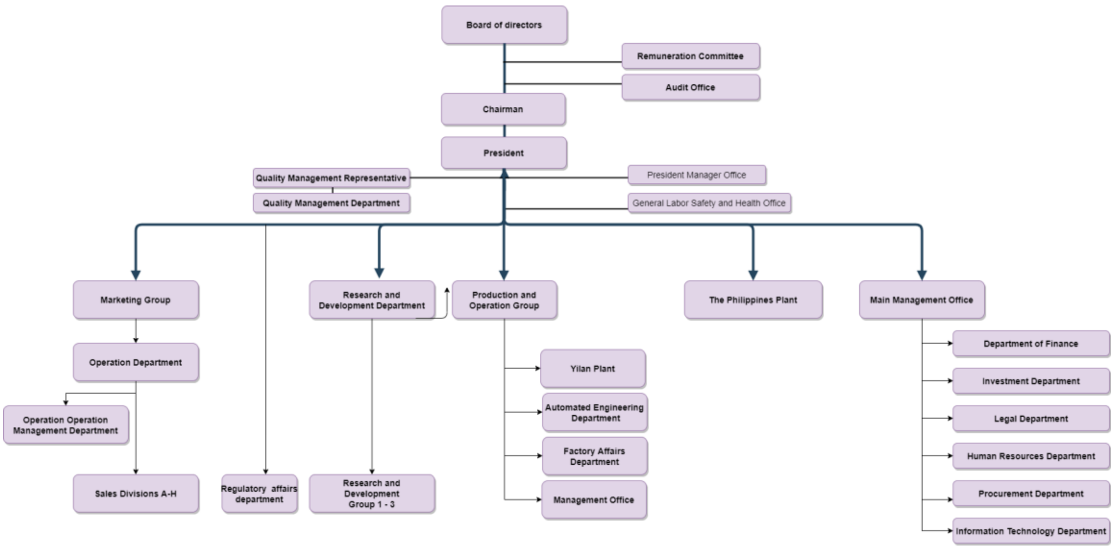
Year	Month	Milestone
		performance that fulfills certain characteristics and criteria for a medium-size enterprise, hidden champion experience and properties, unique and key technologies in specific fields, and highly competitive advantages on the international market.
2013	2	The Philippines BIOTEQUE was established as a re-investment of the Company.
2013	6	Directors and supervisors were re-elected; Mr. Zong-Li Tsai served as Chairman and Mr. Ming-Zhong Li served as Vice Chairman and CEO.
2013	8	Won the National Quality Award in the enterprise group for its outstanding performance in comprehensive quality management.
2013	9	Convertible corporate bonds were issued for the second time as approved in the country, with the total denomination worth NT$160 million for a period of 3 years that was due September 26, 2016.
2013	10	The Ministry of Economic Affairs approved a capital increase in cash worth NT$55,000,000, with the paid-in capital size after the capital increase being NT$837,769,360.
2014	1	Construction of the Philippines BIOTEQUE, a re-investment of the Company, officially began.
2014	9	Obtained sponsorship from the government for the technical development program of percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), a new product, spearheaded by the Industrial Development Bureau under the Ministry of Economic Affairs.
2015	5	Capital reduction in cash
2016	5	Directors and supervisors were re-elected for the tenth intake; Mr. Zong-Li Tsai served as Chairman and Mr. Ming-Zhong Li served as Vice Chairman and CEO.
2018	11	Obtained sponsorship from the government for the technical development program of high-value percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty catheter, a high-value program of the Industrial Development Bureau under the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Year	Month	Milestone
2019	6	Directors and supervisors were re-elected for the eleventh intake; Mr. Zong-Li Tsai served as Chairman and Mr. Ming-Zhong Li served as Vice Chairman and CEO.
2019	7	The Company won the Outstanding Company of the Year Golden Quality Award.
2020	12	Groundbreaking Ceremony of Bioteque’s Flagship Plant in Yilan Science Park

III. Corporate Governance Report

I. Organization

(I) Organizational Structure



(II) Major Departments and Their Scope of Operation

Major Department	Main Responsibilities
General Manager’s Office	1. Plans and stipulates mid-to-long-term strategies of the Company 2. Stipulates, prepares, and performs tracking and differential analyses of annual budget goals 3. Tracks performance and improves projects 4. Prepares and improves internal management systems and applicable guidelines of the Company
Audit Office	Plans and implements internal audit inspections, follows up, and improves them.
Labor Safety and Health Office	1. Defines the occupational hazard prevention plan, the emergency response plan, and guides respective units over their implementation 2. Plans labor safety and health audits and management and supervises respective units over their implementation 3. Plans check points and inspections of safety and health facilities and supervises over their implementation 4. Plans rounds, periodic inspections, prioritized inspections, general

Major Department	Main Responsibilities
	knowledge about hazards, and workplace measurements and supervises related staff over their implementation 5. Plans and enforces labor safety and health educational training 6. Plans health examinations for employees and enforces health management 7. Reports occupational hazards such as disease, harm, disabilities, and deaths. 8. Enforces safety and health performance management assessments and provides workers with safety and health consultations
Quality Management Department	Performs quality operating system audits, process abnormality analyses, and material receiving and various quality control tests as mandated by the Quality Management Representative in order to enhance the quality of products and to fulfill the mission of the Company
Marketing Group	Takes orders from the General Manager and combines the Operation Department, marketing, and IPO, and stipulates budget growth goals in the respective areas. Sets the annual implementation plan reflective of the Company's operation policies and authorization guidelines in order to fulfill the task of expanding the market share, ensuring profits, and enhancing the brand image of the Company.
Operation Department	Takes orders from the heads of respective business groups and fulfills the annual sales targets set by the Company according to the annual budget goals of the respective groups and the action plans explored for respective markets.
Operation Management Department	1. Marketing Takes order from the heads of respective business groups and takes part in business expos, helps with marketing (including stand design), product catalog design and outsourcing, the composition of the product development proposal and follow-up on exhibition efficacy, and controls the expenses and budget to facilitate the Operation Department to fulfill the annual sales targets according to the annual product development strategies and marketing strategies of business groups. 2. IPO

Major Department	Main Responsibilities
	Takes order from the heads of respective business groups and enforces the expansion of the Company's product lines and product specifications, searches for qualified suppliers of products and accessories, introduces them to be the Company's products on the market, and controls the expenses and budget in order to facilitate the Operation Department to fulfill the annual sales targets according to the annual product development strategies of business groups.
Regulatory Division	Takes orders from the heads of respective business groups and plans and enforces respective certifications of products, and controls the expenses and budget in order to facilitate the Operation Department fulfilling the annual sales targets according to the annual product development strategies of business groups.
Research and Development Department	Takes orders from the heads of respective business groups and enforces the development of products, expansion of specifications, and product improvements so that they can be available on the market on time in order to facilitate the Operation Department fulfilling the annual sales targets according to the annual product development and marketing plan of the business groups.
Main Management Office	Takes orders from the General Manager and combines efforts from the Information Technology Department, the Procurement Department, and the Department of Finance while stipulating the annual cost reduction goals of the Main Management Office, preparing the working method, efficiency improvement, and manpower plan in order to fulfill the goal of effectively controlling expenses, reducing expenses, and streamlining manpower.
Department of Finance	Takes orders from the head of the Main Management Office while preparing the financial statements, summarizing the annual budget, filing taxes, planning financial affairs over the long term, raising and managing funds, integrating and planning financial resources of the Group, holding and arranging the Board of Directors' meeting, holding and arranging the shareholders' meeting, and reducing financial costs for the purpose of accomplishing the annual goals of the Company according to the annual financial plan of the Main Management Office.
Procurement	Takes orders from the head of the Main Management Office while

Major Department	Main Responsibilities
Department	purchasing and negotiating prices of important raw materials and supplies, parts and components, and production equipment, reducing the purchase cost, and controlling costs and the budget for the purpose of accomplishing the annual goals of the Company in accordance with the annual procurement plan of the Main Management Office.
Information Technology Department	Takes orders from the head of the Main Management Office while planning information systems, troubleshooting abnormalities experienced by and improving information systems, and ensuring stable operations of the ERP system for the purpose of enhancing the information system efficiency, controlling costs and the budget, and fulfilling the annual goals of the Company in accordance with the annual information plan of the Main Management Office.
Department of Regulatory Affairs	Takes orders from the head of the Main Management Office and is in charge of the Company's regulatory affairs management task. It offers legal support for the Company, manages lawsuits and non-lawsuit affairs of the Company, and prevents and controls risks for the Company in order to ensure that the Company's interests are not infringed upon and to maximize benefits and minimize risks for the Company.
Investment Department	Takes orders from the head of the Main Management Office and is in charge of analyzing and researching domestic and international economic trends and industrial outlooks, analyzing and coping with overall economic and risk events, analyzing, evaluating, and summarizing investment and credit risks periodically from time to time, evaluating and analyzing performance of re-investment businesses, tracking and managing reinvestment cases, and planning, executing, and managing financial projects.
Production Group	Takes orders from the General Manager while, together with the Yilan Plant, the Engineering Department, the Resources and Materials Department, the Quality Management Department, and the Human Resources Department, stipulating the annual goals for growth in production, preparing the production plan, and planning equipment investment and hiring for the purpose of fulfilling production tasks, quick deliveries, and controlling costs.
Management	Takes orders from the head of the Production Group and is in

Major Department	Main Responsibilities
Department	charge of planning, executing, and reviewing the procurements, general affairs, business matters, and personnel-related matters for the purpose of fulfilling the mission of the Company.
Factory Affairs Department	Takes orders from the head of the Production Group and is in charge of planning and supervising production control and warehouse-related matters for the purpose of fulfilling the mission of the Company.
Automated Engineering Department	Takes orders from the head of the Production Group and is in charge of planning and supervising biotech and engineering-related matters for the purpose of fulfilling the mission of the Company.
Yilan Plant	Takes orders from the respective heads of the Production Group while fulfilling productivity goals, enhancing production efficiency, and controlling costs for the purpose of accomplishing the mission of the Company in accordance with the annual production plan.

II Board Members and Management Team

1. Profile of directors, supervisors, and managers:

1-1 Director and Supervisor Information (I)

April 17, 2022

Position (Note 1)	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender	Age (note2)				Date Elected	Term in office	Date First Elected (Note 3)	Shares held upon Elected		Current shareholding		Spouse & Minor Shareholding		Shareholding in name of		Main experience/education (Note 4)	Positions served at the Company and other companies at present	Other managers, directors, or supervisors who are the spouse or a relative within the second			Remarks (Note
				Age.51-60	Age.61-70	Age.71-80	Age.81-90				Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Shares	Shareholding Ratio			Position	Name	Relationship	
Chairman	Taiwan	Zong-Li Tsai	Male				■	18.6.2019	3 years	25.6.1996	3,047,000	4.40	2,931,000	4.23	5,000	0.00	0	0	Pingtung University of Science and Technology	Chairman of the Company	Director Representative	Jing-Yi Tsai	Daughter	
Director	Taiwan	Ming-Zhong Li	Male			■		18.6.2019	3 years	08.1.1997	1,420,346	2.04	725,346	1.05	0	0.00	321,824	0.46	Tatung University EMBA, National Taiwan University	General Manager of the Company	Director Supervisor	Yi-Xun Li Ying-Ling Li	Son Daughter	
Director	Taiwan	Zong Yu Investment Co., Ltd.	Corporate entity					18.6.2019	3 years	13.5.2015	1,606,752	2.33	1,611,752	2.33	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	None	None	None	
Director Representative	Taiwan	Jing-Yi Tsai (Note 1-1)	Female	■				18.6.2019	3 years	18.6.2019	178,572	0.26	178,572	0.26	28,000	0.04	0	0	Master of Business Administration, PURDUE UNIVERSITY, USA	Vice Presidentof the Company	Chairman	Zong-Li Tsai	Daughter	
Director	Taiwan	Yi-Xun Li	Male	■				18.6.2019	3 years	27.6.2007	1,320,245	1.91	732245	1.05	10,000	0.01	0	0	Post-graduate School of International Business, Rutgers University, USA Master of Finance and Business Administration, City University of New York Bachelor of Agriculture, National Taiwan University	Vice Presidentof the Company	Director Supervisor	Ming-Zhong Li Ying-Ling Li	Son Sister	
Director	Taiwan	Pang-Yen Zhang	Male			■		18.6.2019	3 years	25.6.2008	851,038	1.23	851,038	1.23	0	0	0	0	Taipei Medical University	Chairman of Pulibang Biotech Consulting Company Limited Director of KING POLYTECHNIC ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	None	None	None	
Director	Taiwan	Jin-Long Lin	Male	■				18.6.2019	3 years	24.6.2013	172,926	0.25	172,926	0.25	6,260	0.01	0	0	Master, Institute of Biochemical Sciences, National Taiwan University EMBA, Graduate Institute of Business Administration, National Taiwan University Manager, Drug Trial Department, Merck	Senior Vice Presidentof the Company	None	None	None	
Director	Taiwan	Yi-Zhong Huang	Male	■				18.6.2019	3 years	18.6.2019	30,408	0.04	42,408	0.06	0	0	0	0	Master of Economics, National Chung Cheng University Bachelor of Finance and Taxation, National Chung Tsing University	Chief Financial Officer of the Company	None	None	None	
Independent Director	Taiwan	Zheng-Xiong Xu	Male			■		18.6.2019	3 years	12.5.2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	PhD in Administration, Graduate Institute of Industrial Administration, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology	Chairman of Yuantong International Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	

Position (Note 1)	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender	Age (note2)				Date Elected	Term in office	Date First Elected (Note 3)	Shares held upon Elected		Current shareholding		Spouse & Minor Shareholding		Shareholding in name of		Main experience/education (Note 4)	Positions served at the Company and other companies at present	Other managers, directors, or supervisors who are the spouse or a relative within the second			Remarks (Note
				Age.51-60	Age.61-70	Age.71-80	Age.81-90				Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Shares	Shareholding Ratio			Position	Name	Relationship	
Independent Director	Taiwan	Bin-Xi Lin	Male	■				18.6.2019	3 years	15.6.2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bachelor of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University	Attending Physician, Division of Nephrology, Shin Kong Wu Ho-Su Memorial Hospital Vice Secretary-General of Taiwan Society of Nephrology Financial Committee of Taiwan Society of Nephrology	None	None	None	
Supervisor	Taiwan	Ying-Ling Li	Female	■				18.6.2019	3 years	13.5.2015	851,857	1.23	505,857	0.73	0	0	0	0	National Chung Tsing University	None	Director Director	Ming-Zhong Li Yi-Xun Li	Daughter Sister	
Supervisor	Taiwan	KING POLYTECHNIC ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	Corporate entity					18.6.2019	3 years	15.6.2010	304,219	0.44	304,219	0.44	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	None	None	None	
Representative of the supervisor	Taiwan	Zhen-Pan Hong (Note 1-2)	Male			■		18.6.2019	3 years	15.6.2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Graduate Institute of Chemical Engineering, National Taiwan University	Chairman of KING POLYTECHNIC ENGINEERING CO., LTD. Chairman of TAIWAN BENEFIT COMPANY Institutional representative, director, and chairman of BENEFIT (SUZHOU) COMPANY Corporate director, representative, and chairman of KING POLYTECHNIC ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING CO., LTD. in Suzhou Institutional representative, director, and chairman of KING POLYTECHNIC INTERNATIONAL INVESTNT AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. Institutional representative and director of Hong Xiang Engineering Co., Ltd. Institutional representative and director of Taiwan Benefit Technology (SAMOA)Corp Institutional representative and director of Taibeco (Thailand) Co., Ltd. Supervisor of ITEQ CORPORATION	None	None	None	
Supervisor	Taiwan	Xing Wang	Male	■				18.6.2019	3 years	18.6.2019	1,000	0	44,000	0.06	186,000	0.27	0	0	Bachelor of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University	Superintendent of Jixing/Dingxiang Clinic	Chairman	Zong-Li Tsai	Son-in-Law	

Note 1: Both the name of the institution and its representative shall be listed for an institutional shareholder (For representatives of institutional shareholders, the name of the institutional shareholder shall be provided) and Table 1 below shall be completed.

Note 1-1 Institutional representative of Zong Yu Investment Co., Ltd.

Note 1-2 Institutional representative of KING POLYTECHNIC ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

Note 2: Please indicate the actual age, but such may be expressed in ranges, such as 41-50 or 51-60 years old.

Note 3: The duration of the initial term as director or supervisor of the Company shall be provided; In case of any discontinuation, it shall be noted.

Note 4: For experiences related to the current position, such as working for an auditing or certifying accounting firm or an affiliated enterprise during the said period of time, the title and the responsibilities assigned shall be specified.

Note 5: When the chairman and the general manager or someone charged with equivalent responsibilities (the highest-ranking manager) of the Company are the same person, are each other’s spouse, or are relatives of the first degree of kinship, the reason, legitimacy, necessity, and countermeasures (such as the increase in the number of independent directors and a majority of the directors who are not employees or managers, for example) shall be stated.

Table 1. Major shareholders of institutional shareholders

April 17, 2022

Name of the institutional shareholder (Note 1)	Major shareholders of institutional shareholders (Note 2)
Zong Yu Investment Co., Ltd.	Jing-wen Tsai (28%), Jing-Juan Tsai (28%)
KING POLYTECHNIC ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	Taiwan Benefit Company (4.44%), o-Pan Hong (3.77%), Chuan-Lun Investment Co., Ltd. (3.37%), Yong Jia International Development Co., Ltd. (3.29%), Haiwang Investment Company Limited (2.14%),o-Mei Tsai-Lai (1.91%), Yang Ming Investment Company Limited (1.79%), o- SHUN Chen (1.49%), o-Ming Peng (1.45%), Yua Bin Corporation (1.41%)

Note 1: When directors and supervisors are representatives of institutional shareholders, the name of the institutional shareholder shall be provided.

Note 2: Fill in the names of major shareholders of the said institutional shareholder (Top 10 in terms of the holding ratio) and their holding ratio. If the major shareholder is a corporation, Table 2 below shall be completed, too.

Note 3: When an institutional shareholder is not a company or an organization, the shareholder name and shareholding ratio as stated in the foregoing shall be disclosed as the name of the sponsor or the donor and the sponsorship or donation ratio. Where the donor has passed away, please mark "deceased".

Table 2. Major shareholders of the major shareholders in Table 1 that are corporations

April 17, 2022

Name of the corporation (Note 1)	Major shareholders of the corporation (Note 2)
Taiwan Benefit Company	KING POLYTECHNIC ENGINEERING CO., LTD. (11.76%), Qitai Corporation (8.76%), o-Pan Hong (7.48%), Ming-Tai Technology Corporation (6.74%), Chuan-Lun Investment Co., Ltd. (6.20%), Yong Jia International Development Co., Ltd. (4.06%), o-Chun Ho (1.96%), o-Peng Lai (1.60%), o-Feng Hong (1.54%), Fang o-Cheng (1.24%)
Chuan-Lun Investment Co., Ltd.	o-Li Lai (30%), o-Chuan Chen (22.25%), o-Lun Lai (24%), o-Lun Lai (17.52%), o-YU-Jiang(5.74%), o- Chien Lai (0.49%)
Yong Jia International Development Co., Ltd.	o-Xing Tsai (28.05%) , o-Mei Tsai (29.05%) , o-Juan Tsai (22.9%), o-Min Tsai (11%), o-Ran Wang (1%), o-You Tsai (5%) o-Ling Wang (1%), o-Ling Wang (1%), o-Ling Wang (1%),
Yang Ming Investment Company Limited	o-Shan Zhang (9%), o-Hua Zhang (20%), o-Ling Zhang (20%), o-Ming Zhang (20%), o-Jing Zhang (20%), Xiu-Mei Zhang-o (11%)
Haiwang Investment Company Limited	o-Ming Zhang (20%), o-Jing Zhang (20%), Xiu-Mei Zhang-o (11%), o-Shan Zhang (9%), o-Hua Zhang (20%), Wan-Ling Zhang (20%),
FAR BEST CO., LTD.	Hui o–Chang(10.6%)、Sin o-Li(88.20%)、Chen o-Lu(1%)、Yi o-Lai(0.2%)

Note 1: If the major shareholders in the above table are corporations, the names of the corporations shall be provided.

Note 2: Fill in the names of the major shareholders of the said corporations (Top 10 in terms of the holding ratio) and their holding ratio.

Note 3: When an institutional shareholder is not a company or an organization, the shareholder name and shareholding ratio as stated in the foregoing shall be disclosed as the name of the sponsor or the donor and the sponsorship or donation ratio. Where the donor has passed away, please mark "deceased".

1-2 Director and Supervisor Information (II)

The Company promotes and respects the director diversity policy. To enhance the corporate governance, and reinforce the healthy development of the composition and structure of the board of directors, we believe the diversity guideline is helpful to improve the overall performance of the Company. The principle of electing board members is that competency is the first priority. The board members supplement each other with their diversified and cross-discipline abilities, including the basic requirements and values (e.g. gender, age, and nationality), as well as their respective industrial experience and skills (e.g. aviation, sea freight, hotel, finance and accounting, laws and insurance, information security, and public welfare), and the abilities including operational judgement, business management, leadership, decision-making and crisis management. To improve the functions of the board of directors to achieve the ideal goal of corporate governance, Article 20 of the Company's "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principle" specifies the abilities that must be present in the board as a whole as follows: 1. The ability to make judgments about operations. 2. Accounting and financial analysis ability. 3. Business management ability. 4. Crisis management ability. 5. Knowledge of the industry. 6. An international market perspective. 7. Leadership ability. 8. Decision-making ability. The diversity policy for the current board members and the implementations are as follows:

Qualification / name		Professional qualification and experience (Note 1)	Fulfillment of independence (Note 2)	Number of other public offering companies serving as independent directors
Chairman	Zong-Li Tsai	Age:83 Professional: medical Related industrial experience: (medical/technology) Chairman of the Company	None of the conditions indicated under Article 30 of the Company Act	-
Director	Ming-Zhong Li	Age:80 Professional: medical Related industrial experience: (medical/technology) General Manager of the Company	None of the conditions indicated under Article 30 of the Company Act	-
Director	Jing-Yi Tsai	Age:57 Professional: Finance and Accounting Related industrial experience: Bank/ Finance Related industrial experience: (medical/technology/bank) Vice Presidentof the Company	None of the conditions indicated under Article 30 of the Company Act	-
Director	Yi-Xun Li	Age:52 Professional: medical Related industrial experience: (medical/technology) Vice Presidentof the Company	None of the conditions indicated under Article 30 of the Company Act	-
Director	Pang-Yen Zhang	Age:79 Professional: medical Board member of other public listed companies Related industrial experience: (chemical engineering/medical/technology) Chairman of Pulibang Biotech Consulting Company Limited	None of the conditions indicated under Article 30 of the Company Act	-
Director	Jin-Long Lin	Age:59 Professional: medical Related industrial experience: (medical/technology) Senior Vice Presidentof the Company	None of the conditions indicated under Article 30 of the Company Act	-

Director	Yi-Zhong Huang	Age:50 Professional: Finance and Accounting Working in finance for more than five years Related industrial experience: (medical/technology) Chief Financial Officer of the Company	None of the conditions indicated under Article 30 of the Company Act	-
Independent Director	Zheng-Xiong Xu	Age:77 Professional: medical Related industrial experience: (medical/technology) Chairman of Yuantong International Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	The Company has obtained the written declaration of each non-executive independent director, confirming the independence of themselves and the immediate families relative to the Company.	no
Independent Director	Bin-Xi Lin	Age:59 Professional: medical Related industrial experience: medical Attending Physician, Division of Nephrology, Shin Kong Wu Ho-Su Memorial Hospital	The Company has obtained the written declaration of each non-executive independent director, confirming the independence of themselves and the immediate families relative to the Company.	no
Supervisor	Ying-Ling Li	Age:50 Professional: medical Related industrial experience: (medical/technology) Supervisor of the Company.	None of the conditions indicated under Article 30 of the Company Act	-
Supervisor	Zhen-Pan Hong	Age:74 Professional: medical Board member of other public listed companies Related industrial experience: (chemical engineering/medical/technology) Chairman of KING POLYTECHNIC ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	None of the conditions indicated under Article 30 of the Company Act	-
Supervisor	Xing Wang	Age:59 Professional: medical Related industrial experience: medical Superintendent of Jixing/Dingxiang Clinic	None of the conditions indicated under Article 30 of the Company Act	-

Note 1: Professional qualification and experience: specify the professional qualification and experience of each director and supervisor; for the members of the Audit Committee with accounting or finance specialty, specify their accounting or finance background and working experience, and explain if they are free from any circumstance in Article 30 of the Company Act.

Note 2: For independent directors, their conformity to the independence shall be specified, including but not limited to the shares and the weight thereof held by themselves, spouses, relatives within the second degree of kinship (or under others' names) ; serving as a director, supervisor, or employee in other companies having a specific relationship with the Company (please refer to Subparagraphs 5-8, Paragraph 1, Article 3 of the Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matters for Public Companies); and the amount of remunerations by providing commercial, legal, financial, accounting or related services to the Company or any affiliate of it in the past two years.

Note 3: Please refer to the example of best practices available on the website of TWSE's corporate governance center for the disclosure method.

1-2-1 The Company's opinions to the independence

The Company always believes that the independence of directors shall be determined based on the substantial situation, and has clearly declared so in the "Diversity Policy for Board Members." The board of directors makes all endeavors to continuously evaluate the board's independence, and considers all related factors, including: are the directors able to question the management and other directors in a constructive way; are the views they express are independent of the management and other directors, and if they behave properly in and out-of the board. The behaviors of the non-executive independent directors of the Company meet the expectations and demonstrate these traits under suitable circumstances.

(1) For the nine board members of the 11th intake (two independent directors included), as a whole, they possess the ability to make judgments about operations, accounting and financial analysis, business management, crisis management, and the international market perspectives, with the industrial experience and professional capabilities. The directors who are experts in marketing management are Yi-Xun Li, Jin-Long Lin, and independent director Zheng-Xiong Xu; the directors having significant contributions to public welfare are the Chairman, and Ming-Zhong Li; the directors with the business management expertise are the Chairman, Ming-Zhong Li, Zhen-Pan Hong, and Pang-Yen Zhang. The independent director, Bin-Xi Lin, and the supervisor, Xing Wang have medical professionalism and experience in practice, management or education. The directors, Jing-Yi Tsai and Yi-Zhong Huang have expertise in finance, with experience in practice, management or education.

(2) The average tenure of the independent directors is six years. None of the independent directors took office for more than three consecutive intakes.
All the directors are Taiwanese nationals. The composition is that two independent directors for 17%; five directors serving as employees for 42%. In terms of their ages, five directors are 51-60 years old, three are 71-80 years old, and one is 81-90 years old. Other than the aforesaid, there is one female board member. The Company will strive to increase the proportion of female directors in the future.

(3) The diversity aspect, co-supplement, and implementation not only include, but also exceed the standards specified in Article 20 of the Company's "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principle." In the future, depending on the board operation, operating patterns, and development needs, the diversity policy is subject to addition and amendment, including but not limited to the two general standards, namely the basic requirements and values and the professional knowledge and skills, to ensure the board members generally possess the necessary knowledge, skill, and experience to perform their duties.

(II) Profile of the general manager, Vice President, associate managers, and heads of respective departments and branches

April 17, 2022

Position (Note 1)	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date Elected	Shareholding		Spouse & Minor Shareholding		Shareholding in name of others		Main experience/ education (Note 2)	Current positions at other companies	Managers who are the spouse or a relative within the second degree of kinship			Remarks (Note 3)
					Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Shares	Shareholding Ratio			Position	Name	Relationship	
General Manager	Taiwan	Ming-Zhong Li	Male	6.12.1996	725,346	1.05	0	0.00	321,824	0.46	Tatung University EMBA, National Taiwan University	None	Vice President	Yi-Xun Li	Son	
Senior Vice President	Taiwan	Jin-Long Lin	Male	30.3.2005	172,926	0.25	6,260	0.01	0	0	Master, Institute of Biochemical Sciences, National Taiwan University EMBA, Graduate Institute of Business Administration, National Taiwan University Manager, Drug Trial Department, Merck	None	None	None	None	
Vice President	Taiwan	Yi-Xun Li	Male	9.12.2010	732,245	1.04	10,000	0.01	0	0	Post-graduate School of International Business, Rutgers University, USA Master of Finance	None	General Manager	Ming-Zhong Li	Son	
Vice President	Taiwan	Jing-Yi Tsai	Female	11.9.2019	178,572	0.26	28,000	0.04	0	0	Master of Business Administration, PURDUE UNIVERSITY, USA	None	None	None	None	

Note 1: It shall include the profile of the general manager, Vice Presidents, associate managers, and heads of the respective departments and branches, and also those whose responsibilities are equivalent to those of a general manager, Vice President, or associate manager. Everything shall be disclosed.

Note 2: For experiences related to the current position, such as working for an auditing or certifying accounting firm or an affiliated enterprise during the said period of time, the title and the responsibilities assigned shall be specified.

Note 3: When the general manager or someone charged with the equivalent responsibilities (the highest-ranking manager) and the chairman of the Company are the same person, are each other's spouse, or are relatives of the first degree of kinship, the reason, legitimacy, necessity, and countermeasures (such as the increase in the number of independent directors and a majority of the directors who are not employees or managers, for example) shall be state

III. Remuneration Paid to Directors, Supervisors, General Managers, and Vice Presidents in the Most Recent Years

1-2-1 Remuneration for general and independent directors

Unit: NT$1,000

Position	Name	Remuneration for directors								Ratio of the sum of A, B, C, and D to after-tax profit (Note 10)		Related remuneration to those who are also employees								Ratio of the sum of A, B, C, D, E, F, and G to after-tax earnings (Note 10)		Claim of remuneration from re-invested businesses other than subsidiaries (Note 11)
		Reward (A) (Note 2)		Retirement and pension fund (B)		Remuneration for directors (C) (Note 3)		Operational expenditure (D) (Note 4)				Salary, Bonus, and Special expenditure (E) (Note 5)		Retirement and pension fund (F)		Remuneration for employees (G) (Note 6)						
		The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 7)	The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 7)	The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 7)	The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 7)	The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 7)	The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 7)	The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 7)	The Company		All companies included in the financial statement		The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 7)	
																Cash Value	Share Value	Cash Value	Share Value			
Chairman	Zong-Li Tsai	0	0	0	0	1,244	1,389	15	15	0.29%	0.29%	3,550	3,550	500	500	900	0	900	0	1.44%	1.44%	None
Director	Ming-Zhong Li	0	0	0	0	1,244	1,389	15	15	0.29%	0.29%	6,563 (Note1)	7,986 (Note1)	560	560	3,100	0	3,100	0	2.66%	2.99%	None
Director	Zong Yu Investment Co., Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	None
	Representative Jing-Yi Tsai	0	0	0	0	829	0	15	15	0.20%	0.20%	2,828	2,828	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1.08%	1.08%	None
Director	Yi-Xun Li	0	0	0	0	829	926	12	12	0.20%	0.20%	2,532	2,532	0	0	1,220	0	1,220	0	1.07%	1.07%	None
Director	Pang-Yen Zhang	0	0	0	0	829	926	15	15	0.20%	0.20%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.19%	0.19%	None
Director	Jin-Long Lin	0	0	0	0	829	926	15	15	0.20%	0.20%	2,711	2,711	0	0	1,300	0	1,300	0	1.13%	1.13%	None
Director	Yi-Zhong Huang	0	0	0	0	829	926	15	15	0.20%	0.20%	1,576	1,576	0	0	610	0	610	0	0.70%	0.70%	None
Independent Director	Zheng-Xiong Xu	240	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.06%	0.06%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.06%	0.06%	None
Independent Director	Bin-Xi Lin	240	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.06%	0.06%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.06%	0.06%	None

1. Please clarify the payment policy, system, criteria, and structure of remuneration for independent directors and the association between factors such as responsibilities assigned, risks, and time spent, among others, and the value of the rewards paid. The remuneration for independent directors of the Company are based on the requirements in Article 196 Paragraph 1 of the Company Act. They were proposed by the Company's Remuneration Committee and reviewed by the Board of Directors before they were brought forth in the 2019 General Shareholders' Meeting to be approved. The rewards were approved by the Company's shareholders.

2. Besides those disclosed in the above table, remuneration paid to directors in the most recent year for having provided services to all companies covered in the financial statement (such as working as a consultant who is not an employee): None

Note 1: The General Manager of the Company is offered a personal car (NT$ 2 million) to facilitate utilization to fulfill official duties.

Note 2: The retirement and pension fund to be released was not what was actually paid.

Remuneration bracket table

Bracket by which remuneration are paid to individual directors of the company	Name of Director			
	Sum of the first four types of remuneration (A+B+C+D)		Sum of the first seven types of remuneration (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	
	The Company (Note 8)	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 9) H	The Company (Note 8)	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 9) I
Below $1,000,000	Zong Yu Investment Co., Ltd., Jing-Yi Tsai, Yi-Xun Li, Pang-Yen Zhang, Jin-Long Lin, Yi-Zhong Huang, Zheng-Xiong Xu, Bin-Xi Lin	Zong Yu Investment Co., Ltd., Jing-Yi Tsai, Yi-Xun Li, Pang-Yen Zhang, Jin-Long Lin, Yi-Zhong Huang, Zheng-Xiong Xu, Bin-Xi Lin	Zong Yu Investment Co., Ltd., Pang-Yen Zhang, Zheng-Xiong Xu, Bin-Xi Lin	Zong Yu Investment Co., Ltd., Pang-Yen Zhang, Zheng-Xiong Xu, Bin-Xi Lin
$1,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $2,000,000 (exclusive)	Zong-Li Tsai, Ming-Zhong Li	Zong-Li Tsai, Ming-Zhong Li	None	None
$2,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $35,000,000 (exclusive)	None	None	Yi-Zhong Huang	Yi-Zhong Huang
$3,500,000 (inclusive) ～ $5,000,000 (exclusive)	None	None	Yi-Xun Li, Jing-Yi Tsai, Jin-Long Lin	Yi-Xun Li, Jing-Yi Tsai, Jin-Long Lin
$5,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $10,000,000 (exclusive)	None	None	Zong-Li Tsai	Zong-Li Tsai
$10,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $15,000,000 (exclusive)	None	None	Ming-Zhong Li	Ming-Zhong Li
$15,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $30,000,000 (exclusive)	None	None	None	None
$30,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $50,000,000 (exclusive)	None	None	None	None
$50,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $100,000,000 (exclusive)	None	None	None	None
Above $100,000,000	None	None	None	None
Total	10 people	10 people	10 people	10 people

Note 1: Names of directors shall be listed separately (both the name of the institution and its representative shall be listed for an institutional shareholder) and general and independent directors shall be listed separately.

Note 2: Remuneration for directors in the most recent years (including salaries for directors, differential pays, severance pays, various types of bonuses, and rewards, etc.)

Note 3: The remuneration for directors assigned as approved by the Board of Directors from the most recent year.

Note 4: Related operational expenditure incurred by directors in the most recent year (including transportation, special expenditure, various allowances, dormitory, and company cars, among other supplies in kind) When houses, automobiles, and other transportation tools or expenses that are specific to individuals are provided, the nature and cost of the assets provided, the actual or market-value-based rental, the cost of gasoline, and other payments shall be disclosed. If a driver is assigned, too, please also indicate related remuneration that should be paid by the Company to the driver; the value, however, is not included herein.

Note 5: The salaries for directors, differential pays, severance pays, various types of bonuses, rewards, transportation, special expenditure, various allowances, dormitory, and company cars, among other supplies in kind, paid to directors who are also employees in the most recent year (including the General Manager, Vice President, other managers, and employees). When houses, automobiles, and other transportation tools or expenses that are specific to individuals are provided, the nature and cost of the assets provided, the actual or market-value-based rental, the cost of gasoline, and other payments shall be disclosed. If a driver is assigned, too, please also indicate related remuneration that should be paid by the Company to the driver; the value, however, is not included herein. In addition, the value of compensation recognized according to IFR2 "share-based payment", including employee stock option certificate, restricted employee shares, and shares subscribed upon increased capital in cash, shall be included in the calculation of remuneration, too.

Note 6: For directors who are also employees in the most recent year (including the General Manager, Vice President, other managers, and employees), to receive employee rewards (including stock and cash), the value of employee rewards assigned as approved by the Board of Directors from the most recent year shall be disclosed. If it is impossible to estimate the value, the value that intends to be assigned this year shall be calculated proportionally according to the actual value assigned last year and Exhibit 1-3 shall be completed.

Note 7: The total value of various types of remuneration paid to the Company's directors by all companies (including the Company) in the consolidated statement shall be disclosed.

Note 8: For the total value of various remuneration paid to each director by the Company, disclose the name of the director in the respective bracket.

Note 9: The total value of various types of remuneration paid to each of the Company's directors by all companies (including the Company) in the consolidated statement shall be disclosed; the name of the director shall be disclosed in the bracket he/she belongs.

Note 10: After-tax profit refers to that shown in the individual financial statement of the most recent year.

Note 11:

a. For this field, the value of related remuneration from re-invested businesses other than the subsidiaries or the parent company that the Company's directors received shall be specified. (If none, indicate "N/A".)

b. If the Company's directors received related remuneration from re-invested businesses other than the subsidiaries or the parent company, such remuneration shall be consolidated in Field I of the bracket table and the field name shall be changed to "parent company and all re-invested businesses."

c. Remuneration are the compensation, rewards (including employees, directors, and supervisors), and payments from performing tasks received by the Company's directors for serving as director, supervisor, or manager in a re-invested business other than the subsidiaries or the parent company.

＊The remuneration disclosed herein differs from the idea of income as indicated in the Income Tax Act. Therefore, this table is meant for information disclosure only, not for taxation.

2-2-1 Remuneration for supervisors

Unit: NT$1,000

Position	Name	Remuneration for supervisors						Ratio of the sum of A, B and C to after-tax earnings (Note 8)		Claim of remuneration from re-invested businesses other than subsidiaries (Note 9)
		Reward (A) (Note 2)		Remuneration (B) (Note 3)		Operational expenditure (C) (Note 4)				
		The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)	The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)	The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)	The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)	
Supervisor	Ying-Ling Li	0	0	829	0	15	15	0.20%	0.20%	None
Supervisor	KING POLYTECHNIC ENGINEERING CO.,	0	0	829	0	0	0	0.19%	0.19%	None

Position	Name	Remuneration for supervisors						Ratio of the sum of A, B and C to after-tax earnings (Note 8)		Claim of remuneration from re-invested businesses other than subsidiaries (Note 9)
		Reward (A) (Note 2)		Remuneration (B) (Note 3)		Operational expenditure (C) (Note 4)				
		The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)	The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)	The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)	The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)	
	LTD.									
	Representative: Zhen-Pan Hong	0	0	0	0	15	15	-	-	None
Supervisor	Xing Wang	0	0	829	0	12	12	0.20%	0.20%	None

Remuneration bracket table

Bracket by which remuneration are paid to individual supervisors of the company	Name of Supervisor	
	Sum of the first three types of remuneration (A+B+C)	
	The Company (Note 6)	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 7) H
Below $1,000,000	KING POLYTECHNIC ENGINEERING CO., LTD., Zhen-Pan Hong, Ying-Ling Li, Xing Wang	KING POLYTECHNIC ENGINEERING CO., LTD., Zhen-Pan Hong, Ying-Ling Li, Xing Wang
$1,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $2,000,000 (exclusive)		
$2,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $35,000,000 (exclusive)		
$3,500,000 (inclusive) ～ $5,000,000 (exclusive)		
$5,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $10,000,000 (exclusive)		
$10,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $15,000,000 (exclusive)		
$15,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $30,000,000 (exclusive)		
$30,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $50,000,000 (exclusive)		
$50,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $100,000,000 (exclusive)		
Above $100,000,000		
Total	4 people	4 people

Note 1: Names of supervisors shall be listed separately (both the name of the institution and its representative shall be listed for an institutional shareholder) and individual payments made shall be summarized and disclosed accordingly.
Note 2: Remuneration for supervisors in the most recent years (including salaries for supervisors, differential pay, severance pay, various types of bonuses, and rewards, etc.)
Note 3: The remuneration for supervisors assigned as approved by the Board of Directors from the most recent year.
Note 4: Related operational expenditures incurred by supervisors in the most recent year (including transportation, special expenditures, various allowances, dormitory, and company cars, among other supplies in kind). When houses, automobiles, and other transportation tools or expenses that are specific to individuals are provided, the nature and cost of the assets provided, the actual or market-value-based rental, the cost of gasoline, and other payments shall be disclosed. If a driver is assigned, too, please also indicate the related remuneration that should be paid by the Company to the driver. The value, however, is not included herein.
Note 5: The total value of various types of remuneration paid to the Company's supervisors by all companies (including the Company) in the consolidated statement shall be disclosed.
Note 6: For the total value of various remuneration paid to each supervisor by the Company, disclose the name of the supervisor in the respective bracket.
Note 7: The total value of various types of remuneration paid to each of the Company's supervisors by all companies (including the Company) in the consolidated statement shall be disclosed. The name of the supervisor shall be disclosed in the bracket to which he/she belongs.
Note 8: After-tax profit refers to that shown in the individual financial statement of the most recent year.
Note 9:
a. For this field, the value of related remuneration from re-invested businesses other than the subsidiaries or the parent company that the Company's supervisors received shall be specified. (If none, indicate "N/A".)
b. If the Company's supervisors received related remuneration from re-invested businesses other than the subsidiaries or the parent company, such remuneration shall be consolidated in Field D of the bracket table and the field name shall be changed to "parent company and all re-invested businesses".
c. Remuneration includes the compensation, rewards (including employees, directors, and supervisors), and payments from performing tasks received by the Company's supervisors for serving as director, supervisor, or manager in a re-invested business other than the subsidiaries or the parent company.
＊The remuneration disclosed herein differ from the idea of income as indicated in the Income Tax Act. Therefore, this table is meant for information disclosure only, not for taxation.

3-2-1 Remuneration for general managers and vice Presidents

Unit: NT$1,000

Position	Name	Salary (A) (Note 2)		Retirement and pension fund (B)		Bonus and Special expenditure, etc. (C) (Note 3)		Employee remuneration (D) (Note 4)				Ratio of the sum of A, B, C, and D to after-tax earnings (%) (Note 8)		Claim of remuneration from re-invested businesses other than subsidiaries or the parent company (Note 9)
		The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)	The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)	The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)	The Company		All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)		The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)	
								Cash value	Stock value	Cash value	Stock value			
General Manager	Ming-Zhong Li	3,360	4,562	560	560	3,203	3,424	3,100	0	3,100	0	2.37%	2.70%	None
Senior Vice President	Jin-Long Lin	1,951	1,951	0	0	760	760	1,300	0	1,300	0	0.93%	0.93%	None
Vice President	Yi-Xun Li	1,719	1,719	0	0	813	813	1,220	0	1,220	0	0.87%	0.87%	None
Vice President	Jing-Yi Tsai	2,160	2,160	0	0	668	668	1,000	0	1,000	0	0.89%	0.89%	None

＊ Regardless of the title, any position equivalent to General Manager or Vice President(such as President, Chief Executive Officer, Executive Director, etc.) should be disclosed.

Note: The retirement and pension fund to be released was not what was actuate paid.

※: The General Manager of the Company is offered a personal car (NT$ 1.78 million) to facilitate utilization to fulfill official duties.

Remuneration bracket table

Bracket by which remuneration is paid to individual General Managers and Vice Presidents of the Company	Name of General Manager and Vice President	
	The Company (Note 6)	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 7)
Below $1,000,000		
$1,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $2,000,000 (exclusive)		
$2,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $35,000,000 (exclusive)		
$3,500,000 (inclusive) ～ $5,000,000 (exclusive)	Jing-Yi Tsai ,Yi-Xun Li, Jin-Long Lin	Jing-Yi Tsai ,Yi-Xun Li, Jin-Long Lin
$5,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $10,000,000 (exclusive)		
$10,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $15,000,000 (exclusive)	Ming-Zhong Li	Ming-Zhong Li
$15,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $30,000,000 (exclusive)		
$30,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $50,000,000 (exclusive)		
$50,000,000 (inclusive) ～ $100,000,000 (exclusive)		
Above $100,000,000		
Total	4 people	4 people

Note 1: Names of the general managers and vice Presidents shall be listed separately and individual payments made shall be summarized and disclosed accordingly.

Note 2: The salaries, differential pay, and severance pay of the general manager and the Vice Presidentin the most recent year shall be provided.

Note 3: Various types of bonuses, rewards, transportation, special expenditures, various allowances, dormitory, and company cars, among other supplies in kind paid to the general managers and vice Presidents in the most recent year and other remuneration shall be provided. When houses, automobiles, and other transportation tools or expenses that are specific to individuals are provided, the nature and cost of the assets provided, the actual or market-value-based rental, the cost of gasoline, and other payments shall be disclosed. If a driver is assigned, too, please also indicate the related remuneration that should be paid by the Company to the driver. The value, however, is not included herein. In addition, the value of compensation recognized according to IFR2 “share-based payment”, including employee stock option certificates, restricted employee shares, and shares subscribed to upon increased capital in cash, shall be included in the calculation of remuneration, too.

Note 4: Employee remuneration (including stock and cash) distributed to general managers and vice Presidents through the Board of Directors in recent years. If it is impossible to estimate the value planned to be distributed this year, follow the actual value distributed last year and calculate proportionally and Exhibit 1-3 shall be completed.

Note 5: The total value of various types of remuneration paid to the Company's general managers and vice Presidents by all companies (including the Company) in the consolidated statement shall be disclosed.

Note 6: For the total value of various remuneration paid to each general manager and Vice Presidentby the Company, disclose the name of the general manager and Vice Presidentin the respective bracket.

Note 7: The total value of various types of remuneration paid to each of the Company's general managers and vice Presidents by all companies (including the Company) in the consolidated statement shall be disclosed. The name of the general manager or the Vice Presidentshall be disclosed in the bracket to which he/she belongs.

Note 8: After-tax profit refers to that shown in the individual financial statement of the most recent year.

Note 9:

a. For this field, the value of related remuneration from re-invested businesses other than the subsidiaries or the parent company that the Company's general managers and vice Presidents received shall be specified. (If none, indicate "N/A".)

b. If the Company's general managers and vice Presidents received related remuneration from re-invested businesses other than the subsidiaries or the parent company, such remuneration shall be consolidated in Field E of the bracket table and the field name shall be changed to "parent company and all re-invested businesses".

c. Remuneration includes the compensation, rewards (including employees, directors, and supervisors), and payments from performing tasks received by the Company's general managers and vice Presidents for serving as director, supervisor, or manager in a re-invested business other than the subsidiaries or the parent company.

＊The remuneration disclosed herein differ from the idea of income as indicated in the Income Tax Act. Therefore, this table is meant for information disclosure only, not for taxation.

4-1 Remuneration of Top 5 supervisors in terms of remuneration in TWSE/TPEx listed companies

Unit: NT$1,000

Position	Name	Salary (A) (Note 2)		Retirement and pension fund (B)		Bonus and Special expenditures, etc. (C) (Note 3)		Employee remuneration (D) (Note 4)				Ratio of the sum of A, B, C, and D to after-tax earnings (%) (Note 8)		Claim of remuneration from re-invested businesses other than subsidiaries or the parent company (Note 9)
		The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)	The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)	The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)	The Company		All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)		The Company	All companies included in the financial statement (Note 5)	
								Cash value	Stock value	Cash value	Stock value			
General Manager	Ming-Zhong Li	3,360	4,562	560	560	3,203	3,424	3,100	0	3,100	0	2.37%	2.70%	None
Senior Vice President	Jin-Long Lin	1,951	1,951	0	0	760	760	1,300	0	1,300	0	0.93%	0.93%	None
Vice President	Yi-Xun Li	1,719	1,719	0	0	813	813	1,220	0	1,220	0	0.87%	0.87%	None
Vice President	Jing-Yi Tsai	2,160	2,160	0	0	668	668	1,000	0	1,000	0	0.89%	0.89%	None
Chief Financial Officer	Yi-Zhong Huang	1,254	1,254	0	0	322	322	610	0	610	0	0.51%	0.51%	None

Note 1: The so-called “Top 5 supervisors in terms of remuneration” refers to managers of the Company. As for the determination criteria, the scope of application for managers as specified in the Taiwan Finance Certificate III No. 0920001301 letter dated March 27, 2003 from the former Securities and Futures Commission under the Ministry of Finance applies. The “Top 5 supervisors in terms of remuneration” are determined with the sum of the salaries, retirement and pension funds, bonuses, and special expenditures of all companies included in the consolidated financial statement claimed by the managers and the remuneration for employees (that is, the sum of A+B+C+D) and those in the first five places are chosen. If a director is also one of the above-mentioned supervisors, this table and the above table (1-1) should be completed.
Note 2: The salaries, differential pay, and severance pay of the Top 5 supervisors in terms of remuneration in the most recent year shall be provided.
Note 3: Various types of bonuses, rewards, transportation, special expenditures, various allowances, dormitory, and company cars, among other supplies in kind paid to the Top 5 supervisors in terms of remuneration in the most recent year and other remuneration shall be provided. When houses, automobiles, and other transportation tools or expenses that are specific to individuals are provided, the nature and cost of the assets provided, the actual or market-value-based rental, the cost of gasoline, and other payments shall be disclosed. If a driver is assigned, too, please also indicate the related remuneration that should be paid by the Company to the driver. The value, however, is not included herein. In addition, the value of compensation recognized according to IFR2 “share-based payment”, including employee stock option certificates, restricted employee shares, and shares subscribed to upon increased capital in cash, shall be included in the calculation of remuneration, too.
Note 4: Employee remuneration (including stock and cash) distributed to the Top 5 supervisors in terms of remuneration through the Board of Directors in recent years. If it is impossible to estimate the value planned to be distributed this year, follow the actual value distributed last year and calculate proportionally and Exhibit 1-3 shall be completed.
Note 5: The total value of various types of remuneration paid to the Company’s Top 5 supervisors in terms of remuneration by all companies (including the Company) in the consolidated statement shall be disclosed.
Note 6: After-tax profit refers to that shown in the individual financial statement of the most recent year.
Note 7: a. For this field, the value of related remuneration from re-invested businesses other than the subsidiaries or the parent company that the Company’s Top 5 supervisors in terms of remuneration received shall be specified. (If none, indicate “N/A”.)
b. Remuneration includes the compensation, rewards (including employees, directors, and supervisors), and payments from performing tasks received by the Company’s Top 5 supervisors in terms of remuneration for serving as director, supervisor, or manager in a re-invested business other than the subsidiaries or the parent company.
*The remuneration disclosed herein differ from the idea of income as indicated in the Income Tax Act. Therefore, this table is meant for information disclosure only, not for taxation.

3-5 Names of managers assigned with employee remuneration and the distribution

Unit: NT$1,000; March 16, 2021

	Job Title (Note 1)	Name (Note 1)	Stock value	Cash value	Total	Ratio of sum to after-tax earnings (%)
Manager	Chairman	Zong-Li Tsai	0	9,280	9,280	2.15%
	General Manager	Ming-Zhong Li				
	Senior Vice President	Jin-Long Lin				
	Vice President	Yi-Xun Li				
	Vice President	Jing-Yi Tsai				
	R&D Supervisor	Zong-Ming Lu				
	Marketing and Product Manager	Jia-Cheng Wu				
	Chief Financial Officer	Yi-Zhong Huang				
	Head of Accounting	Pei-Zhi Zhong				
	Head of the Production Department	Yu-Zheng Wu				

Note 1: The names and job titles of individuals shall be disclosed. The distribution of earnings, however, may be disclosed as an overview.

Note 2: Employee remuneration (including stock and cash) distributed to managers through the Board of Directors in recent years. If it is impossible to estimate the value planned to be distributed this year, follow the actual value distributed last year and calculate proportionally. After-tax profit refers to that in the most recent year. When the International Financial Reporting Standard is already adopted, after-tax profit refers to that shown in the individual financial statement of the most recent year.

Note 3: The scope of application for managers is based on the Taiwan Finance Certificate III No. 0920001301 letter dated March 27, 2003 from the Commission. It is as follows:

(1) General manager and equivalent
(2) Vice Presidentand equivalent
(3) Associate manager and equivalent
(4) Head of Finance
(5) Head of Accounting
(6) Other people taking care of management and with the right to give a signature

Note 4: If the director, general manager, and Vice Presidentclaim remuneration for employees (including stock and cash), besides Exhibit 1-2, this table shall be completed, too.

(IV) Compare and describe separately the analysis of ratios of the total remuneration paid to directors, supervisors, general managers, and vice Presidents of the Company for the past two years by the Company and all companies in the consolidated statement to after-tax earnings indicated in the entity or individual financial statements and describe the correlation among the remuneration payment policy, standards and combination, remuneration establishment procedures, and management efficacy and risks in the future.

4-1. Analysis of ratios of the total remuneration paid to directors, supervisors, general managers, and vice Presidents of the Company for the past two years by the Company and all companies in the consolidated statement to after-tax earnings indicated in the entity or individual financial statements

Year	Ratios of the total remuneration to after-tax earnings indicated in the entity or individual financial statements (Note 1)			
Position	2020		2021	
	The Company	All companies in the consolidated statement	The Company	All companies in the consolidated statement
Director	1.63%	1.63%	1.67%	1.67%
Supervisor	0.57%	0.57%	0.59%	0.59%
Chairman, General Manager, and Vice President	6.03%	6.32%	6.71%	7.04%
Total	8.23%	8.52%	8.97%	9.30%

Note 1: The after-tax earnings in the entity financial statements of 2020 and 2021 were NT$ 488,665,000 and NT$ 431,257,000, respectively.

Note 2: The Company’s Board of Directors approved on March 10, 2022 the distribution of remuneration for employees for 2021 worth NT$ 28,503,247 and those for directors worth NT$ 9,121,039 and the decision was reported during the 2022 General Shareholders' Meeting.

4-2. Correlation among the remuneration payment policy, standards and combination, remuneration establishment procedures, and management efficacy and risks in the future

(1) Remuneration for directors and supervisors can be divided into three categories, namely compensation, rewards, and payments from performing tasks.

The remuneration paid to the directors and supervisors are based on the requirements in Article 20 of the Company’s Articles of Incorporation: “The company shall appropriate no less than 5% of its earnings as remuneration to its employees and no more than 1.6% of its earning as remuneration to the directors and supervisors, if applicable. The Company shall appropriate the loss carried forward for write-offs, if applicable.” Once prepared by the Remuneration Committee, they are to be brought forth for discussions and approved by the Board of Directors and then reported during the shareholders' meeting. The Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors shall take into consideration the extent of involvement in the Company's operations and the contributions of individuals while deciding reasonable rewards.

The rewards paid to independent directors of the current intake of the Company are prepared by the Remuneration Committee, discussed and approved by the Board of Directors, and brought forth during the shareholders' meeting and finalized; It is NT$ 20,000 per month.

For general directors of the current intake, the payments for performing tasks are prepared by the Remuneration Committee and discussed and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Rewards for directors and supervisors are determined by the Board of Directors taking into consideration their involvement in the Company’s operations and their contributions. Rewards from distribution of earnings are decided by profits from the Company’s operations for the current year and hence are highly related to the operational performance of the Company.

(2) The assignment, dismissal, and rewards of general managers and vice Presidents of the Company are approved by the Board of Directors. The Company's remuneration policy is based on the individual’s capability, contribution to the Company, and performance. It is positively correlated to the operational performance. The remuneration to be paid are stipulated by the Human Resources Unit of the Company. Once they are decided by the Remuneration Committee, they are brought forth to the Board of Directors to be approved. The overall compensation primarily consists of basic salary, bonuses, and employee rewards. The bonuses and employee rewards are decided by the profits from the Company’s operations for the current year and hence are highly correlated with the Company’s operational performance.

(3) Correlation with risks in the future

Since the Company is in the medical device business that features a high entry threshold and non-drastic changes, and the Company is currently in a stable condition financially without investments in any high-risk financial instruments or derivative financial instruments, and has no outstanding deficits from before, overall, the operational risk of the Company in the future is relatively insignificant. Therefore, compensation payment is not included as part of the risks in the future.

IV. Implementation of Corporate Governance

(I) Operational Status of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors met 5 times (A) in the most recent year (2021). Attendance of directors and supervisors in the meetings is as follows:

Position	Name (Note 1)	Actual attendance (seated) frequency(B)	Attendance through proxy	Actual attendance (seated) ratio (%) (B/A) (Note 2)	Remarks
Chairman	Zong-Li Tsai	5	0	100%	
Director	Ming-Zhong Li	5	0	100%	
Director	Zong Yu Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Jing-Yi Tsai	5	0	100%	
Director	Yi-Xun Li	4	0	80%	
Director	Pang-Yen Zhang	5	0	100%	
Director	Jin-Long Lin	5	0	100%	
Director	Yi-Zhong Huang	5	0	100%	
Independent Director	Zheng-Xiong Xu	5	0	100%	
Independent Director	Bin-Xi Lin	5	0	100%	
Supervisor	Ying-Ling Li	5	0	100%	
Supervisor	King Polytechnic Engineering Co., Ltd. Representative: Zhen-Pan Hong	5	0	100%	
Supervisor	Xing Wang	4	0	80%	

Other details to be documented:

1. When the operation of the Board of Directors is found to have one of the following conditions, the date, session No., details of proposals, opinions of all independent directors and how the Company handles the opinions shall be stated:
   (I) Matters listed in Article 14-3 of the Securities Exchange Act: Please refer to "Opinions about or Decisions Made about Important Proposals of Independent Directors" on Page 43 of this Annual Report.
   (II) Besides the foregoing, other resolutions reached in Board of Directors' meetings objected to or with reservations expressed by independent directors that are recorded or documented in written statements: None.
2. For the enforcement of recusal upon conflicts of interest among directors, the name of the director, details of the proposal, reason for the recusal, and participation in the voting process shall be described: None
3. TWSE/TPEx listed companies shall disclose the evaluation cycle and duration, and scope, approach, and content of the evaluation, among other information, of the reviews performed independently by the Board of Directors or peer reviews and complete the implementation status of Board of Directors reviews in Exhibit 2(2): Please refer to "The Board of Directors Evaluation and Implementation Status" on Page 43 of this Annual Report.
4. Reinforced assessments of functional objectives of the Board of Directors (e.g. to set up the Audit Committee and to enhance information transparency, among others) and implementation status of the objectives of the immediate year and the most recent year: The Company will work harder in enhancing the quality, transparency, and time-efficiency of information disclosure. The implementation is satisfying so far.

Note 1: When directors and supervisors are corporations, the name of the institutional shareholder, its representative, and the name shall be disclosed.

Note 2:

(1) In the event that directors or supervisors resign before the end of a fiscal year, the date of resignation shall be indicated in the remarks field. The actual attendance (seated) ratio (%) is calculated by the number of Board of Directors meetings held during service and the actual attendance (seated) in the meetings.

(2) In the event that directors or supervisors are re-elected before the end of a fiscal year, both the new and old directors and supervisors shall be listed and whether one is new or old or is serving a second term and the date of the re-election shall be indicated in the remarks field. The actual attendance (seated) ratio (%) is calculated by the number of Board of Directors meetings held during service and the actual attendance (seated) in the meetings.

The implementation status of the current year and the opinions about or decisions made about important proposals of independent directors are based on the requirements under Article 14-3 of the Securities Transaction Act.

Date of meeting	Important decisions made	Opinions about or decisions made about important proposals of independent directors
March 10, 2021	1. Approved the recognition of the Company's 2020 "Internal Control System Statement" 2. Approved the recognition of the Company's 2020 Financial Statement. 3. Approved the Company's Business Report. 4. Approved proposed audit fees of attesting CPAs.	No opinions expressed by independent directors; Approved by all attending directors in the specific Board of Directors' meeting unanimously.
August 11, 2021	1. Approved proposed revisions to internal audit implementation procedures.	
November 10 2021	1. Approved the 2022Audit Plan. 2. Approved the Audit Plan of the Company's key subsidiary BIOTEQUEUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC. (BMPI) for 2022. 3. Approved the appointment and dismissal of the Head of Internal Audit.	

The Board of Directors Evaluation and Implementation Status

Evaluation Cycle	Period	Scope of Evaluation	Evaluation Methodology	Evaluated Content
Annual	January 1 to December 31, 2021	Board of Directors	Internal self-evaluation by the Board of Directors	Participation in Company operations, decision-making quality of the board of directors, composition and structure of the Board of Directors, selection and continuous education of Directors, and internal control measures
Annual	January 1 to December 31, 2021	Individual Directors	Self-evaluation by Directors	Grasp of Company goals and undertakings, awareness of Directors' responsibilities, participation in Company operations, internal stakeholder relationship management and communication, Directors' professional and continuous education, internal control measures

Note 1: Specify the execution cycle of the board evaluation, e.g. once a year.

Note 2: Specify the covered period of the board evaluation, e.g. evaluate the board performance from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019.

Note 3: The evaluation scope includes the board of directors, individual board members, and the functional committees' performance.

Note 4: The evaluation methods include internal evaluation of the board, self-evaluation by the board members of themselves or peers, peer evaluation, and evaluation by an appointed external professional institution and experts, or other methods deemed appropriate.

Note 5: Based on the evaluation scope, the evaluation shall include at least the following:

(1) Performance evaluation for the board of directors: at least including participation in the operation of the company; improvement of the quality of the board of directors' decision making; composition and structure of the board of directors; election and continuing education of the directors; and internal control.

(2) Individual board member's performance evaluation: at least including alignment of the goals and missions of the company; awareness of the duties of a director; participation in the operation of the company; management of internal relationship and communication; the director's professionalism and continuing education; and internal control.

(3) Functional committees' performance evaluation: at least including participation in the operation of the company; awareness of the duties of the functional committee; improvement of quality of decisions made by the functional committee; makeup of the functional committee and election of its members and internal control.

(II)Operational Status of the Board of Supervisors

The Board of Supervisors met 5 times (A) in the most recent year (2021). Attendance of directors and supervisors in the meetings is as follows:

Position	Name	Actual attendance (seated) frequency(B)	Actual attendance (seated) ratio (%) (B/A)	Remarks
Supervisor	Ying-Ling Li	5	100%	
Supervisor	King Polytechnic Engineering Co., Ltd. Representative: Zhen-Pan Hong	5	100%	
Supervisor	Xing Wang	4	80%	

Other details to be documented:

I. Composition of supervisor and duties

(1) Communication with employees and shareholders by the supervisors (e.g. communication channels and methods):

When supervisors deem it necessary, they may communicate and converse with the employees and shareholders via correspondence, phone calls, or emails.

(2) Communication with the head of internal audit and CPAs by the supervisors: The head of internal audit sends the audit reports to the supervisors for review regularly, and participates in the board meeting for reporting. When deemed necessary, the supervisors may communicate with the CPAs.

II. If any supervisor states opinions when participating a board meeting, please specify the date and session of the board meeting, proposal description, resolution adopted by the board, and the Company's treatment of the opinions stated by the supervisor: none.

(III) Corporate Governance Implementation Status and Deviations from Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and Reasons:

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note)			Deviation from Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
(I) Does the company establish and disclose its corporate governance principles in accordance with the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies?	■		The Company has established its corporate governance principles and they are disclosed on the Company's website and the MOPS.	No major deviations
(II) Shareholding structure & shareholders' rights 1. Does the company establish internal operating procedures for handling shareholder suggestions, questions, disputes or lawsuits and implement the procedures?		■	Despite the fact that the Company does not have an internal operating procedure in place, the spokesperson system has been established as required. In cases of recommendations from shareholders or disputes, among others, throughout the Group, the Company's spokesperson will help address them.	No major deviations
1. Does the company have a list of major shareholders that have actual control over the Company and a list of ultimate owners of those major shareholders?	■		Changes in the shareholding status of directors, managers, and large shareholders with a holding ratio of 10% and above of the Company are all declared on a monthly basis as required by law.	No major deviations
2. Has the company established and implemented risk management and firewall mechanisms with its associated enterprises?	■		The risk control mechanism and firewalls of the Company are handled as required by the Company's Regulations for the Management of Subsidiaries and applicable laws and regulations.	No major deviations
4. Has the company established internal rules against insiders trading with undisclosed information?	■		The Group follows all applicable requirements and updates the related information and communicates on information from time to time in honor of the ethical corporate management principle.	No major deviations
(III) Composition and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors 1. Has the Board of Directors developed and implemented a diversified policy for the composition of its members?	■		(1) The diversification policy in the composition of the Company's Board of Directors is defined in its corporate governance principles and disclosed on the Company's website. It covers: The Board of Directors shall consist of members that generally possess the required knowledge, skills, and attainments to perform their duties. In order to fulfill the ideal goals for corporate governance, the Board of Directors as a whole shall be	No major deviations

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note)			Deviation from Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
			capable of the following: making judgment about operations, accounting and financial analyses, operational management, crisis management, industrial knowledge, international market views, leadership, and decision-making. The Company's Board of Directors consists of diversified members. Refer to Page 50 of the Annual Report (Note 1) for how the Company consolidates its diversification policy in the composition of its Board of Directors. (2) Among the directors of the Company, independent ones account for 22% and directors who are also employees account for 56%. One of the independent directors has served on the Board of Directors for less than 3 to 6 years and one for 6 years. The Company values gender equity in the composition of its Board of Directors; The goal is to have at least two female directors.	
2. Does the company voluntarily establish other functional committees in addition to the Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee that are established as required by laws?		■	The Company does not have any other functional committee yet and such committees will be set up reflective of the actual demand in the future.	The Company will set up such units reflective of actual demand in the future.
3. Has the company established standards and method for evaluating the performance of the Board of Directors, and does the Company implement the performance evaluation periodically and submit results of the performance evaluation to the Board of Directors, and use them for reference while deciding compensation and rewards for individual directors and nominating them for a second term in office?	■		According to the Board of Directors Performance Evaluation Guidelines and Procedures approved by the Board of Directors, the evaluation covers the following five major domains: involvement in the Company's operations, enhancement of decision-making quality of the Board of Directors, the composition and structure of the Board of Directors, the election and continuing education for directors, and internal control; the results will serve as reference in the nomination for a second term in office.	No major deviations
4. Does the company regularly evaluate the independence of CPAs?	■		While auditing the Company's financial statements, the CPAs are rigid and impartial in honor of detached independence. The Department of Finance evaluates the independence and	No major deviations

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note)			Deviation from Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
			competency of CPAs annually and submitted the results for this year to the Board of Directors on May 10, 2022 to be approved. With regard to the independence and competency evaluation of CPS for 2021, please refer to Page 51 (Note 2) of this Annual Report.	
(IV) For TWSE/TPEx listed companies, is there an exclusive (combined) unit or person for corporate governance to take charge of related matters (including without limitation providing directors and supervisors with materials required for them to carry out their tasks, taking care of Board of Directors' meetings and shareholders' meetings as required by law, registering the company and changing registered information, preparing the minutes of Board of Directors' meetings and shareholders' meetings)?	■		Related corporate governance of the Company is handled by the respective units through the division of labor.	Related corporate governance of the Company is handled by respective units through the division of labor.
(V). Has the company established a communication channel and build a designated section on its website for stakeholders (including, without limitation, shareholders, employees, customers, and suppliers, etc.) and properly respond to corporate social responsibility issues that stakeholders are concerned about?	■		The Company publishes operation information as required by applicable laws and regulations in order to protect the rights of stakeholders and the Company has the spokesperson system in place as required to address related issues. There is also the dedicated section for stakeholders on the Company’s website where issues concerning stakeholders are properly responded to.	No major deviations
(VI) Does the company designate a professional shareholder service agency to deal with affairs relating to shareholders meetings?	■		The Company authorizes the Registrar of President Securities Corporation to deal with them.	No major deviations
VII. Disclosure of Information (I) Has the company established a corporate website to disclose information regarding its financial, business and corporate governance status?	■		The Company has set up its own website; investors may get information about the Company through the MOPS or the Investor section on the Company’s website.	No major deviations
(II) Does the company adopt other ways of disclosing information (e.g., maintaining an English website, appointing responsible people to handle information collection and disclosure, creating a spokesperson system, webcasting investor conference on company website)?	■		The Company has assigned persons in charge of the respective units to take responsibility or disclosing the Company’s information as required by law to hopefully disclose information impacting decisions made by shareholders and stakeholders in real time and has assigned suitable people to serve as spokespersons and acting spokespersons as required by law.	No major deviations
(III) Does the Company announce and declare its Annual Financial	■		The Company announces respective major financial information and news by the deadline given by the competent authority.	No major deviations

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note)			Deviation from Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
Statement within 2 months after a fiscal year ends and announce and declare the financial statements for the first, second, and third quarters and the operational status of each month by the required deadline?				
(VIII) Is there any other important information available to facilitate a better understanding of the company's corporate governance operational status (including without limitation employee rights, employee wellness, investor relations, supplier relations, rights of stakeholders, continuing education of directors and supervisors, the implementation of risk management policies and risk evaluation standards, the implementation of customer relations policies, and purchasing insurance for directors and supervisors)?	■		(I) Employee rights and care: The Company was established nearly 20 years ago and has now quite a few senior employees, which reflects not only the fact that the Company offers benefits comparable to the average level in the industry but also that the Company's employment system and workplace meet regulatory criteria and that the employer and its employees are communicating with each other well. As a result, the employer and its employees are getting along and growing together. Senior employees are willing to stay with the Company and work for it, too. (II) Investor relations: Public information of the Company is disclosed on the MOPS as required by law in order to protect the rights of investors. (III) Supplier relations: The Company keeps communication channels open for suppliers and maintains a good relationship with them. (IV) Rights of stakeholders: Communication channels between the Company and its staff, customers, suppliers, and current banks have been open and available. The Company respects the legitimate rights of these parties. In addition, the Company has assigned a registrar to help address issues concerning shareholders. (V) Risk management policy and risk evaluation criteria: The Company has not set up a special unit to take charge of related risk management and risk evaluation tasks in the Company. As part of respective internal control tasks, however, the approval power is available over the review of respective forms and respective departments are following requirements. There is also the audit unit to inspect the internal control system of the Company periodically and from time to time and submit a report accordingly. (VI) Implementation status of customer policies:	No major deviations

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note)			Deviation from Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
			There is a system available for customer relations management (CRM) under the Sales Department of the Company to centrally manage tasks and maintain related data with customers, keep communication channels with customers open, and maintain a good relationship. (VII) Purchase of liability insurance for directors and supervisors: The Company has had directors and supervisors covered in the liability insurance and it is specified in the Articles of Incorporation.	
(IX) Explain improvements made according to corporate governance evaluation results released in the most recent year by the corporate governance center of Taiwan Stock Exchange and provide priorities to be reinforced and measures among those pending improvements: None.				

Note: Whether "Yes" or "No" is checked for operational status, it shall be specified in the Summary field.

Note 1: Fulfillment of the diversification policy regarding the composition of the Company's Board of Directors

	Gender	Making judgment about operations	Accounting and financial analyses	Operational management	Crisis management	Industrial knowledge	International market views	Leadership	Decision-making
Zong-Li Tsai	Male	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Ming-Zhong Li	Male	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Zong Yu Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Jing-Yi Tsai	Female	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Yi-Xun Li	Male	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Bang-Yen Zhang	Male	V		V	V	V	V	V	V
Jin-Long Lin	Male	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Yi-Zhong Huang	Male	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Zheng-Xiong Xu	Male	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Bin-Xi Lin	Male		V			V	V	V	V
Ying-Ling Li	Female	V	V	V		V	V		
King Polytechnic Engineering Co., Ltd. Representative: Zhen-Pan Hong	Male	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Xing Wang	Male	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V

Note 2: 2021 CPA Independence and Competency evaluation Form

KPMG/ CPAs Ya-lin Chen and Yen-Da Su

Evaluation item	Assessment outcome	Remarks
1. The CPA is not directly or indirectly related to the Company in terms of financial interest.	True	
2. The CPA is not in a major close business relationship with the Company.	True	
3. The CPA was not in a potential employer-employee relationship with the Company at the time of audit.	True	
4. The CPA is not related to the Company in terms of money lending.	True	
5. The CPA has not received any offering or gift of significant value from the Company and the Company's directors and managers (the value exceeds the ordinary social etiquette level).	True	
6. The CPA has not provided the Company with audit service for seven years in a row.	True	
7. The CPA does not hold the Company's shares.	True	
8. The CPA, his/her spouse or dependent or audit team did not serve as the director or manager of the Company or hold a position with a major influence on cases being audited during the audit period or over the past two years and surely will not hold any of the above-mentioned positions during audit periods in the future.	True	
9. The CPA already meets applicable requirements about independence as stated in the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China No. 10 and the Independence Declaration of the CPA has been obtained.	True	

After evaluation, the authorized CPAs are not found with any conditions in the above-mentioned independence evaluation sand hence their independence may be confirmed. The credibility of produced Financial Statement as expressed by them is free of issues.

(IV)Composition, Responsibilities, and Operations of the Remuneration Committee, If Available

(1) Membership of Remuneration Committee

Position (note 1)	Requirement / name	Professional qualification and experience (Note 1)	Fulfillment of independence (Note 2)	Number of other public offering companies with part-time membership in their Compensation Committee
Independent Director	Zheng-Xiong Xu	Information of Directors and Supervisors (I) on Page 31.	The Company has obtained the written declaration of each non-executive independent director, confirming the independence of themselves and the immediate families relative to the Company	NO
Independent Director	Bin-Xi Lin	Information of Directors and Supervisors (I) on Page 31.	The Company has obtained the written declaration of each non-executive independent director, confirming the independence of themselves and the immediate families relative to the Company	NO
Others	Bao-Yue Wu	Age:70 Professional:Finance and Accounting Working in finance for more than five years Related industrial experience: Chief Financial Officer of the Company	None of the conditions indicated under Article 30 of the Company Act	NO

Note 1: Please specify the tenure of related works, professional qualification and experience, and independence of each member of the Remuneration Committee in the table. If the member is an independent directors, it may indicate to refer to the content of Schedule 1, Information of Directors and Supervisors (I) on Page 31. Please specify their identities as independent directors or other (in case of convener, please remark).

Note 2: Professional qualification and experience: specify the professional qualification and experience of each member of the Remuneration Committee.

Note 3: The conformity to the independence requirement: Specify the conformity of the Remuneration Committee members to independence, including but not limited to the shares and the weight thereof held by themselves, spouses, relatives within the second degree of kinship (or under others' names) ; serving as a director, supervisor, or employee in other companies having a specific relationship with the Company (please refer to Subparagraphs 5-8, Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Regulations Governing the Appointment and Exercise of Powers by the Remuneration Committee of a Company Whose Stock is Listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or the Taipei Exchange); and the amount of remunerations by providing commercial, legal, financial, accounting or related services to the Company or any affiliate of it in the past two years.

Note 3-1: As required for being listed, the Company has obtained the written declaration of each non-executive independent director, confirming the independence of themselves and the immediate families relative to the Company

Note 4: Please refer to the example of best practices available on the website of TWSE's corporate governance center for the disclosure method.

(2) Information on the operational status of the Remuneration Committee

I. The Company's Remuneration Committee has 3 members in total.

II. Current members will serve from June 18, 2019 to June 15, 2022. The Compensation Committee met 2 times (A) in the most recent year. Qualification and attendance of members are as follows:

Position	Name	Actual seated frequency (B)	Attendance through proxy	Actual attendance (seated) (%) (B/A) (Note)	Remarks
Convener	Zheng-Xiong Xu	2	0	100%	
Committee member	Bin-Xi Lin	2	0	100%	
Committee member	Bao-Yue Wu	2	0	100%	

Other details to be documented:

I. If the Board of Directors does not accept or modifies suggestions provided by the Remuneration Committee, the date of the Board of Directors meeting, the session number, contents of the proposal, decisions made by the Board of Directors, and management of opinions from the Remuneration Committee by the Company should be stated (If the compensation and rewards approved by the Board of Directors are superior to those advised by the Remuneration Committee, there should be descriptions of the differences and reasons considered): None.

II. For decisions made by the Remuneration Committee, as long as there are members objecting or having reservations that are recorded or stated in writing, the date of the Remuneration Committee meeting, the session number, contents of the proposal, and how opinions from all members and from opposing members are handled should be described: None.

III. Contents of proposals and decisions made by the Remuneration Committee and the Company's handling of opinions from the Remuneration Committee:

Remuneration Committee meeting	Contents of the proposal	Decision	The Company's handling of opinions from the Remuneration Committee
Fourth Intake No. 4	1. Outcomes of the board and individual member's performance evaluation 2. Proposal of adjustments to the compensation structure of the Company's General Manager Ming-Zhong Li and exchange rate standards. 3. Distribution of the Company's remuneration to its managers, employees, and directors and supervisors in 2020.	They were approved by the Committee unanimously.	They were approved by all attending directors of the Board of Directors.
Fourth Intake No. 5	1. Remuneration distribution of the 2. Approved the case of the raise for the managers in 2021.	They were approved by the Committee unanimously.	They were approved by all attending directors of the Board of Directors.

Notes:

(1) In the event that members of the Remuneration Committee resign before the end of a fiscal year, the date of resignation shall be indicated in the remarks field. The actual attendance ratio (%) is calculated by the number of Remuneration Committee meetings held during service and the actual attendance frequency in the meetings.

(2) In the event that members of the Remuneration Committee are re-elected before the end of a fiscal year, both the new and old members of the Remuneration Committee shall be listed and whether one is new or old or is serving a second term and the date of the re-election shall be indicated in the remarks field. The actual attendance ratio (%) is calculated by the number of Remuneration Committee meetings held during service and the actual attendance frequency in the meetings.

(V) **The state of the company's implementation of promoting sustainable development, any variance from the Sustainable Development Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and the reason for any such variance.**

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note 1)			Deviation from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
I. Has the Company established a governance structure to promote sustainable development, and set up a dedicated (part-time) unit to promote sustainable development, which is authorized by the Board of Directors to be handled by senior management, and the supervision situation of the Board of Directors?		■	To promote sustainable development, the Company plans to establish the internal sustainable development project team in 2022, as the highest-level sustainable development decision-making center in the Company. The Vice Chairman, (General Manager) chairs the team, and the Senior Vice General Manager is the executive secretary, with many staff of senior management from various areas, to form the execution team, review the core operating capabilities, and establish the mid- and long term sustainable development plans. The sustainable development execution team succeeds the board's ESG policies, serve as a communication platform integrating both upwardly and downwardly, while connecting cross-function and horizontally. Every quarter, meetings are convened to review the implementation effects, and task forces are set up based on issues, to identify the risk related to the sustainability issues in the Company's operations and stakeholders. According to the four major dimensions, namely environment sustainability, social engagement, corporate governance, and corporate commitments, the responding strategies and	No major deviations

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note 1)			Deviation from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
			working guidelines are formulated, budgets are prepared, programs are planned and implemented, and the outcomes are tracked, to ensure the fulfillment of the strategy implementation. The sustainable development execution team reports the implementation effects of the strategies to the board of directors every season, to assess and adjust the sustainability strategies.	
II. Does the company have a unit that specializes (or is involved) in CSR practices? Is the CSR unit run by senior management as authorized by the Board of Directors and reports its progress to the Board of Directors? (Note 2)		■	The Company has not yet set up a dedicated unit. The Company plans to establish the internal sustainable development project team in 2022, and after the establishment, the team will identify the risk related to the Company's operating environment, social and sustainability, social engagement, corporate governance, and plan the policies and strategies for the related risks. The dedicated unit will be established when required in the future.	There are no specialized (part-time) units in place yet. They will be set up to reflect actual needs in the future.
III. Environmental Issues (I) Has the company developed an appropriate environmental management system, given its distinctive characteristics?	■		The main office does not give rise to harmful factors impacting the environment. The Yilan Plant complies with various environment management regulations, establishes the managerial measures, procures pollution-prevention equipment and commissions third-party agencies for the environment inspection, to ensure the conformity to the environmental regulations. The new Yilan Science Park Plant	No major deviations

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note 1)			Deviation from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
			is designed with pollution-prevention facilities during the design and planning stage, pursuant to the related governmental environment management measures.	
(II) Has the company endeavored to improve the efficiency of resource utilization and used recycled materials which have a low impact on the environment?	■		The Company proactively promotes resource utilization efficiency by installing water-conserving devices onto faucets, e-operations, reducing the amount of paper used, classifying and reducing garbage, recycling resources and kitchen leftovers, and using personal dining ware, etc., in order to protect resources on earth and to protect environmental hygiene. Meanwhile, air-conditioning equipment runs only when the indoor temperature reaches 26℃ and above.	No major deviations
			All the plastic raw materials used by the Company must be qualified for the food-grade or even higher medical-grade, and improvements have been made during the process, to increase the yield, and lower the defective damage and waste of raw materials. The defective products are categorized as recyclable and unrecyclable, for re-use and waste reduction, and thus the impact on the environment is reduced.	No major deviations
(III) Does the Company evaluate potential risks and opportunities now and in the future brought about by climate change for the corporation and adopts responsive measures	■		The Company plans to establish the "Sustainable Development Committee" project team in 2022, as the highest-level	

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note 1)			Deviation from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
regarding climate-related issues?			sustainable development decision-making center in the Company. The Vice Chairman, (General Manager) chairs the team. The team reviews the potential risks and opportunities to the Company's operation generated from the climate changes and countermeasures proposed by the environment sustainability task force. The responses to the climate changes have been started earlier, including energy saving is practiced in offices and at production lines and equipment has been replaced by energy-conserving alternatives to help accomplish energy conservation and carbon reduction. The new Yilan Science Park Plant is installed with the air-pollution prevention and treatment facilities, and the solar energy green power facility, with the green bundling design for the architecture of the new Yilan Science Park Plant.	
(IV) Does the Company tally the total greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, and waste generated over the past 2 years and have energy conservation and carbon reduction, greenhouse gas reduction, water reduction, or other waste management policies in place?	■		(I) The Company engages in development of a green medicine industry as its long-term goal and continues to promote energy conservation and carbon reduction, green purchasing, and respective sustainable development proposals: Process waste is handed over to recycling contractors for resource reutilization. Meanwhile, the promotion of e-forms	No major deviations

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note 1)			Deviation from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
			continues in order to reduce the amount of paper used and conservation of electricity and water is communicated. In order to enhance the energy utilization ratio, conservation of energy continues to be communicated to the staff. Products that are energy-saving and bear the environmental protection symbol are prioritized in procurement in order to minimize impacts on the environment. For newly-built facilities, green building materials will be extensively adopted and green energy will be used in order to reduce the use of non-renewable energies and to reduce impacts on the environment in an effort to proactively promote a friendly environment. (II) The Company has specialists in environmental safety and health. They perform tests and declare them as required to consolidate prevention of pollution and to ensure employee health, environmental safety, sanitation, and to comply with the latest international standards and regulatory requirements. (III) The energy conservation and carbon reduction strategies of the Company are described as follows: 1. Sound environmental management system that is constantly improved: In order to promote an effectively operating	

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note 1)			Deviation from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
			environmental management system, to continue advancing respective environmental management proposals, and to precisely follow regulatory requirements, spontaneous environmental inspections are performed periodically and low-carbon energy technologies and equipment are introduced to slow down impacts brought about by climate change. 2. Reduced use of energy and enhanced efficiency: The Company spontaneously promotes energy management. The use of water, electricity, and various types of energy are controlled. Energy-saving products are used, such as LED lights, thermal pumps, IE3 motors, air compressors with converters, hot water produced through waste heat exchange of the air compressor to support manufacturing processes and the demand in dormitories, continuous promotion of e-forms, periodic communications on energy conservation, promotion of public vehicle pooling, and energy conservation as the primary means of carbon reduction. 3. Consolidation of recycling and waste reduction measures to minimize impacts: Waste reduction management continues to effectively reduce the total amount of	

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note 1)			Deviation from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
			business waste generated and to enhance recyclable waste resources. Environmentally friendly packing materials are used. Meanwhile, process waste reduction is included into consideration while pollution control and improvement measures are being gradually enforced, including water pollution prevention and control, air pollution prevention and control, and management of toxic chemicals in order to ensure staff health and safety and to avoid impacts on the environment.	
IV. Social involvement issues (I) Has the company developed related management policies and procedures in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and the International Bill of Human Rights?	■		The Company’s work rules over personnel management are established based on labor laws and regulations and are meant to protect both the employer and the employees and they cover employee attendance reviews, evaluations, penalties and rewards, and employment policies that are meant to protect the legitimate rights of employees.	No major deviations
(II) Does the Company define and enforce reasonable employee welfare measures (including compensation, leave, and other benefits, among others) and the operational performance or accomplishments are adequately reflected in the employees’ compensation?	■		Wages include the monthly base salaries, differential pay, other allowances, food allowances, shift rotation allowances, and overtime paid under the Labor Standards Act. Non-wage subsidies are addressed according to respective regulations. The prizes available	No major deviations

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note 1)			Deviation from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
			under the respective reward systems are a certain percentage of the remainder of profits or earnings, if any, after settlement and after taxes are paid, deficits are made up for, and dividends and reserve funds have been set aside. The release criteria are based on the goals of respective departments and the base count associated with the respective job responsibilities and evaluation results.	
(III) Does the Company provide employees with a safe and healthy work environment as well as periodic safety and health education?	■		Pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Company conducts operating environment monitoring semi-annually. For the works with higher risks, the engineering improvements are made, or other controlling measures, including fitness for work and work selection. The quarterly meetings of the Occupational Safety Committee are held, to review, track, and promote the occupational safety information. The occupational safety staff patrol and inspect the internal operating environment two or three times per week. For any unsafe environment, equipment, or unsafe conduct of employees, immediate improvement is required, and training is arranged to provide a safe and comfortable working environment to the employees. Every month, the nurse stationed in the plant monitors the blood pressure, blood sugar, and	No major deviations

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note 1)			Deviation from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
			other health problems requiring periodical diagnosis of these high-risk employees, and provides the health education, or refers these employees for health control when required. The pregnancy cares are provided to the pregnant employee every two weeks. The injured or ill employees are tracked for their recovery, and arranged to resume the work at the proper position, to protect their health.	
(IV) Has the Company established an effective training program that helps employees develop skills over the course of their career?	■		The Company has a professional training program in place to support career developments and ensure that its people can perform the tasks required for their positions while at the same time receiving continuing education to gain the expertise that will help with their promotion.	No major deviations
(V) Does the Company comply with laws and international standards concerning customer health and safety, customer privacy, marketing, and labeling of products and services and define related policies and complaint-filing procedures to protect the rights of consumers?	■		The Company values the satisfaction that its customers have about the quality of its services and products. In light of the fact that medical devices are closely related to human health, ensuring user safety is the paramount goal. The Company continues to consolidate quality management on all fronts. Respective operations are meeting the requirements of applicable laws and regulations.	No major deviations
(VI) Does the Company define supplier management policies and require that suppliers follow applicable regulations on issues such as environmental protection, occupational safety	■		The Company has the partner control procedure in place. The Company continues to communicate its corporate social	No major deviations

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note 1)			Deviation from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
and health, or human rights of workers and how are they implemented?			responsibility policy and practice to its suppliers in order to accomplish balanced economic, social, and environmental developments. The Measures for Contractors' Health and Safety Management are established. Of which, it is specified, pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act, that the contractors must not hire child laborer, female laborer, pregnant labor, or those having childbirth in the past year, are not allowed for the hazardous or harmful works. The contractors are required to insure their employees with labor insurance, to protect the labor's interests.	
V. Does the Company prepare a Corporate Social Responsibility Report or other reports disclosing non-financial information of the Company by referring to international general principles or guidelines in the preparation of reports? Are there opinions from a third-party qualification unit to validate or guarantee the said reports?		■	Despite the fact that the Company has not prepared its Corporate Social Responsibility Report, related operations continue to be promoted.	Related operations continue to be promoted.
VI If the Company has its own CSR principles established according to the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, please describe the differences between its implementation and the principles:None				
VII. Other Important Information to Help Understand Utilization of Corporate Social Responsibilities: 1. The Company periodically donates to institutions to do something for the public interest.				

Note 1: If "Yes" is checked for the operational status, please clarify the important policies, strategies, measures adopted and how they are implemented. If "No" is checked for the operational status, please explain the reason and the plan to adopt related policies, strategies, and measures in the future.

Note 2: If the CSR Report has been prepared, how the CSR Report can be accessed and the index page number may be indicated for the operational status instead.

(VI) Status of Ethical Corporate Management and Measures Adopted

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note 1)			Deviation from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary (Note 2)	
I. Establishment of an ethical corporate management policy and proposals:				
(I) Has the Company defined ethical corporate management policies approved by the Board of Directors and declared its ethical corporate management policies and procedures in its rules and external documents, as well as the commitment of its Board of Directors and high-ranking management to implementing the management policies?	■		The Company includes "integrity, diligence, and frugality" as part of its corporate culture and the management leads by example while asking all employees to follow suite so that it is practiced thoroughly.	No major deviations
(II) Has the Company established an evaluation mechanism for unethical behavioral risks that helps periodically analyze and evaluate operational activities of relatively high unethical behavioral risks within the scope of operation and defined a solution to prevent unethical behavior accordingly that covers at least the preventive measures against respective acts under Article 7 Paragraph 2 of the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies.	■		In order to consolidate the management culture of the Company, educational training is provided to all employees periodically and the purpose of communicating the belief in integrity and the virtue of being diligent and frugal has been fulfilled.	No major deviations
(III) Has the Company specified the operating procedures, guidelines of conduct, punishment for violators, and rules of appeal in the solution to prevent unethical behavior, and enforced them, and periodically reflected upon and amended the foregoing	■		The Company has rewards and punishments guidelines in place for its employees. Staff review meetings are held	No major deviations

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note 1)			Deviation from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary (Note 2)	
solution?			from time to time. It is strictly prohibited for staff to be engaged in foul play, fraud, embezzlement, bribery and corruption, and accept commissions. The highest punishment possible is having related people fired. The Company also signs the Integrity Commitment with partners in order to prevent suppliers from getting into unlawful acts with its staff, such as tunneling.	
II. Consolidation of ethical corporate management (I) Has the Company evaluated the ethical records of parties it does business with and stipulated ethical conduct clauses in business contracts?	■		The Company has created periodic evaluation and approval mechanism for both customers and suppliers. While concluding the contract, the rights and obligations of both parties are defined in order to protect the rights of the Company.	No major deviations
(II) Has the Company established a dedicated unit under the Board of Directors to promote ethical corporate management and report its ethical management policy and solution to prevent against unethical behaviors and the status of implementation to the Board of Directors periodically (at least once a year)?		■	The Company does not have specialized units in place yet but ethical corporate management continues to be communicated by the General Manager' Office.	The Company will set up an exclusive unit to address ethical corporate management reflective of actual demand in the future.
(III) Has the Company established policies to prevent	■		In order to prevent against conflicts of	No major deviations

Evaluation item	Operational status (Note 1)			Deviation from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary (Note 2)	
against conflicts of interest, provided appropriate channels for filing related complaints and implemented the policies accordingly?			interest, among others, the Company set up the General Manager's Mailbox where workers can give their advice.	
(IV) Has the Company created effective accounting and internal control systems to consolidate ethical corporate management and does the internal audit unit stipulates related audit plans according to the evaluation results of unethical behavioral risks and inspect compliance with the solution to prevent against unethical behaviors or authorize the CPAs to perform inspections?	■		To ensure consolidation of ethical corporate management, the Company has an effective accounting system and internal control system in place and compliance is being periodically examined.	No major deviations
(V) Does the Company hold internal and external educational trainings on ethical management regularly?	■		The Company continues with related educational training and communication internally.	No major deviations
III. Reporting System of the Company (I) Does the Company have substantial reporting and incentive systems in place, provide convenient reporting channels, and assign appropriate specialists investigate reported matters?	■		The Company has the General Manager's Mailbox in place for workers to report and file complaints.	No major deviations
(II) Has the company established any standard operating procedures, subsequent measures to be adopted after the investigation is completed, or confidentiality mechanisms for handling reported matters?		■	None.	The Company will follow actual demands and regulatory requirements and handle accordingly in the future.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Evaluation item</td><td colspan="3">Operational status (Note 1)</td><td rowspan="2">Deviation from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and reasons</td></tr>
<tr><td>Yes</td><td>No</td><td>Summary (Note 2)</td></tr>
<tr><td>(III) Does the Company assure employees who reported on malpractices that they will not be improperly treated for making such reports?</td><td>■</td><td></td><td>The reporting party is kept confidential throughout the process by the Company and will not be punished as a result of reporting it.</td><td>No major deviations</td></tr>
<tr><td>IV. Reinforced Information Disclosure
Has the company disclosed information regarding its ethical corporate management principles and implementation status on its website and the MOPS.?</td><td>■</td><td></td><td>The Company discloses the implementation status of ethical corporate management in its Annual Report and uploads it to the MOPS as required.</td><td>No major deviations</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">V. If the company has its own Ethical Management Principles established according to the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, please describe the differences between its implementation and the principles:None</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">VI. Other important information that helps understand the implementation of ethical corporate management of the company: (e.g. discussion and correction of the Ethical Management Principles established by the company): None.</td></tr>
</table>

Note 1: Whether “Yes” or “No” is checked for operational status, it shall be specified in the Summary field.

(VII) How they may be found shall be disclosed if the company has established Corporate Governance Principles and related regulations: The company has formulated “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for the company” , which are published on the company’s website (https://www.bioteq.com.tw) and linked to investor relation or corporate governance page for checking.

(VIII) Other important information that is sufficient to boost knowledge of corporate governance shall also be disclosed: None.

(IX) Implementation status of internal control system: The following shall be disclosed.

(1) Internal Control Statement

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION
Internal Control System Declaration

Date: March 10, 2022

For the Company's internal control system of 2020, we would like to declare as follows according to the results of spontaneous inspections:

I. The Company knows that establishing, enforcing, and maintaining an internal control system is the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors and managers and has such a system in place already. The purpose of the system is to reasonably ensure the achievement of various objectives, including operational efficiency and effectiveness (including profitability, business performance and the security of assets), the reliability, timeliness and transparency of information disclosed, and compliance with relevant guidelines as well as relevant laws and regulations.

II. The internal control system has its inherent restrictions that cannot be overcome with improved design. An effective internal control system can also only reasonably ensure the fulfillment of the three goals stated above and its effectiveness may change as the environment or situation changes. There is a self-surveillance mechanism, however, built inside the internal control system of the Company that helps the Company take a corrective action against deficiencies confirmed.

III. The Company determines the effectiveness of the design and implementation of its internal control system in accordance with the items in "Governing Regulations for Public Company's Establishment of Internal Control System" (hereinafter called "Governing Regulations") that are related to the effectiveness of internal control systems. The items adopted in the Governing Regulations for determining the internal control system are the five constitutional elements of the internal control system divided according to the management and control process: 1. control environment, 2. risk assessment, 3. control process, 4. information and communication, and 5. supervision. Each element further encompasses several items. Please refer to "Governing Regulations" for details.

IV. The Company has already adopted the aforesaid items for assessing the effectiveness of its internal control system in terms of system design and implementation.

V. Pursuant to the results of the above-mentioned evaluations, the Company is of the view that the design and implementation of its internal control system as of December 31, 2021 Note 2 (including its supervision and management of subsidiaries), including its awareness of the extent by which the operating effects and efficiency goals are fulfilled, reliability of reports, and compliance with relevant laws and regulations, are such that it is effective and capable of reasonably ensuring that the aforementioned goals can be achieved.

VI. This declaration constitutes a major part of the Company's Annual Report and the Company's Prospectus that are made available to the public. If the aforesaid published contents are found to be false, or fraudulent in any way, the Company and its management shall be legally liable in accordance with Articles 20, 32, 171 and 174 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

VII. This Statement was approved at the meeting of the Company's Board of Directors on March 10, 2022 with no directors expressing dissent out of the 9 Directors in attendance. All agreed on the contents of this Statement. Please take note of it.

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Chairman
General Manager

(2) If review of the internal audit system is outsourced to CPAs as an exception, the CPA Review Report shall be disclosed: None.

(X) Any legal sanctions against the Company or its internal personnel, or any disciplinary action taken by the Company against its own personnel for violating internal control requirements in the most recent year and up to the date the Annual Report was printed: None.

(XI) Important decisions reached in shareholders' meetings and made by the Board of Directors in the most recent year up to the date the Annual Report was printed:

Date	Important Decision and Implementation Status
General Shareholders' Meeting on July 30, 2021	1. 2020 final accounting books Implementation status: After voting, this proposal was approved as is. 2. Distribution of 2020 earnings. Implementation status: September 6, 2021 was set to be the baseline for the distribution. All were distributed on September 29, 2021 as approved through the shareholders' meeting. (Cash dividends per share NT$4)

Date of meeting	Important decisions made
March 16, 2021	1. Approved bank loan plans. 2. Approved the recognition of the Company's 2020 "Statement of Internal Control". 3. Approved the periodic review of the independence of CPAs of the Company. 4. Approved proposed audit fees of attesting CPAs. 5. Approved the recognition of the Company's 2020 Financial Statements. 6. Approved the Company's Business Report. 7. Approved the surplus distribution of 2020 earnings. 8. Approved proposed amendments to the "Articles of Incorporation". 9. Approved the abolishment of the "Provisions for Election of Directors and Supervisors" of the Company and re-formulation of "Procedures for the Election of Directors". 10. Approved the proposed time, venue, agenda, and deadline by which shareholders may submit their proposals and where they may be sent to for the 2020 General Shareholders' Meeting. 11. Approved adjustments to the compensation structure of the Company's General Manager Ming-Zhong Li and exchange rate standards. 12. Approved the distribution of the Company's remuneration to its employees

Date of meeting	Important decisions made
	and directors and supervisors in 2020. 13. Approved the recognition of the remuneration structure of the Company's managers.
May 06, 2021	1. Approved the Table of Approval Authority.
July 05, 2021	1.To cope with the requirements in Jin-Guan-Zheng-Jiao-Zhi No. 11003621372, the Company delayed the 2021 AGM, and determine the date, time, and venue of 2021 AGM again.
August 11, 2021	1. Approved the recognition of the Company's 2021Q2 Financial Statements. 2. Approved proposed revisions to internal audit implementation procedures. 3. Approved bank loan plans. 4. Approved the establishment of proposal setting the ex-dividend base date for the distribution of cash dividends in 2021.
November 10, 2021	1. Approved bank loan plans. 2. Approved the 2022 Audit Plan. 3. Approved the Audit Plan of the Company's key subsidiary BIOTEQUEUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC. (BMPI) for 2022. 4. Approved the appointment and dismissal of the Head of Internal Audit. 5. Approved the Company's 2022 budget. 6. Approval of the supplementary terms for loaning of funds by the subsidiary BIOTEQUE MEDICAL CO.,LTD(SAMOA) to BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.(BMPI). 7. Approved the recognition of the Company's 2021Q3 Financial Statements. 8. Approved the amendment to the Company's Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles 9. Approved the remuneration distribution plan for the Company's managers. 10. Approved the case of the raise for the managers in 2021.
March 10, 2022	1. Approved the recognition of the Company's 2021 "Statement of Internal Control". 2. Approved the periodic review of the independence of CPAs of the Company. 3. Approved proposed audit fees of attesting CPAs. 4. Approved the recognition of the Company's 2021 Financial Statements. 5. Approved the Company's Business Report. 6. Approved the surplus distribution of 2021 earnings. 7. Approved The 12th remuneration of independent directors.

Date of meeting	Important decisions made
	8. Approved the director candidate list for the 12th intake and review. 9. Approved the lifting of non-competition restrictions for directors. 10. Approval of the duration, number of openings, and processing sites for the nomination of candidates for directors (independent directors included) for the 2022 General Shareholders’ Meeting. 11. Approved the proposed time, venue, agenda, and deadline by which shareholders may submit their proposals and where they may be sent to for the 2021 General Shareholders’ Meeting. 12. Approved proposed amendments to the "Articles of Incorporation". 13. Approved to add the “Audit Committee Charter.” 14. Approved proposed amendments to the " procedures for Acquisition and Disposal of Assets ". 15. Approved proposed amendments to the " Rules and Procedures of Shareholders’ Meeting ". 16. Approved proposed amendments to the " Operational Procedures for Endorsements and Guarantees ". 17. Approved proposed amendments to the " meeting policy of the Company’s Board of Directors ". 18. Approved proposed amendments to the " code of ethical conduct ". 19. Approved proposed amendments to the " Operational Procedures for Loaning of Company Funds ". 20. Approval of the intended establishment of rewards for independent directors of the 12th intake. 21. Approval of the proposal to define the transportation subsidies for the independent directors of the 12th intake. 22. Approved the recognition of the remuneration structure of the Company’s managers. 23. Approved the remuneration distribution plan for the Company’s managers.

(XII) Main contents of different opinions of directors or supervisors that are recorded and stated in writing on important decisions made by the Board of Directors in the most recent year and up to the date the Annual Report was printed: None

(XIII) Summary of resignations and dismissals of the Company's Chairman, general managers, accounting heads, financial heads, internal audit heads, and R&D heads in the most recent year and up to the date the Annual Report was printed:None

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Summary of Resignation and Dismissal of the Company’s Key Employees

November 10, 2021

Position	name	Date of inauguration	Date of dismissal	Reason for resignation or dismissal
Head of Internal Audit	Sen-Chun Chou		October 31, 2021	Mandatory retirement
Head of Internal Audit	Yi-Jen Cheng	November 10, 2021		

Note: Related parties of the Company as indicated refer to the Chairman, the General Manager, the Head of Accounting, the Head of Finance, the Head of Internal Audit, the Head of Corporate Governance, and the Head of Research and Development.

V. Information on Independent Auditor’s Fee

(1) Bracket table of information for the Audit fee of Independent Auditor

（1）Information on CPAs’ Professional Service Fees

Name of Accounting Firm	Name of CPA	Duration of Inspection	Audit Fee	Non-Audit Fee	Total	Remarks
KPMG	Yen-Da Su	January 1, 2021 ~ December 31, 2021	2,330	574	2,904	Non-Audit Fee: Transfer pricing, reporting on direct debit of business tax, and taxation certification.
	Ya-lin Chen	January 1, 2021 ~ December 31, 2021				

Please specify the content of non-audit fees (e.g. taxation certification, assurance, or other financial consultation.

Note: When the company changes its CPAs or accounting firm, the audit period shall be listed separately, and explain in the remark the reason for change, and disclose the paid audit and non-audit fees by orders. For the non-audit fees, the services shall be described.

Note: So-called audit fees are these service fees the Company paid to the CPAs for auditing, reviewing, rechecking financial statements, and reviewing the financial forecasts.

(II) When the accounting firm is changed and the audit fee in the year of replacement is reduced compared to that in the preceding year, the audit fee before and after the replacement and the reasons shall be disclosed: None

(III) When the audit fee are reduced by more than 10% from the preceding year, the value reduced and its ratio and cause shall be disclosed: None

VI. Information on Replacement of Independent Auditors:None

VII. Disclosure of the name, position, and duration of service at firms or their associated enterprises in the most recent year of the Company chairman, general manager, and managers in charge of financial or accounting affairs: None.

VIII. Changes in the transfer and pledge of equity among directors, supervisors, managers, and shareholders with a holding ratio exceeding 10% in the most recent year and up to the date the Annual Report was printed

Unit: Share

Job Title (Note 1)	Name	2021		Year up to April 17,2022	
		Increase /Decrease in the number of shares held	Increase /Decrease in the number of shares pledged	Increase /Decrease in the number of shares held	Increase /Decrease in the number of shares pledged
Chairman	Zong-Li Tsai	(15,000)	0	(48,000)	0
Director and General Manager	Ming-Zhong Li	0	0	0	0
Director	Zong Yu Investment Co., Ltd.	0	0	0	0
Director Representative and Vice President	Jing-Yi Tsai	0	0	0	0
Director and Vice President	Yi-Xun Li	0	0	0	0
Director	Pang-Yen Zhang	0	0	0	0
Director and Senior Vice President	Jin-Long Lin	0	0	0	0
Director and Head of Finance	Yi-Zhong Huang	0	0	0	0
Independent director	Zheng-Xiong Xu	0	0	0	0
Independent director	Bin-Xi Lin	0	0	0	0
Supervisor	Ying-Ling Li	0	0	0	0
Supervisor	KING POLYTECHNIC ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	0	0	0	0
Representative of the supervisor	Zhen-Pan Hong	0	0	0	0
Supervisor	Xing Wang	0	0	0	0
Head of Accounting	Pei-Zhi Zhong	0	0	0	0
R&D Supervisor	Zong-Ming Lu	0	0	0	0

Note 1: A shareholder holding more than 10% of the total shares in the Company shall be indicated as major shareholder and be listed separately.

Note 2: If the counterparties in the transfer or pledge of equity are stakeholders, the following table shall also be completed.

IX. Information on the relationships among the Top 10 shareholders who are related, spouses, or relatives within the second degree of kinship.

Name	Shares held in person		Shares held by spouse and minor child(ren)		Shares held in someone else's name		The title or name and relationship among shareholders in the Top shareholding list who are related, spouse to each other, or relatives within the second degree of kinship (Note 3)		Remarks
	Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Title	Relationship	
Chase escrows StichtingAG new market shares	6,131,000	8.85	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
Catcher Medtech Co., Ltd.	5,410,000	7.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100% owned and reinvested byCatcher Technology Co., Ltd.
Representative: Tang-Lung Hsu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yishuitang Investment Co., Ltd.	3,000,000	4.33	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
Representative: Jun-Yao Lin	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	none	none	
Zong-Li Tsai	2,931,000	4.23	5,000	0.00	0	0.00	Meng-Jie Jiang	Son-in-Law	Chairman of the Company
Yisheng Co., Ltd.	2,589,000	3.74	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	100% owned and reinvested byCatcher Technology Co., Ltd.
Representative: Tang-Lung Hsu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Standard Chartered Trusts Swad Bank Robur Global Emerging	2,457,000	3.55	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
Yide Co., Ltd.	2,233,000	3.22	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	100% owned and reinvested byCatcher Technology Co., Ltd.
Representative: Tang-Lung Hsu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ming sheng co., ltd.	1,917,000	2.77	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
Representative: Ming-Zhong Li	725,346	1.05	0	0.00	321,824	0.46	none	none	General Manager of the Company
Zong Yu Investment Co., Ltd.	1,611,752	2.33	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Institutional Director of the Company
Representative: Meng-Jie Jiang	28,000	0.04	178,572	0.26	0	0.00	Zong-Li Tsai	Son-in-Law	
Citi Hosts Aoting's Emerging Market Investment Account	1,500,000	2.16	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Note 1: All of the Top 10 shareholders shall be listed. If they are institutional shareholders, the names of the institution and its representative shall both be listed.
Note 2: The shareholding ratio is calculated separately by the individual concerned, his/her spouse, minor child, or in another person’s name.
Note 3: The shareholders listed in the foregoing include institutional entities and natural persons. The mutual relationships shall be disclosed in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

X. Number of shares held by the Company, the Company's directors, supervisors, managers, and directly or indirectly controlled businesses and the consolidated general holding ratio

Unit: Share; %; March 31, 2022

Re-invested business (Note)	Investment made by the Company		Directors, supervisors, managers, and directly or indirectly controlled businesses		Comprehensive investment	
	Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Shares	Shareholding Ratio
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL CO., LTD	500,000	100	0	0	500,000	100
Zhong-De Investment Co., Ltd.	2,880,000	100	0	0	2,880,000	100
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL.INC.	4,480,775	100	0	0	4,480,775	100
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL DISTRIBUTION PHIL. INC	100,000	100	0	0	100,000	100

Note: It is the investment of the Company using the equity method.

IV. Fund-raising

I Capital and Shares

1. Source of Capital Stock

Unit: 1,000 shares; NT$1,000

MM / YYYY	Issue price ($)	Approved capital stock		Paid-in capital stock		Remarks		
		Shares	Value	Shares	Value	Source of capital stock	Using properties other than cash to write off the stock value	Others
March 2016	66.6	120,000	1,200,000	69,298	692,983	Convertible corporate bonds converted to common stock	0	March 2016 Jing-Shou-Shang No. 10501048 020 Letter

Note 1: Data in the same year up to the date the Annual Report was printed should be provided.
Note 2: For capital increase, the date it takes effect (is approved) and the document number should be indicated.
Note 3: Shares that are issued at a value below the denomination shall be highlighted.
Note 4: When monetary creditor's rights and technologies are used to pay for the shares, it shall be specified so and the type and value of the write-off shall be noted.
Note 5: Private placement shall be highlighted.

Type of share	Approved capital stock			Remarks
	Circulating shares	Shares yet to be issued	Total	
Common share	69,298	50,702	120,000	TPEx stock

(II) Shareholder Structure

Unit: Share; %; April 17, 2022

	Government agency	Financial institution	Other corporations	Individual	Foreign institution and individual	Total
Number of Persons	0	0	145	10,604	82	10,831
Number of shares held	0	0	20,377,229	28,393,465	20,527,642	69,298,336
Shareholding Ratio	0	0	29.4051	40.9728	29.6221	100.000

Note: For first TWSE/TPEx companies and emerging companies, the shareholding ratios of mainland investors shall be disclosed. By mainland investors, it refers to the people, corporations, groups, other institutions of Mainland China or the companies they invested in in a third region as defined under Article 3 of the Regulations Governing Permission for People from the Mainland Area to Invest in Taiwan.

3. Diversification of Equity

April 17, 2022

Shareholding classification	Number of shareholders	Number of shares held	Holding ratio
1 ~ 999	6,774	638,251	0.9210
1000 ~ 5,000	3,291	6,300,240	9.0915
5,001 ~ 10,000	372	2,799,793	4.0402
10,001 ~ 15,000	111	1,393,450	2.0108
15,001 ~ 20,000	74	1,323,176	1.9094
20,001 ~ 30,000	61	1,570,042	2.2656
30,001 ~ 40,000	29	1,014,924	1.4646
40,001 ~ 50,000	22	1,000,193	1.4444
50,001 ~ 100,000	33	2,389,905	3.4487
100,001 ~ 200,000	16	2,393,346	3.4537
200,001 ~ 400,000	20	5,755,285	8.3051
400,001 ~ 600,000	6	2,884,630	4.1626
600,001 ~ 800,000	7	5,054,591	7.2940
800,000 ~ 1,000,000	3	2,771,038	3.9987
Above 1,000,001	12	32,008,752	46.1898
Total	10,831	69,298,336	100.000%

(IV) List of primary shareholders: List the shareholders that hold at least 5% of the equity or those whose holding ratio is one of the Top 10, their name, quantities held, and the holding ratio.

Unit: Share; %

Share / Name of major shareholder	Number of shares held	Holding ratio
Chase escrows StichtingAG new market shares	6,131,000	8.85%
Catcher Medtech Co., Ltd.	5,410,000	7.81%
Yishuitang Investment Co., Ltd.	3,000,000	4.33%
Zong-Li Tsai	2,931,000	4.23%
Yisheng Co., Ltd.	2,589,000	3.74%
Standard Chartered Trusts Swad Bank Robur Global Emerging	2,457,000	3.55%
Yide Co., Ltd.	2,233,000	3.22%
Ming sheng co., ltd.	1,917,000	2.77%
Zong Yu Investment Co., Ltd.	1,611,752	2.33%
Citi Hosts Aoting's Emerging Market Investment Account	1,500,000	2.16%

(5) Related information of market price per share, net value, earnings, and dividends for the past two years. In case of an allotment of shares upon earnings or capital reserve transferred capital increase, information on the market value or cash dividends adjusted retroactively according to the released number of shares shall also be disclosed.

Unit: NT$; Share

Item		Year	2020	2021	Current year up to March 31, 2022 (Note 8)
Market value per share (Note 1)	Maximum		164.0	133	115.50
	Minimum		76.6	98.9	100.50
	Average		127.83	115.42	110.04
Net worth per share (Note 2)	Before distribution		38.45	40.45	As of the date this Annual Report was printed, the first quarter financial statement data that had been reviewed and approved by the CPAs were yet to be approved by the Board of Directors.
	After distribution		31.90	—	
Earnings per share (EPS)	Weighted average number of shares (thousand shares)		69,298	69,298	
	Earnings per share (Note 3)		7.05	6.22	
Dividend per share	Cash dividends		4	4.5	
	Free share assignment	Earnings share assignment	—	—	
		Capital reserve share assignment	—	—	
	Accumulated unpaid dividends (Note 4)		—	—	
Analysis of return on investment	Price to earnings ratio (Note 5)		18.13	18.56	
	Price to dividend ratio (Note 6)		31.96	—	
	Cash dividend yield (Note 7)		3.13%	—	

＊ In case of allotment of shares upon earnings or capital reserve transferred capital increase, information on the market value or cash dividends adjusted retroactively according to the released number of shares shall also be disclosed.

Note 1: List the maximum and minimum market values of common stock each year and the annual average market price is calculated according to the strike price and the trading volume in each year.

Note 2: Please use the number of shares already issued at the end of the year and provide information on their distribution as decided in the shareholders' meeting of the coming year.

Note 3: If retroactive adjustment is needed due to free share assignment, the earnings per share before and after adjustment shall be shown.

Note 4: If it is specified in equity security release conditions that the dividends not assigned for a specific year may be carried over to the year with earnings, dividends yet to be paid accumulated up to the specific year shall be disclosed, respectively.

Note 5: Price to earnings ratio
＝ Mean closing price per share of the year/Earnings per share

Note 6: Price to dividend ratio
＝ Mean closing price per share of the year/Cash dividends per share

Note 7: Cash dividend yield
＝ Cash dividends per share/Mean closing price per share of the year

Note 8: For the net worth per share and earnings per share, data from the most recent quarter that have been audited (reviewed and approved) by the CPA as of the date the Annual Report was printed shall be provided; for the other fields, data of the current year as of the date when the Annual Report was printed shall be provided.

6. Company's dividend policy and implementation status:

(1) Dividend policy:

The Company shall, after its losses have been covered and all taxes and dues have been paid and at the time of allocating surplus profits, first set aside ten percent of such profits as a legal reserve. However when the legal reserve amounts to the authorized capital, this shall not apply. Secondly, special surplus reserves shall be set aside pursuant to relevant laws and regulations enacted by the competent authority. If there are surplus profits remaining, at least 20% shall be allocated for distribution of shareholder dividends. The Board of Directors draft a dividend distribution proposal and submit it to the shareholders meeting for resolution, in which cash dividends should make up at least 20% or more.

(2) Implementation status:

The Board of Directors decided on March 10, 2022 that the cash dividends would be issued at NT$ 4.5 per share for 2021.

7. Impacts of free share assignment intended through the current shareholders' meeting on the Company's operational performance and earnings per share:

No free share assignment is intended to be discussed for the current year; Therefore, it is not applicable.

(VIII) Remuneration for employees, directors, and supervisors:

(1) Percentage or range of remuneration for employees and directors/supervisors as stated in the Company's Articles of Incorporation:

Article 20 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulates that: "The company shall appropriate no less than 5% of its earnings as remuneration to its employees and no more than 1.6% of its earning as remuneration to the directors and supervisors, if applicable. The Company shall appropriate for write-off the loss carried forward, if applicable.

(2) Accounting measures adopted in case of any difference between the basis for estimating the amount of remuneration for employees, directors, and supervisors, basis for calculating the number of shares included in the distribution of remuneration for employees, and the actual value distributed and their estimates of the current term:

2-1 Basis for estimating the amount of remuneration for employees, directors, and supervisors of the current term: Based on the Company's 2021 profits (profit before tax with the profit prior to distribution of remuneration for employees and directors deducted) multiplied by 5% for distribution of employee remuneration as specified in the Company's Articles of Incorporation and according to the decision made in the shareholders' meeting and 1.6% to be distributed to directors, it is estimated that the value of remuneration for employees is NT$28,503,247 and that for directors and supervisors is NT$ 9,121,039; They are to be assigned in cash.

2-2 Basis for calculating remuneration distributed to employees in stock: Not applicable

2-3 Accounting measures adopted when the actual value of distribution differ from the estimates: There is no difference from the estimated value for the year to be recognized.

(3) Approval of distribution of remuneration by the Board of Directors:

3-1 Remuneration for employees and directors/supervisors distributed in cash or stock. In case of any difference from the estimated value of the year recognized, the difference, cause, and how it is handled shall be disclosed: There is no difference from the estimated value for the year to be recognized.

3-2 Ratio of the value of remuneration for employees distributed in stock and the sum of after-tax income and total employee remuneration in the entity or individual financial statement of the current term.

(4) When there is a difference between the actual distributed amount of remuneration for employees, directors, and supervisors (including the number, value, and price of shares distributed) and the recognized remuneration for employees, directors, and supervisors in the preceding year, the difference, cause for the difference, and how it is handled shall also be specified:

Item	Actual distribution	
Remuneration for directors and supervisors	Value distributed	NTD$9,121,039
	Difference, cause, and management	No difference
Remuneration for employees	Value distributed	NT$28,503,247
	Difference, cause, and management	No difference

(IX) Buyback of the Company stock: None.

II. Corporate bond, special stock, global depositary receipt, employee stock option certificates, restricted employee shares and M&A or acceptance of transferred shares of another company for issuance of new shares, implementation of the funds utilization plan: None.

V. Operational Highlight

I Scope of Operation:

1. Scope of Operation

(1) The scope of operation as stated in the Articles of Incorporation is as follows:

A. CF01011 Medical devices manufacturing
B. F108031 Medical devices wholesale
C. F208031 Medical devices retailing
C. ZZ99999 operations not prohibited or restricted by law besides the said approved ones

2. Operational weight:

Unit: NT$1,000

	2021	
	Value	%
Hemodialysis tube	428,398	23.46%
TPU catheter	465,033	25.47%
Infusion bag	225,033	12.33%
Puncture needle	129,036	7.07%
Interventional cardiology catheter	100,234	5.49%
Surgical tube	285,258	15.63%
Critical component and parts	44,493	2.44%
Miscellaneous medical disposables	148,006	8.11%
Total	1,825,491	100.00%

3. Current commodities:

Primary product categories at present: The Company primarily has eight major categories of products now. They are Hemodialysis tubes, Puncture needles, Infusion bags, TPU internal catheters, Interventional cardiology catheters, Surgical tubes, key medical parts and components, and others.

4. New products planned to be developed

For the self-own brands, we continue to develop the consumables of minimally invasive surgery, and the catheters for the catheterization, as well as the peripheral and accessories, to enhance the service market.

For the contract development and manufacturing organization (CDMO), by utilizing the current technology and competence, the Company will respond to the new international situation, and expand the partnership with the major medical device manufacturers in Europe and the U.S. to develop and produce products in the way of OEM.

To cope with the stricter medical regulations in Europe, Bioteque will solidify the specifications of the current advantageous products for the compliance to serve the customers. Explanation as below:

(1) TPU internal catheters: Biopsy Needle,Micro-introducer Set,Multi-lumen Hemodialysis Cath.,Chest Valve,Improved Drainage Cath.
(2) Vascular catheters: Micro-catheter, and next-gen Sheath Introducer.
(3) Others: OEM products, peripheral products relevant to epidemic control and prevention, and specific urinary treatment and diagnosis products.

(II) Overview of the Industry:

1. Current status and developmental trends of the industry

1-1 Current status of the industry

In recent years, the biotech and medical device industry in Taiwan has received more attention from the government. the “Biomedical Industry Innovation Program” starting in 2017 expands the applicable scope of the medical devices year by year, and outcomes have been submitted. The government also provides the related tax incentives to build the medical device industry clustering with features. In addition, the Medical Devices Act and the Enforcement Rules of Medical Devices Act have been announced and imposed, and consequently, the domestic management environment has been maturing, and reconciled to the regulations in the advanced countries. This is positive for providers to get used to the competition environment, and improve their management ability for the overall life cycles of their products.

Since being impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, there were two major effects: first, the surge of medical resources related to pandemic containment, particularly masks, protection suits, testers of Covid-19, and consumables and instruments related to the Pneumological treatment. Secondly, the uses and sales of the medical devices irrelevant to the pandemic are impacted because such devices were crowded out by the medical resources required by the pandemic emergency treatments, as well as the voluntary treatments were delayed due to the pandemic. Since 2021, we have been moving toward the post-Covid-19 pandemic era. As a whole, the serious case eruption at the beginning of the pandemic that caused a crash in the medical system has become rare. It is mainly because of the high vaccination in the pandemic-containment advanced countries, emergence of curing drugs, and the variants of the virus tend to cause moderate symptoms. Therefore, economic recoveries are seen in these countries. Nonetheless, many emerging market countries still have a hard time handling the pandemic. The inconsistent paces of recovery, and the different counter pandemic measures in various countries have resulted in the global transportation is still disturbed with high freight costs, only partial normalized routes, and insufficient spaces for shipment. The inflations derived from surging freight and oil price are actively responded to by various governments.

For the global market: according to a study from BMI Research quoted in a domestic biotechnology industry white paper “2021 Biotechnology Industry in Taiwan”, the global medical device market in 2020 was US$427.3 billion, up 5.9% from 2019. It is estimated to grow to US$491.4 billion in 2023, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.8% from 2019 to 2022. Comparing the study cited in the 2020 domestic biotechnology industry white paper, the global medical device market in 2019 was US$403.6 billion. It is estimated to grow to US$475.3 billion in 2022, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 5.6% from 2019 to 2022. Compared with the 2019 analysis in the same article: The CAGR from 2018 to 2021 was 6.5%, and the market size was expected to reach US$490.2 billion in 2022. By observing the data from three years in a row, the growth of the medical device market this year was much more conservative than the years before the pandemic.

In 2020, the global medical device regional market is still dominated by the North and South American market, accounting for 47.8% of the global market. This is followed by the Western European market, accounting for 24.8% of the global market; the Asian-Pacific makes up 20.7% of the global market; Central and Eastern Europe 3.8% ; and the Middle East and Africa market 3.1%.

Domestic market: The white paper also pointed out that the turnover of Taiwan's medical equipment and healthcare industry in 2020 was NT$192.4 billion, a 13.7% increase from NT$169.2 billion in 2019, as detailed in the table below.

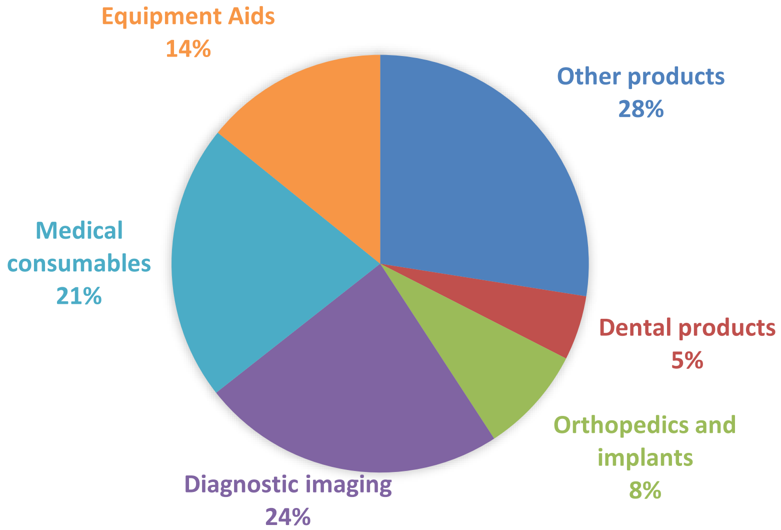
Overview of Taiwan’s medical device industry operations from 2015 to 2020

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Revenue (in NT$100 million)	1,330	1,415	1,463	1,592	1,692	1,924
Manufacturers (by company)	1,041	1,073	1,090	1,128	1,157	1,216
Industry practitioners (number of people)	38,400	39,300	40,300	43,850	46,953	48,365
Export value (in NT$100 million)	812	861	873	955	1,041	1,171
Import value (in NT$100 million)	722	736	746	790	886	956
Import: Export (%)	39:61	39:61	40:60	40:60	40:60	39:61
Domestic market demand (in NT$100 million)	1,240	1,289	1,336	1,427	1,538	1,709

Source: Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs; Industry, Science and Technology International Strategy Center of the Industrial Technology Research Institute, 2021

Categorically: Based on the White Paper mentioned above, global medical consumables, account for 21.4% of the global medical device market. The figure is much greater than 16.3% last year, mainly because of the pandemic. The Company currently focuses on the manufacturing, production, and sale of medical consumables used in hospitals. Unlike the business model for devices and equipment supporting medical diagnoses, consumables are continuously needed. In terms of the material, the emphasis is placed on stability and tolerability that can withstand single use with costs that are considered affordable.

FIGURE 2-3 2020 OVERVIEW OF GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL DEVICES



Medical devices are a highly governed and controlled industry. This is mainly because their use concerns the health and welfare of the nation. Health authorities in respective countries are concerned about their management. This is where governments fulfill their responsibilities and also an extension of sovereignty. The role of a country's sovereignty reflects in various laws and regulations. Therefore, regulatory requirements for medical devices have a lot to do with the developments of the industry. Increasing regulatory rigidity is an underlying trend seen around the world. In Taiwan, the Medical Devices Act was announced in January 2020. The Act helps diverge the management of drugs and medical devices in our country and harmonizes applicable regulations governing medical devices internationally with that of Taiwan, so that the management of medical devices may be on a par with the international counterparts. Meanwhile, the regulations governing medical devices in the European Union have been upgraded to the more rigid MDR (Medical Device Regulation). The challenges brought about by growing regulatory rigidity are something to be dealt with by all medical device manufacturers around the world.

1-2 Developmental trends

The developmental trends in the global medical device industry feature below:

(1) Laws and regulations have become more stringent, forming barriers to entry

As mentioned earlier, the global medical device regional market is still dominated by the North and South American market, accounting for 47.8% of the global market. This is followed by the Western European market, accounting for 24.8% of the global market; meanwhile, the European market experienced signification regulatory evolution in recent years.

In March 2017, the EU adopted a new version of the Medical Device Regulation (MDR) and adopted a stricter medical device management mechanism to strengthen the protection of the citizens of member states. The MDR came into effect on May 25, 2017, with a three-year transition period, and shall replace existing regulations by 2020. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the transition period will be postponed by one year. The MDR was imposed in May 2021. Similarly, after the multi year discussions and preparation, the Medical Devices Act has been legislated, announced, and imposed.

The European Union is the world's second largest medical device market, and some countries around the world also regard CE as an important reference standard. Therefore, the impact of the European Union's new medical device regulations (MDR) cannot be understated. The MDR is more rigid on various requirements of responsible suppliers, including that 1. more complete technical documents are needed with more comprehensive requirements for clinical data. In addition, detailed clinical data varying in extent are required reflective of different product risk classes. II. Post-marketing product monitoring has to be consolidated and feedback is to be provided to help with reflections on the quality and design of products. II. The safety and functional qualifications of all products must meet the latest criteria and periodic qualifications and validations of equipment and processes are indispensable. IV. In order to precisely follow regulatory requirements, auditors perform periodic and impromptu audits of the production sites of manufacturers, primary contractors, and suppliers because auditors are held responsible as well. All of the above considerations mean that it will be even more expensive and difficult to get the CE Mark in the European Union in the future. Therefore, for the EU market, the current supply chain and operational models need to be adjusted; it is an opportunity and also a daunting challenge. Faced with this new regulatory environment, Bioteq has adjusted its certification strategy and is ready to respond to this challenge.

(2) Under the new international landscape, the CDMO trends of the major medical device manufacturers

The biomedical industry is now a rising star in the 21st century. Heavyweight manufacturers around the world are trying all out by putting in large monies to develop new products. However, the development and production of medical devices is a complex journey with multi aspects. The overall development and production process may take many years with several million USD spent. Most importantly, the medical device manufacturers have to comply with the high regulatory framework established by FDA and EU. To increase capacity rapidly without adding fixed assets, partnering with CDMO becomes a key option for the major manufacturer, to reduce the time and money spent on development, and focus on their core business.

For a long time, Bioteque has controlled every step of realizing products, from product R&D, production, quality engineering, to regulatory certification. This core capability is the key opportunity for Bioteque to connect CDMO with major manufacturers, and also the direction for future flourishment.

Under the new international situation, for the low-risk mid- and low end medical devices, once the traditional production bases need to diversify the risks and transfer, Bioteque, with years of experience in positioning production in ASEAN, will become the strategic partners of the major medical device manufacturer for OEM.

(3) The rise of the medical device market related to elderly and long-term care

Home care not only helps reduce medical expenses for patients and the workload of healthcare professionals in hospitals but also enables patients to live independently in an environment that they are familiar with or to live in nursing facilities with specialized caregivers and the quality of life is improved. As such, it is becoming a new approach of providing medical care. Taking into consideration of both healthcare expenditure and quality of life for the patient in addition to the fact that chronic diseases have become the main pattern of illness, home care is part of important healthcare programs in respective countries. Under this trend, medical devices being developed are growing home care and minimally invasive surgery-oriented to reduce the length of hospital stay for patients by combining computer technology or molecular medicine. The goal is to cut back on medical expenses and to improve quality of life. The product positioning for home caring, in particular, the low risk but highly labor intensive products, will be produced in the Philippines Plant.

(4). Implications for a post-COVID era

During the pandemic, many countries were affected by the lockdown of downtowns and hospitals, and thus the supply chains in many countries were interrupted, unable to meet the end-demands. Therefore, the consideration of localizing the production of strategic materials, such as medical supplies, emerged, so that the national security would not be impacted. Meanwhile, since the later half of last year, high freight and high inflation emerged, be it for far or near, the new global competitive landscape and business models were formed. Based in Taiwan, Bioteque enhances the presence in ASEAN area, with deeper services. Meanwhile, the compact models of products have higher weights to respond to such turbulence. In a nutshell, the disturbance of transportation and oil price will be normalized some day. Therefore, we are prudentially optimistic about the post-pandemic era.

2. Correlation among Upstream, Mid-stream, and Downstream of the Industry

(1) Upstream: Bioteque strives for the production of macromolecule medical consumables. The macromolecule materials and other related materials are provided by these qualified suppliers providing the qualified test reports pursuant to the related regulations. Most of the key materials are procured from Europe, the U.S., and Japan, directly from the manufacturers. The cooperation is seamless in terms of delivery, production volume, and quality.

(2) Midstream: Both the design and manufacturing of the main part of each product are included as part of the Company’s production process, including die development/injection molding machines/extruders, automatic production machines, and assembly lines. There are outstanding technicians to keep normal operations of machines and to ensure production and delivery according to purchase orders. BIOTEQ has strategic partners to supply accessories with competitive advantages and to ensure that the overall performance of products meet the needs of users.

(3) Downstream: Along with distributors and dealers domestically and internationally, a powerful distribution and service network is in place that reaches out to clinics and hospitals. After more than 20 years of hard work and devotion, each effort counts. The Company is growing more and more competitive and brand awareness is spreading each day.

3. Respective developmental trends of products

As far as hemodialysis products are concerned, the global population on dialysis is growing at 7% each year. As products and techniques imporve, the death due to dialysis keeps dropping. In other words, the demand for dialysis consumables will continue to grow. This growing demand leads to the usage of consumables increase each year.

In Taiwan,each year around 10 million times of dialysis are performed. The high-quality single use dialysis tubes and the safety intra-arterial/venous fistula Puncture needles of

BIOTEQUE are certified for their quality domestically and internationally to benefit both the patients and the healthcare professionals. Countries all over the world value the right of patients receiving dialysis treatments, so that the treatments are being covered in the insurance. Such move has helped expedite the expansion of the market for dialysis. BIOTEQUE is now certified by ISO 13485. Our products have obtained the EU CE and the US FDA510(k) certifications and with the deployment of a factory in the Philippines, competitive dialysis treatment consumables are being produced to the new market.

In terms of diagnostic and therapeutic internal catheters, we are devoted to develop minimally invasive consumables for use in hospitals, particularly internal catheters to be used at cardiovascular, intervening radiology, and urology divisions. Efforts are being made to reach out to other divisions by constantly developing minimally invasive catheters that are competitive on the market and help to boost patients' welfare. Many products are known for their high market shares domestically and internationally. At present, the shipments of various types of catheter products are growing quickly.

4. Competition

In terms of high-end consumables such as internal catheters or vascular catheters, the competition mainly consists of world-famous mainstream heavyweights. We, with the outstanding managerial capabilities and technicalities in Taiwan, are producing high-quality products and competing on the market around the world against well-known big brands taking advantage of the preferred prices. For relatively mature products, such as hemodialysis tubing, BIOTEQ also creates the market shares with its outstanding product strength and localized production.

(III) Technical, Research and Development Status

1. Technical level of sales and overview of research and development

To cope with domestic and international challenges, with Industry 4.0 at its core, the most important homework at present in terms of satisfying customer needs is to turn production intelligent, flexible, and automatic and to apply big data to increasing the business forecast capability, production preparedness and speed. Besides proactively developing machines sharing the same platform through collaboration with automatic equipment heavyweight manufacturers, integration further covers production information and real-time information of supplies so that management and production can be more effective.

Technically the Company continues to focus on the development of advanced medical catheters. After years of hard work and devotion to this field, the performance in pipe fitting extrusion, parts injection, special shape processing, hydrophilic film treatment, and scale printing is comparable to that of respective heavyweight international manufacturers and even surpassing it. In the future, we will continue to develop various types of high-end internal catheter-related therapeutic products. Besides self-owned brands, the Company will seek contract development and manufacturing organization (CDMO) with international heavyweights in order to expedite business growth.

We deeply feel that in an era of knowledge-based economy, the success of an enterprise lies in constant pursuit of knowledge-based innovations, strategic innovations, technological innovations, management and service innovations so that it can always gain strength despite the fierce competitive environment. As such, the Company highly values research and development and constantly engages in technical discussions and exchanges with academic research units and medical centers, proactively seeks CDMO opportunities with international medical device manufacturers that own key or innovative technologies, and incessantly introduces key technologies domestically and internationally in order to quickly boost its R&D capabilities.

2. Research and development expenses

Unit: NT$1,000

Research and development expense	2021
	68,830

3. Successfully developed technologies and products

R&D Group 1	R&D Group 2	R&D Group 3
12 major accomplishments under [Research] and 15 major accomplishments under [Development], for a total of 27items: 1. [Research] Biosafety assessment - Biological test for application of PCN Kit MDR. 2. [Research] Discussion of FDA application strategy - Determining when to file for 510(k) application based on changes in current products. 3. [Research] Functional test assessment - Study of functional test on parts used in the Luer structure for PD, DB, and HD products. 4. [Research] Suture wire technology and domestic/foreign market assessment 5. [Research] Clinical application of biliary drainage catheter	17 major accomplishments under [Research] and 13 major accomplishments under [Development], for a total of 30 items: 1. [Research] Intellectual property rights search - Interventional micro-catheters in emerging markets. 2. [Research] Materials science research - Improvements to inhibit scabbing on medical equipment surface when used in the urinary system. 3. [Research] Materials science research - Use hydrophobic materials on medical equipment surfaces to prevent static electricity disturbance and relative motion with nearby medical equipment. 4. [Research] Materials science research - Minimal feasible	4 major accomplishments under [Research] and 10 major accomplishments under [Development], for a total of 14 items: 1. [Research] Completed development of needle-free infusion set sample. 2. [Research] Completed development of extended infusion tube sample. 3. [Research] Technical development of thoracic drainage valves and completion of the sample. 4. [Research] Development of high-flow nasal cannula. 5. [Research] New (ergonomic) mini-sized hemostatic clip design. 6. [Development] Completed design and development of the

R&D Group 1	R&D Group 2	R&D Group 3
6. [Research] Feasibility of clinical assessments in establishing clinical application of products 7. [Research] Production and characteristics of PE stoppers 8. [Research] Study on toxins generated from the production of fluorine-based products and preventive measures 9. [Research] Comparison of international regulations and standards on high-flow nasal cannula 10. [Research] Study on the improvement of hydrophilic coating for surfaces of drainage catheters 11. [Research] Feasibility of MRI on drainage catheter with metallic label 12. [Research] Effect of EU ROHS and REACH on products 13. [Development] Improvement of disruptions in PD injection - Rotation of Hub injection connector by 90 degrees to resolve jamming of nylon wire with the needle inside the catheter. 14. [Development] Improvement of production capacity for PD injection in anole hot runner system - Addition of 12Fr and	solution for sterilization of medical equipment with low tolerance to heat and moisture. 5. [Research] Matching of demand and supply - Feasibility of producing medical equipment for diagnostic and therapeutic ERCP. 6. [Research] Clinical application study - Multi-shape vascular imaging catheter for lower limb diagnosis in radial intervention. 7. [Research] User-oriented design - Vascular imaging catheter with better capability of passing through bending vessels. 8. [Research] User-oriented design - Micro-catheter kits for treatment of peripheral artery occlusive disease. 9. [Research] Establishment of technological applicability - Hydrophilic thin-layer coating on fluorine-based materials. 10. [Research] Material safety assessment - Ampratz dilators for nephrectomy. 11. [Research] Study of production technology - Feasibility studies of medical devices used in the treatment of arterial embolism.	tracheal end of a new type of closed suction tube for sputum removal, and commenced production. 7. [Development] Completed design and development of pressure control valve of a new type of closed suction tube for sputum removal, and commenced production. 8. [Development] Commenced production of new (full circumference) mini-sized hemostatic clip design. 9. [Development] Automated production of the closed suction tube for sputum removal. 10. [Development] Commenced production of proprietary stop valve for closed suction tube for sputum removal. 11. [Development] Commenced production of anti-slip suction catheter used in pediatric closed suction tube for sputum removal. 12. [Development] Development of customized masks and commenced production. 13. [Development]

R&D Group 1	R&D Group 2	R&D Group 3
14Fr (from 2 holes to 4 holes). 15. [Development] Improvement of production capacity for divergent channel in anole hot runner system - Addition of 8Fr and 10Fr (from 2 holes to 4 holes). 16. [Development] Improvement of production capacity for PD Hub injection in anole hot runner system - Addition of 8Fr (from 2 holes to 4 holes). 17. [Development] Introduction of domestically licensed hemodialysis catheters for market needs - Addition of 3 different materials, Y-shape puncture needles, syringe with a guide wire, and secondary syringe supplier 18. [Development] Development of pediatric 8Fr/double-lumen catheter - Prototype has been completed. 19. [Development] Development of Centesis Catheter (version B.Braun) - Prototypes for 5Fr, 6 Fr, and 8Fr have been completed. 20. [Development] Product materialization - Risk analysis on a change of film treatment fluid.	12. [Research] Study of production technology - Central venous catheter kit with four chamber catheters made from precision polyurethane that can be used for drug injection. 13. [Research] Study of production technology - Reusable support tools that prevent bending or collapse during catheter shaping. 14. [Research] Study of production technology - To confirm the stability of the semi-automated device and its ability to be used for welding minimally invasive pointed-end cardiovascular imaging tubes. 15. [Research] Study of production technology - Rigidity and fit for connectors and catheters designed to withstand high pressure fluid impact. 16. [Research] Study of production technology - Applicability of surface color printing and biocompatibility assessment on cell toxicity for "DEHP-free" PVC catheters. 17. [Research] Acquisition of key resources - Acquisition of special parts that can be used in medical equipment for respiratory therapy.	Commenced production of protective cover (8phrs). 14. [Development] Acquisition of CE certificate renewal documentation for DEHP-free puncture needles.

R&D Group 1	R&D Group 2	R&D Group 3
21. [Development] Product launch application - Functional test on Y-shape puncture needles for hemodialysis catheter, guided steel wire, and syringe; and risk management after a change of specification. 22. [Development] FDA product launch application - BIOTEQ Drainage Catheter Set (Seldinger Type and One Step Type) 23. [Development] Product launch application - Functional and quality test on aged CL and MCL drainage catheters, and preparation of other certification documents. 24. [Development] Development and testing of production procedures for a proprietary heater. 25. [Development] Attachment and processing of different materials on HSG catheter 26. [Development] Study on production sample-making and characteristics of micro-puncture guide sets 27. [Development] Raw materials assessment and development for the addition of one TPU materials supplier.	18. [Development] Value establishment - Sale of minimal feasible solution equipment, products, and kits for urinary tract stones. 19. [Development] Value establishment - Differentiated torque control device specific for lubricated micro-guide wires. 20. [Development] Value establishment - Interventional catheter with depth measurement, can be used for endovenous laser treatment. 21. [Development] Value establishment - Indwelling ureteral stents with multi-stabilization structure to prevent loosening in clinical use. 22. [Development] Value establishment - Minimal feasible solution for edge protection of medical equipment that does not generate waste and pollution in the form of microplastics. 23. [Development] Profit model expansion - Design and production of "non-PVC" introducer sheath sets for cardiovascular intervention for European customers. 24. [Development] Profit model optimization -	

R&D Group 1	R&D Group 2	R&D Group 3
	Acquisition of key resource - micro-lubricated guide wires. 25. [Development] Acquisition of product launch permit - Addition of micro-lubricated guide wires into existing license. 26. [Development] Acquisition of product launch permit - "Non-PVC" introducer sheath sets for cardiovascular intervention. 27. [Development] Product materialization - Pediatric central venous catheter kit with three chamber catheters made from precision polyurethane that can be used for drug injection. 28. [Development] Product materialization - Special shape vascular imaging catheter specific for narrow-space imaging in the fistula during hemodialysis. 29. [Development] Product materialization - "DEHP-free" accessories for medical equipment used in vascular reconstruction. 30. [Development] Product launch application - Vascular imaging catheter of equivalent shape to competing products that are clinically applicable.	

(IV) Long-term and Short-term Business Development Plans.

1. Short-term Business Development Plan

1-1 Management strategy

A. Southbound market: For mature products, new production strengths are being sought to help produce suitable items so that these products may continue to have cost advantage from competition. The southbound deployment is utilized to secure the home advantages on ASEAN markets.

B. Organizational change: Implement personnel responsibility awareness through review processes, BI (business intelligence) data applications, and responsibility center activities to ensure proactiveness and a spirit of initiative.

C. Strengthen the education and training of core expertise and competency. Periodical training is conducted based on the department, to implement the autonomous knowledge management among units, and improve the quality and capabilities of employees.

1-2 Marketing strategy

A. Expanding the position of CDMO links to major manufacturers, deepening the deployment of product distribution channels and enhancing the ratio of high-value-added products. Utilize agile and quickly responding marketing tactics, improve service ability, and maximize market shares. The enhanced promotions are conducted in the ASEAN area, and for the in vivo catheter products.

B. Adequately adjust launching strategies for imports and exports and maximize product items on the domestic market, enhance customer services, respond to the impacts of freight risks, and diversify operational and financial risks.

C. Continue to expand the overseas market and attend various related international exhibitions that help to deepen international and Asian distribution channels and apply flexible market and product strategies to reinforce international marketing.

1-3 Production strategy: Proactively apply restructuring, streamlining, consolidation, and deletion of operations to enhance organization's operational efficiency. Form a quality improvement task force to periodically discuss and follow up on quality improvement outcomes.

A. Consolidation of quality: Continue to enforce changes made to ISO 13485: 2016 and the updated GMP, and implement in system that helps ensure product safety and quality.

B. Enhancement of productivity: Strictly control the waste from procurement of raw materials and the consumptions during production procedures. Expend our production via automation and further minimize losses from defective products. As a result, productivity is improved and our products' price competitive advantage is boost.

C. Non-stop improvement: Thoroughly consolidate lean manufacturing through the standard operating procedure, QCC, and TQM activities and continue to apply data, integrate the enterprise resource planning system, expedite integration of production, sales, management, and financial operations, and comprehensively enhance the management performance of the Company.

2. Long-term business development plan

2-1 Management strategy

A. Continue with Industry 4.0 to satisfy customers and apply big data to expedite responses and realize the innovation of sales service and production.

B. Explore high-end products, such as catheter products of different materials and provide total solutions with related devices of self-owned brands centering treatment.

C. As far as customization and professional OEM are concerned, continue to reinforce current R&D and production strengths and increase quality strengths through excellent and experienced quality systems and automated shelving, to enhance customer stickiness.

2-2 Marketing strategy

A. Select internationally famous manufacturers to form strategic alliance partnerships and to jointly explore markets for the sake of maximizing market shares.

B. Carefully evaluate the necessity of establishing sites overseas or find a suitable professional dealer to secure business opportunities and serve customers locally.

C. Create a sound quality assurance and after-sales service management system and build the Company’s brand and publicity.

2-3 Production strategy

A. Set up a specialized product development department to develop and adjust production technologies, supplies, or conditions to boost production efficacy.

B. Build a sound human resources unit and system that proactively trains required operators in terms of their professionalism and the second skills to facilitate flexibility in supporting production.

C. Strengthen collaboration with primary raw materials suppliers for sound supply chain management and steady sources of materials.

D. Create and thoroughly enforce operation and care systems for respective production equipment, public equipment, and testing equipment in order to properly use these equipments through production in the industry.

II. Market and Production/Distribution Overview

1. Market Analysis

1. Main products and distribution markets

Distribution of sales and values involved of primary products of the Company in the recent 3-Year

Unit: NT$1,000

Year / Sales region		2019		2020		2021	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Domestic sales		346,294	18.63	350,215	17.98	376,732	20.64
Exportation sales	Asia	750,212	40.36	676,330	34.73	654,905	35.87
	America	460,289	24.76	555,925	28.54	469,986	25.75
	Europe	213,521	11.48	271,498	13.94	248,677	13.62
	Africa	88,584	4.77	93,693	4.81	75,191	4.12
Total		1,858,900	100.00	1,947,661	100.00	1,825,491	100.00

2. Future supply, demand, growth on the market

From a domestic perspective, according to the aforementioned biotechnology industry white paper, the turnover of Taiwan's medical equipment and healthcare industry in 2019 was NT$169.2 billion, an increase of 6.3% from NT$159.2 billion in 2018, and compared to the previous forecast annual growth, the rate is slightly revised from about 8.8%. Internationally, according to the 2019 BMI study, it is predicted that the market will reach US$490.2 billion by 2022, with the CAGR from 2018 to 2021 growing by 6.5%. With the underlying influence of the COVID-19 pandemic this year, the institute estimates that the figure will be revised to US$475.3 billion in 2022, with the CAGR from 2019 to 2022 revised to 5.6%. As the Company has always focused on export sales, to mitigate impact from the ongoing pandemic and changes in regulatory environment, in addition to the traditional continuous promotion of the export market, the Company will also focus more on the increase in its market share and the introduction of new products in the domestic market. Furthermore, due to aging trends of the global population, according to the WHO, of the top 10 causes of death around the world, the top three are cardiovascular disease, cancer, and respiratory disease, respectively. Among the Top 10 causes of death in Taiwan, on the other hand, the Top 3 are cancer, cardiovascular disease, and respiratory disease (pneumonia). All of them have been added to the demand for related medical devices, such as dialysis and radiology-related internal catheters those offered by the company.

The supply and demand in the market are as follows:

A. Hemodialysis tubing

(A) Domestic market

At present, Taiwan's dialysis population has exceeded 90,000, and the penetration rate is among the highest in the world. Hemodialysis treatment accounts for about 90% of the total. The monthly consumption of dialysis tubes is about 1 million sets. Imported brands include KAWASUMI (Japan), GAMBRO/ BAXTER (Sweden/United States), NIPRO (Japan), and local ones BIOTEQ and Sunder. There are some brands with only small-quantity imports. The domestic eco-system does not change greatly.

(B) International market

The Company is known for its quality comparable to international standards and has been certified with the CE MARK (Europe) and FDA 510(k) (United States). The quality of its products is comparable to that of well-known international brands. Additionally, automatic production has helped reduce the production cost for the Company and promote Industry 4.0, for us to have competitive edges. The export destinations of the Company are all over the world. Currently, we enhance the ASEAN area and the local services, to increase the customers' stickiness.

B. Safe Puncture needle

(A) Domestic market

This is a required material for hemodialysis; it is used in combination with the tubings. Each set of tubings needs to go with 2 puncture needles (one connected to the vein and the other to the artery). In the past, most of them were imported foreign brands and well-known ones such as JMS, NIPRO, KAWASUMI were all from Japan. BIOTEQ is the first in Taiwan to have invested enormous R&D manpower in self-design and in the introduction of fully automatic production. The significantly reduced cost of manpower makes competitive prices possible and the quality is comparable to that of its international counterparts. The domestic market is maintained steadily.

(B) International market

At present, the safety of devices is being emphasized in laws and regulations in countries around the world in order to protect healthcare professionals from secondary contamination by waste. Safety devices are added onto existing traditional Puncture needles, for example. Such devices have been researched and developed and produced in large quantities by the Company early on and supplies have been steady. Since fully automatic production is adopted by the Company, products are of desirable quality and the prices are competitive. Current sales in Europe are at least 5 million sets and the annual demand in the Middle East and Asia is around 8 million sets, too. Proactive efforts are made to seek OEM orders from heavyweight clients.

C. Infusion bag (IV bags)

(A) Domestic market

The Company’s Infusion bags are being produced with fully automatic equipment in large quantities and of optimal quality. They are delivered quickly and the cost is highly competitive. They have been a preferred choice designated in many hospitals. The market share domestically has exceeded 30%.

(B) International market

The Company attends multiple international medical fairs each year. The optimal quality and competitive prices have successfully helped enter markets in Europe, Latin America, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. They are quite liked by customers on the international market.

D. Invasive therapeutic internal (TPU) catheter

This is also a medical product successfully developed only by the Company within the nation. It has been sold throughout the world since 2003. Its current market share domestically exceeds 30%. Major progress, however, has been made internationally. There are always new customers in Latin America, Europe, Asia, and America. As the market has significantly grown, the Company introduces machinery and equipment from overseas and is constantly improving its development and production capabilities by introducing international technologies so that the quality and quantity of products may both be enhanced.

Internal catheters and Interventional cardiology catheters are products prioritized for development by the Company. Currently, they are produced only in advanced countries such as the United States, Germany, and Japan. As different new therapeutic purposes are being developed, such products constantly grow in both variety and specification. The market demand is quickly expanded and so is the growth rate. There are, however, extremely high requirements in terms of quality and safety. Therefore, the Company is going all out to develop them to make its own product line more complete. As new treatment options get constantly enhanced and popular, the demand for these products on the international market will be even more impressive in the future and the Company’s performance is sure to be eye-catching.

E. Closed sputum suction tubes

In our age of increasing globalization, the rise in respiratory diseases, especially with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has greatly increased the demand for such anti-epidemic medical materials. The closed sputum suction tube is the company’s first product to enter the respiratory anesthesiology market. The safety devices to be added onto existing traditional sputum suction tubes to prevent cross-contamination in hospitals, and are already certified with the CE MARK (Europe) and FDA 510(k) (United States). The quality is comparable to that of international well-known brands. Additionally, automatic production has helped reduced the production cost for the Company and promotes Industry 4.0, allowing us to offer prices that are competitive in the market. This product has now been distributed throughout the world. For the domestic market, the DOH permit has been obtained. In response to the government's policy, traditional open-ended sputum suction tubes will be gradually switched to closed ones.

3. Competitive niche

Primary products of the Company are being produced fully automatically by machines. The cost is significantly reduced and the throughput is increased. Meanwhile, the Company is the first in Taiwan to be honored with the National Quality Award and has obtained multiple certifications such as GMP, the CE MARK, and FDA 510(k), and been recognized as a quality professional medical device manufacturer multiple times by the US FDA following its establishment inspection to ensure that its products can be delivered to customers and hospitals quickly, timely, and safely and that patients can use the products with assurance. The Company also takes part in around 15 professional medical fairs worldwide. Quality of its products has reached international criteria. BIOTEQUE as a brand is widely known both domestically and internationally.

4. Advantageous and disadvantageous factors for future developments as well as response measures

4-1 Advantageous factors

(1) Advantageous factors

A. Stricter regulations, higher barriers of entrance.

The use of medical devices concerns people's health; therefore, besides the quality that needs to satisfy customers, each product, aside from its own quality, needs to be produced by a factory whose quality system has been qualified. Therefore, regulatory requirements are in place for governing and confining purposes. Unlike other industries, the entry level for the medical device manufacturing sector is relatively high. To be able to be sold to Europe and America, in particular, FDA approval and CE MARK are required; otherwise, there is no access to the market.

The circulation of medical products internationally primarily relies on the harmonization of medical device management systems proactively promoted by regulatory authorities and businesses in advanced countries. Applicable laws and regulations have been announced in countries in Europe and America for the past few years. For quality control, the ISO 13485 2016 EU Quality Assurance System is adopted. The Company is devoted to enhancing its quality control and has been certified by the US FDA 510(k), the Europe CE MARK, and the domestic GMP, among others. It helps significantly with sales domestically and internationally. As for the domestic market, the preparation and approval of the Medical Devices Act further declares the determination of Taiwan to be on a par with advanced countries in Europe and America.

B. Optimal R&D technology and stable product quality

The R&D team of the Company consists of professionals specializing in medical engineering, chemical engineering, and molecular processing, among others, who have accumulated quite abundant experiences in the industry. The R&D team has been proactively seeking technical breakthroughs for the past few years, too, in order to develop more advanced medical devices, such as TPU catheters, among others. The market for TPU catheters around the world is worth around US$ 8 billion and focuses mainly in the United States, Europe, and Japan and it is growing quickly (at an annual ratio of 15%). The market is full of potential. Besides the developing TPU materials processing technologies with the Biomedical Engineering Center of the ITRI domestically, BIOTEQUE currently also seeks technical transfers or professional OEM with international heavyweights in order to develop balloon catheters, vascular stents, and chest tumor catheters, among other top-notch and most value-added medical devices around the world.

C. Self-brands marketed globally

The Company's marketing efforts currently reach out to the whole world and cover more than 50 countries including Japan, Europe, and the United States with its own brands and has been certified in countries around the world such as Europe, the United States, and Mainland China. Preemptive action has been taken on the expansion of exports market of the Company. With certain heavyweights, the collaboration follows the OEM model in production.

D. Capable and robust management team

Main leaders in the Company have been working in this industry for at least 5 years on average and have abundant experience in the research and marketing of the industry. The primary management team of the Company has optimal attainments and is highly stable and it is conducive to the Company trying to grow its business.

E. Government policy incentives

The Taiwanese government shows support for the medical device industry and care industry in its policies. For example, the Biotech Takeoff Diamond Action Plan activated in Taiwan is expected to raise Biotechnology Venture Capital (BVC) worth NT$ 60 billion. In the beginning, medical devices with potential on the global market are prioritized investment objects. Along with the Biomedical Science Park in Zhubei where the development of medical devices is the mainstream, quick trial production of medical devices is also driving the development of the medical device industry and the peripheral industry.

F. Construction of Yilan Plant to expand production capacity

The construction plan for Bioteque's new plant in Yilan Science Park will result in cumulative investments of more than NT$1 billion. The groundbreaking ceremony for the new plant was held on December 2. Construction is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2022, with production commencing in the fourth quarter of 2022.

4-2 Disadvantageous factors

A. Primary raw materials highly dependent on importation

Primary raw materials used for the Company's products are consistently medical PVC compounds and TPU, among other chemical engineering raw materials. Most of such raw materials, if needed, are imported (from Europe, the United States, and Japan). Due to the regulations of medical devices, it is important to maintain a good relationship with suppliers to ensure steady supplies. The Company has several suppliers for each type of raw materials it uses. Therefore, the supply is not a concern. Due to the fluctuating prices of crude oil around the world, the price of PVC is volatile, too. The cost of PVC materials has been high.

Response measures: The global procurement strategy is adopted in order to bring down the costs of raw materials and supplies and suppliers of related raw materials (such as) are being supported in order to further bring down the costs. For the time being, there are several internationally known heavyweight suppliers of raw materials and the collaboration has been normal. In the future, besides reinforcing collaboration with existing suppliers, alternative raw materials will be proactively researched and developed in order to be more competitive in the market in the future.

(A) Enhance the throughput, the procurement scale, and the procurement price negotiation ability and seek preferred conditions for making payments and for bringing down the procurement cost.

(B) Strengthen technical exchange and transfers with primary raw material producers in the upstream and proactively research and develop formation technology to hopefully reduce the procurement cost.

(C) Besides stabilizing existing sources of procurement, also decentralize them in order to reduce the risk of the raw materials intentionally held back by the suppliers.

(D) Promote Industry 4.0, enhance the production technology, and reduce the losses of raw materials.

B. Impacts of change in exchange rate on profitability

The Company's primary raw materials are non-toxic medical PVC particles and some parts and components. In order to fulfill the CE MARK and FDA 510(k) criteria, they need to be imported, mainly from Japan, Europe, and the United States, and the quotations are provided mainly in Euros and Japanese Yen. The impacts of the changes in the exchange rate versus Euros and Japanese Yen are huge. Therefore, the response measures adopted are as follows:

(A) Banks are asked to provide analysis of changes in exchange rate and professional advisory service by closely watching the trends of exchange rate and utilizing respective financial instruments to reinforce hedging.

(B) When providing quotations for products to be exported, the Sales Department shall adopt the hard currency or the source currency. A foreign currency deposit account is set up to fulfill the hedging purpose.

(C) When negotiating the prices of equipment and raw materials, the Procurement Department shall take into consideration the factor of changes in the exchange rate and responsively adjust the currency or sign an exchange rate contract in order to protect profits for the Company.

(D) Make the best use of the foreign exchange real-time quotation system.

(E) Parts and components have been comprehensively localized for the time being. All parts and components can be produced in Taiwan and the dies are in place. The competitive advantages will grow further from now on.

(F) For metal parts and components imported from overseas, they are purchased at a low price in order to avoid the exchange rate risk.

C. Compared with western competitors, Bioteque is in a smaller capital position.

The Company's competitors are mostly large European and American manufacturers. Leveraging their abundant resources, these major brands often expand product lines through mergers and acquisitions, which even result in industry oligopolies and synergies in sales. In recent years, there has been a trend of mergers and acquisitions, such as the merger of Shandong Weigao and Argon in China, and the merger of Medtronic and Belco in the United States. M&A is an ascendant trend in the industry and is expected to continue.

D. The tightening of laws and regulations, the increase of CE license fees, and stricter verification and review will affect license application policies.

(II) Purposes and production processes of main products

1. Purposes of main products

(1) Blood tubing: Such tubings are used during hemodialysis to extract blood from the veins of the patient (driven by the motor of the machine) and to deliver blood during dialysis.

(2) Puncture needle: It is the needle inserted into the patient's blood vessel during hemodialysis (dialysis) so that the blood may come in on the one end and out on the other to render dialysis effects.

(3) Infusion set: It is the catheter used during priming prior to hemodialysis.

(4) Infusion bag: commonly known as an IV bag; it can be used to carry any drug and is meant to supplement fluids and nutrients or for dialysis.

(5) Urine collection bag: It is used to collect and measure urine to facilitate a diagnosis rendered by and treatment provided by the physician.

(6) TBU internal catheter: For the treatment of infections of respective organs and stones, drainage of abscess, and diagnosis and treatment of nervous and vascular disease.

2. Production and preparation processes

(1) Hemodialysis tube

Extrusion of PVC materials → Assembly → E.O.Gas → Q.C. test → Shipment
Part injection Packaging (semi-automatic assembling machine) Disinfection Test/Laboratory test

(2) Puncture needle

Extrusion of PVC materials → Fully automatic assembly → E.O.Gas → Q.C. test → Shipment
Part injection Coating/Packaging Disinfection Importation of laboratory testing needle

(3) Infusion set

Extrusion of PVC materials → Semi-automatic → E.O.Gas → Q.C. test → Shipment
Part injection Assembling machine Disinfection Laboratory test

(4) Infusion bag

Extrusion of PVC materials → Fully automatic → Q.C. test → Shipment
Part injection Welding

(5) TPU catheter/Interventional cardiology catheter

Extrusion of materials → Processing and assembly → E.O.Gas → Q.C. test → Shipment
Part injection Packaging Disinfection Laboratory testing
Catheter tip formation
Catheter thermal formation

(III) Supply of main raw materials

The PVC raw materials adopted by the Company are consistently non-toxic medical PVC compounds that have been tested and qualified by internationally well-known laboratories for having met the requirements of US FDA 510(k) and have been CE MARK certified.

product	Main raw material	Primary source	Expected supply
Blood tubing	Medical PVC materials	US, Japan, Europe, Taiwan	Good
	Part	US, Japan, Europe, Taiwan	Good
TPU catheter	Thermoplastic polyurethane	US, Japan	Good

(IV) List of main sales customers over the past two years

1. Main sales customers over the past two years (those having accounted for at least 10% of the total sales in any year)

Unit: NT$1,000; %

	2020				2021			
No.	Name	Value	Percentage in the net sales throughout the year	Relationship with the issuer	Name	Value	Percentage in the net sales throughout the year	Relationship with the issuer
1	JA	152,993	7.85	None	JA	176,043	9.64	None
2	Others	1,794,668	92.15	None	Others	1,649,448	90.36	None
Total	Net sales	1,947,661	100		Net sales	1,825,491	100.00	

Note: List the names of customers accounting for at least 10% of the total sales over the past two years and the value and ratio of their sales. When the names of customers or counterparts who may not be disclosed as agreed in contracts are individuals and non-related parties, however, they may be replaced with a code.

2. Main purchases customers over the past two years (those having accounted for at least 10% of the total purchases in any year)

Unit: NT$1,000; %

	2020				2021			
No.	Name	Value	Percentage in the net purchases throughout the year (%)	Relationship with the issuer	Name	Value	Percentage in the net purchases throughout the year (%)	Relationship with the issuer
1	TA	104,194	10.69	None	TA	121,321	12.77	None
2	Others	870,112	89.31	None	Others	828,973	87.23	None
Total	Net Purchase	974,306	100.00		Net Purchase	950,294	100.00	

Note: List the names of customers accounting for at least 10% of the total purchases over the past two years and the value and ratio of their purchases. When the names of suppliers or counterparts who may not be disclosed as agreed in contracts are individuals and non-related parties, however, they may be replaced with a code.

(V) Production and sales volumes/values over the past two years

1. Production volumes/values over the past two years

Unit: 1,000 PCS/NT$1,000

Year	2020		2021	
Production volume/value / Product	Production volume	Production value	Production volume	Production value
Hemodialysis tube	10,598	339,764	9,792	301,148
Interventional radiology catheter	532	92,499	672	104,630
Infusion bag	77,227	206,675	51,014	172,392
Puncture needle	36,917	148,642	28,142	117,548
Interventional cardiology catheter	714	74,208	735	75,796
Surgical tube	6,842	171,774	6,856	162,387
Critical component and parts	1,280,722	545,172	1,167,614	474,392
Miscellaneous medical disposables	122,628	294,827	116,419	287,086
Total	—	1,873,560	—	1,695,379

Note: Due to the fact that the measurement unit of each product is not identical, the total production volume is not indicated.

2. Sales volume/values over the past two years

Unit: 1,000 PCS/NT$1,000

Year	2020		2021	
Sales volume/value / Product	Sales volume	Value	Sales volume	Value
Hemodialysis tube	8,446	442,837	8,822	428,398
Interventional radiology catheter	496	392,585	596	465,033
Infusion bag	76,496	310,733	48,560	225,033
Puncture needle	32,577	161,609	25,028	129,036
Interventional cardiology catheter	503	94,461	512	100,234
Surgical tube	3,346	323,405	3,274	285,258
Critical component and parts	232,929	108,354	88,805	44,493
Others (Note)	—	113,677	—	148,006
Total	—	1,947,661	—	1,825,491

Note: Due to the fact that the measurement unit of each product is not identical, the total sales volume is not indicated.

III. Summary of employees for the most recent 2-Year up to the date the Annual Report was printed

Item/Year		2020	2021	By February 28, 2022 of the said year
Number of employees	Technical personnel	108	96	97
	Management and sales representatives	90	87	85
	Operators	293	246	242
	Total	491	429	425
Mean age		35.5	35.9	37.50
Mean years in service		6.5	7.0	8.30
Distribution of education	Doctoral Degree	0.5%	0.52%	0.60%
	Master	5.9%	7.06%	8.10%
	College and university graduate	37.6%	43.64%	40.20%
	Senior high school graduate	46.8%	38.10%	40.20%
	Below senior high school	9.2%	9.50%	10.90%

IV. Information on Environmental Protection Expenditures:

(I) The total value of losses (including indemnities) and punishments borne due to polluting the environment in the past year up to the date the Annual Report was printed: None. The Company did not suffer damages and punishments due to polluting the environment throughout 2021

(II) Explain the countermeasures (including improvements) and possible expenses (including estimated values of possible losses, penalties, and compensation due to failure to take countermeasures; if reasonable estimates are impossible, state the facts why they cannot be reasonably estimated) in the future: Not applicable.

Environmental protection-related expenditure of the Company

Item	2021
Purchased equipment to prevent pollution or updates and improvements of the contents of the expenditures	1. Investment in and improvement of air pollution, water pollution, and waste treatment equipment 2. Operation and maintenance of the sewage treatment yard and preventive equipment (including tests) 3. Air pollution and water pollution expenses 4. Operation and maintenance of the waste treatment yard and clearance and processing expenses 5. Improvement of prevention and treatment equipment of toxic substances during sterilization
Value	1,815,000

1. The Company’s business waste storage, clearance, and processing are all based on the Methods and Facilities Standards for the Storage, Clearance and Disposal of Industrial Waste and are outsourced to Class A permit holders.
2. Rainwater and sewage are diverged at the plant. For the sewage, there is the waste water and sewage outlet applied for with and approved by the Environmental Protection Bureau of Yilan County where waste water and sewage are discharged into the sewer of the Industrial Park. In addition, the BOD values are spontaneously detected once every two months to meet the regulatory discharge criteria and cleaning of the treatment pool and clearing of the septic tank take place frequently.
3. Air pollution prevention measures: Process equipment and air-conditioning tanks of the plant are installed with the activated carbon absorption filters, and replace the absorption filters regularly, to fulfill reduced emissions.

V Labor-Management Relations

(I) List the various employee benefits, continuing education, training, retirement system available at the Company and their implementation and the agreement between the employer and employees as well as protection of the various rights of employees

(I) Implementation of benefits

1. Benefits

(1) Labor Insurance, National Health Insurance, pension fund appropriated according to the new/old system.

(2) Special leave, sick leave, marital leave, paternity leave, bereavement leave, maternity leave, menstrual leave, family care leave, occupational injury leave, leave for a break to visit Taiwan from overseas, child care leave with retained position and no pay as required by the Labor Standards Act and the Act of Gender Equality in Employment.

(3) The Employee Welfare Committee is established as required by law to take charge of organizing travel and events, benefits for three major festivals, subsidies for weddings/funerals/celebrations, emergency aids, networking meal gatherings, entertainment events, and subsidies for societies in order to serve and care for the employees in respective needs in life.

(4) Insurance coverage: Besides Labor Insurance and National Health Insurance, employees are enrolled in the group program that covers fixed-term life insurance, accident insurance, unexpected medical care insurance, and occupational hazard insurance.

(5) Gift money is available for the Labor Day, the Moon Festival, and employee’s birthday.

(6) Staff of the Yilan Plant are entitled to free parking and affiliated store preferred deals.

(7) There is the nursery room on the premises where employees may go to collect their breast milk during working hours if needed.

(8) Parental leave is available according to law. Qualified employees may adjust their working hours to accommodate their parental leave.

(9) Child care leave with retained position and no pay is available; employees may submit a request if necessary. Over the past 3 years, a total of 14 colleagues applied for child care leave with retained position and no pay and 9 of them successfully returned to their position after it was over. The other five are still on the leave.

(10) Healthcare: There are professional nurses to provide medical care services and consultations and contract occupational therapists provide site visits and consultations at the plant once every two months. Employees are provided with periodical health examinations. Employees engaged in special operations that are hazardous to health due to noise and specific chemicals go through special health examinations and health classified

management is enforced. Weight management, body fat management, physical fitness and healthy exercise, muscle tone and aerobic training, nutritional workshops, and pressure relief workshops, among other health promotion events are held. Meanwhile, health-related information is distributed from time to time.

(11) Provide multiple magazines and books for colleagues to borrow and read.

2. Compensation and incentive system

(1) The Company's compensation and incentive system is meant primarily to fulfill the long-term and short-term strategic goals of the Company. By effectively recruiting and inspiring the morale at work of affiliated staff and retaining outstanding talent, it contributes to a sustainable management classic model featuring a harmonious labor-management relationship, sharing of profits, and joint involvement of the employer and employees in corporate management. Internally, it depends on the fulfillment of the fairness and consistency principles in performance and reflects the performance-oriented culture. It also needs to go with the overall salary standards under existing and future organizational structures of the Company. Externally, through the overall salary standards and rewards system, the competitive advantages of the Company in the biotech industry are ensured.

(2) Compensation available at the Company includes wages and non-wage subsidies and incentives.

(3) Wages include the monthly base salaries, differential pay, other allowances, food allowances, shift rotation allowances, and overtime paid under the Labor Standards Act. Market salary intelligence report is obtained by participating in the salary survey each year and the salary is adjusted according to the fulfillment status of the operational goals of the Company each year and individuals' performance from the annual evaluation.

(4) Non-wage subsidies are addressed according to respective regulations. The prizes available under respective reward systems are a certain percentage of the remainder of profits or earnings, if any, after settlement and after taxes are paid, deficits are made up for, and dividends and reserve fund have been set aside. The release criteria are based on the goals of respective departments and base count associated with respective job responsibilities and evaluation results. These include the following:

a. Remuneration for employees (Article 20 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulates that: "These company shall appropriate no less than 5% of its earnings as remuneration to its employees and no more than 1.6% of its earning as remuneration to the directors and supervisors, if applicable. The Company shall appropriate for write-off the loss carried forward, if applicable.)

b. Three-festival prize and year-end bonus

c. Business performance incentive

d. Special rewards for orders taken by the Sales Department

e. Patent prize, to encourage colleagues engage themselves to innovative research and development and apply for a patent

f. Rewards for and recognition of outstanding employees

g. Improvement proposal bonus

h. Talent referral bonus, to encourage colleagues to refer outstanding talent to work for the Company

i. Various patent bonuses

(II) Implementation of talent training and development

In order to strengthen its composition and to meet the needs for sustainable management, the Company has been enhancing the professional skills of its people through training besides fundamental training and reinforcing safety and quality that are the most valued ins the medical device industry. The drastic changes in international situation, in particular, are driving up the operational cost by the multiple each year. In order to maintain operational developments for the Company, the emphasis on talent and the enhancement of manpower are the only way. Training plans of the Company cover the following three aspects:

1. Strategy and Organizations
   (1) Focus on the strategy while deploying the operations for the future.
   (2) To go with its strategic planning blueprint, BIOTEQUE already adjusted its organization last year by establishing its organizational framework. This year, the responsibilities and ownership over and sharing of costs will be further defined this year so that respective business units may reasonably and independently settle operational accomplishments and gradually realize the profit-centered system.
   (3) Build a consensus and substantially begin the developmental strategy map for the coming 5 years in order to cope with changes in the operational environment and to enhance competitiveness as well as to secure a unique place in the industry, realizing the purpose of sustainable management!
2. Define the strategic developmental directions in 9 major key fields (market, commodities, marketing, production and distribution, operation, organization, management, information, and finance) in the coming years for the corporation according to the idea of the strategy map:
   (1) Promote a key performance indicator management system at each department and follow up on and control respective indicators according to its duties in the organization and its operational purpose and promote an operational mechanism to support autonomous improvement at the department, creating a robust foundation to support corporate innovation and reforms.
   (2) Substantially realize the goal of a 25% growth in operations each year with the production sites in Taiwan to develop high-end medical devices and the southbound production site in the Philippines to produce red sea products and successfully explore and enter the ASEAN markets and form strategic alliances with them applying the strategy to supply locally.
   (3) Maximize the target production value and proactively introduce Industry 4.0, smart production, lean production, production line re-structuring, and devotion of automatic production equipment in large quantities in response to the shortage in manpower so that the throughput may be enhanced and human resources may be applied more effectively.
   (4) Invest in the research and development of new products each year and fulfill respective regulatory requirements in response to the ever-strict regulations and policies. Enhance the quality of products and stay competitive with even sounder product R&D design while at the same time setting the threshold for competition in the industry.
   (5) Consolidate comprehensive quality management to make quality awareness part of the daily routine of BIOTEQUE people and to make quality and safety no longer just a slogan.
   (6) Introduce information management tools and systems that are needed for a variety of operations to make operations even more transparent and such management systems may serve as the bases for improvement and management to constantly enhance management effects.
3. Human resources:
   (1) Enhance the skills of people at all levels through a variety of training programs and methods
   (2) Update the knowledge management system and training system so that the retention and use of knowledge becomes more convenient and that tacit knowledge is successfully converted to explicit knowledge and use digital learning systems to minimize the cost of learning.
   (3) Combine duties and skills in training so that the professional capabilities and managerial capabilities of people at all levels may be defined more systematically.

(4) Consolidate corporate culture and create a learning-oriented organizational and cultural aura Constantly invest in human capital and make it the cornerstone for corporate sustainable development.

4. Goals of the 2021 annual plan:

(1) Define the forward-looking management strategy map and plan it and build strategic thinking capability in the management.

(2) Smart production blueprint: Apply lean management and introduce Industry 4.0 to help with the productivity upgrade. Including the optimization of quality management systems by analyzing, modifying and integrating the company's existing quality management processes and equipment management from the four major directions of "process analysis and establishment", "work process management", "enterprise application integration" and "process monitoring management". Optimization of the production mode of each category, including equipment management and monitoring planning, etc.

(3) Strengthen the cornerstone for the medical device industry and consolidate quality systems for respective functions and the enhancement of professional skills and individual capabilities in order to address the high-profile requirements for quality and safety in the biotech medical device industry. In response to the enforcement of the new version of the EU MDR, train relevant personnel to have an in-depth understanding of the regulations.

5. Strategies adopted:

Training programs are planned according to the annual plan and reflective of the needs of respective units. Internal trainings shall cover management, laws and regulations, professionalism, and products. The Company is to take charge of planning the overall training program and then part of it is outsourced to long-term collaborative external training institutes that design courses to meet the needs of the Company or offer certificates for trainings completed as required by professional laws and regulations. Trainings on products, quality laws and regulations, and for new hires, on the other hand, are provided by internal lecturers. The trainings can be done in a variety of ways, including lectures, hands-on, simulation, discussion, and project assignment, among others. Learning efficacy, on the other hand, is evaluated by issuing certificates or through internal certification or by preparing reports or taking exams. The trainings are combined with personal promotions and performance, too. A learning-oriented organizational goal is fulfilled in a variety of ways.

The Company also has its knowledge management (KM) system in place that is capable of systematically defining the SOP for each task and turning knowledge from tacit to explicit; it renders extremely high efficacy in terms of talent training and knowledge retention.

6. Implementation status:

Due to the impact of COVID-19 this year, in-person large scale training sessions and dispatching of personnel has been reduced. The training method has been changed to online learning in line with pandemic prevention measures. A total of 56 internal training sessions were held, with a cumulative total of 2,432participants and 224 hours and 30 external training sessions were held, with a cumulative total of 172 participants and 201 hours.

7. Accomplishments:

During the year, 28 people were promoted, 83 more proposals were made, and 174 new customers were added.

(III) Implementation of the retirement system

The Company has defined its own Employee Retirement Regulations as required by the Labor Standards Act and the Labor Pension Statutes. Those who have worked for at least 15 years and are 55 years old or older, having worked for at least 25 years, and having worked for at least 10 years and are 60 years old or older can apply for retirement. The Company also has an actuary to precisely calculate the pension reserve each year in order to ensure that a sufficient amount is set aside and to protect the rights of colleagues to apply for payment out of the pension fund.

1. For the appropriation of the pension fund for employees applicable under the old system according to the Labor Standards Act, the Company sets aside 2% from the total salary each month to be the pension fund and it is saved in the Bank of Taiwan account opened in the name of the Employee pension reserve Supervisory Committee. The Company also follows the requirement in Article 56 Paragraph 2 of the Labor Standards Act that before the end of each year, employers shall assess the balance in the designated labor pension reserve funds account of the preceding Paragraph. As of the end of December 2021, total pension reserve is 18,172,000, the pension reserve requirements are all set up. Throughout 2021, a total of three person applied for retirement.
2. For the pension fund that is applicable to employees under the new system according to the Labor Pension Statutes, the appropriation is based on the wage bracket table for appropriation of the labor pension fund that each employee’s mean salary is qualified under. It is appropriated at 6% on a monthly basis to be the pension fund and to the personal account of the specific employee opened with the Labor Insurance Bureau.

(IV) Plans relevant to employee safety, health events and their implementation

1. Employee safety

(1) The organization is configured with labor safety and health management. Class 1 occupational safety and health affair manager, Class 2 occupational safety management personnel and environmental safety personnel, and Class 1 toxic substance specialists, organic solvent operations supervisors, and special chemical operations supervisors are available to take charge of public and staff safety and environmental protection as well as waste and toxic substance control, among others, at the plant. There is also the Labor Safety and Health Management Committee that holds environmental safety and health management meetings on a quarterly basis in order to strengthen operations concerning safety and health at the plant.

(2) Purchase fire insurance, typhoon insurance, earthquake insurance, and public accident liability insurance

(3) As is required by Article 10 of the Enforcement Rules for Monitoring the Workplaces of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, workplaces are being monitored twice a year and improvements are made immediately upon any abnormality found in order to ensure that hazardous exposure of workers is reduced below the standard value.

(4) Occupational safety management personnel tour the premises on a daily basis and inspect the implementation of labor and environmental safety at respective units. In case of any hazardous event, depending on the circumstances, either improvement or suspension of work is demanded and the improvement efforts are being followed up till completion.

(5) The fire prevention safety and self-defense configurations and emergency response operating procedures are in place. At least two fire prevention training and education sessions, rehearsals, and escape response drills are organized each year to help minimize the harm done because of accidents. Fire prevention facilities are inspected and fire prevention equipment is improved and updated each year and they are reported to the fire brigade to be inspected and qualified.

(6) There is the toxic substance emergency response team that prepares a sufficient quantity of response facilities and devices as required by law. It helps with curbing accidents and disasters if they do occur, reduce losses borne by the plant in terms of property and equipment in cases of accidents, and minimize personnel casualties. Gas leak detector and alarm equipment care and testing take place once a month. In addition, there are the secondary UPS equipment and systems to support normal operations in case of electricity shortage or interruption. Various preventive and rescue facilities are cared once a month

and calibrated once a year, too. Periodic trainings, drills, and education and communication are scheduled each year for the plant in order to enrich the staff's knowledge about disaster prevention and response experience. Educational training covers training for new hires, on general knowledge about hazards, fire prevention, toxic disasters, first aid, evacuation, emergency response, and personal protective equipment. Actual qualification is required to evaluate the efficacy of educational training. Annual impromptu tests and drills, therefore, can help verify if respective preventive and rescue trainings have rendered expected results. Disaster education and communication are combined in preventive and rescue trainings and cover awareness of toxic chemicals and precautions during operation, how to use personal protective equipment, first aid, disaster prevention, reporting mechanism, and evacuation, among others. They take place once a year and the audience are all staff in the plant. Impromptu tests take place twice a year, including rehearsals and hands-on drills. They are conducted for members of the emergency response team. Hands-on drills occur once a year and external support units such as police, fire prevention, environmental protection, and medical care, will be included depending on the situational needs to emphasize the cooperation needed in response to accidents.

(7) All facilities are periodically inspected to ensure compliance with safety requirements and people are asked to wear protective equipment as needed for preventive purpose. Respective units prepare their own safety manuals and enforce educational training reflective of the operational safety requirements for each piece of equipment.

(8) Enforce safety education for contractors: Contractors must complete safety and health education before construction begins and respective safety tools and equipment are to be checked to ensure absence of safety concerns in advance. During construction, there are people to monitor and inspect tasks being carried out. If fire-related operations are needed, they need to be applied for in advance, too. Proper fire prevention facilities need to be in place before they may take place.

(9) The environment is disinfected once a quarter. Drinking fountains are checked for water quality periodically. The 6S movement is being promoted at respective departments to enforce spontaneous safety, tidiness, and cleanness checks.

(10) Labor safety and health education information is updated on the bulletin board periodically.

(11) There is strict access control: Security guards are in charge of safety control around the clock at the gate. To access respective premises, there are separate control measures, too; one must be granted permission to access them by swiping his/her card. Surveillance cameras are available at respective entrances/exits for monitoring purpose throughout the day.

(12) Smoking is prohibited indoors throughout the plant. There is a dedicated smoking area outdoors.

2. Health promotion

(1) There are dedicated labor health service nurses hired at the plant for the following tasks:

a. Workplace hazard identification and health risk management (including the health surveillance program for special tasks)

b. Labor physical (health) examination findings and analyses

c. Reinstatement program for optional workers and workers affected by occupational injuries and diseases

d. Labor health examination and health management in case of any abnormality found relevant to work

e. Health protection program for workers under the age of 18 or mid-to-old-aged workers

f. Maternal health protection plan

g. High-risk worker case evaluation and management

h. Occupational injuries and diseases prevention, case management, and retention of the records
i. Prevention against disease caused by abnormal workload
j. Prevention against illegitimate infringement in workplace
k. Prevention against ergonomic hazards
l. Emergency response plan
m. Health education, guidance, and promotion
n. Occupational hygiene or health study report

(2) There are contract occupational therapists to provide services on site once every two months; the site visits are meant to prevent occupational hazards and disasters and for providing consultations, including Assisting the employer and the occupational safety and health personnel in preventing against diseases and in improving the workplace that are relevant to their tasks, identifying and evaluating the workplace and operational hazards, providing advice on the improvement and planning of safety and health facilities in the workplace, investigating the correlation between the health of workers, evaluating health risks for workers at high risk in terms of their health, and adopting necessary preventive and health promotion measures.
(3) There are also the automated extracorporeal defibrillators (AEDs) throughout the plant to be better equipped in cases of first aid needs.
(4) As is required by law, 9 first aid people are available. First aid people complete periodic trainings on a yearly basis. In 2020, three sessions of AED and CPR trainings took place, with a headcount of 114 people getting trained in factory and one sessions of AED and CPR trainings took place, with a headcount of 42 people getting trained in main office.
(5) The physical checkups for those working night shifts, and the health examination for those engaged in special operations were held in 2020.
(6) Devotion to promoting a healthy workplace with smoking comprehensively banned indoors and only one smoking area set up outdoors: In 2011, for the effort to promote prevention against tobacco hazards in workplace, the Company was awarded the Healthy Workplace Autonomous Certification - Tobacco Hazard Prevention Symbol by the Health Promotion Administration under the Department of Health Executive Yuan. In 2015, the Company was also awarded the Healthy Workplace Certification - Health Activation Symbol. Application for extensions in 2018. The Company applied for the Healthy Workplace Certification-Badge of Accredited Healthy Workplace at the end of 2020, and passed the certification after an official evaluation. The certificate is valid from 2021 to 2023.

(V) Employee Code of Conduct and Ethical Norms

The Company's corporate culture features integrity, diligence, and frugality. It values personal character and ethical corporate management. All staff and high-ranking managers must follow the rules below:

1. Employees shall fulfill their duties at work in compliance with the Company’s rules that are reasonable and legitimate and follow reasonable commands from their supervisors without any carelessness, excuses, or defiance.
2. Employees shall work hard internally, cherish public properties, reduce losses, enhance quality, increase production, and keep business or duty secrets externally.
3. Employees shall follow the hierarchical system and may not skip any higher-ranking supervisor while reporting something relevant to their duties or public affairs unless it is an emergency or a special situation.
4. Employees may not bring guns and ammunition, contrabands, weapons, inflammables or combustibles, cameras, or items irrelevant to public duties into the workplace.
5. The Company is devoted to creating a friendly workplace with gender equality and strictly prohibits sexual harassments and abnormal personal relationships and forbids any illegal

behavior among its people that endangers colleagues and the corporation.

6. External social occasions engaged in by people at all levels shall be limited to practically necessary ones and such occasions do not include illegitimate venues. The Company also strictly prohibits dangerous behaviors such as drunk driving that is seriously against the discipline.
7. All employees shall abide by the Company's work rules that have been approved by the competent authority and filed for reference and will be adequately updated reflective of changes to laws and regulations.
8. In order to create a culture of ethical corporate management, everyone shall abide by the Company's Ethical Management Code of Conduct and Ethical Management Operating Procedure and Behavioral Guide and sign the Integrity Commitment upon reporting to job to indicate his/her commitment to strictly following all matters concerning integrity while dealing with all counterparts (such as customers and contractors) as defined by BIOTEQUE and will absolutely not ask for, agree upon, engage in any bribery with or payment of, or request any illegitimate interest (such as kickbacks) or, directly or indirectly, benefit oneself or someone related and/or the designee from the counterpart or the related party and/or designee.
9. The Company's people have signed the Confidentiality Agreement upon reporting to job to undertake that they will properly store and keep confidential any product, related engineering and technical drawing, document, form, and data, among others, that is provided by BIOTEQUE and relevant to the R&D, manufacturing, production, distribution, and management of products or related business information about the operation, products, production techniques, sales, or others of BIOTEQUE that they become aware of due to their responsibilities at work.
10. The Company has information management rules in place to govern the use of information and operation of equipment by colleagues and to prohibit disclosure of such information.
11. Workplace Sexual Harassment Prevention Measures are prepared according to Article 13 of the Act of Gender Equality in Employment and the Regulations for Establishing Measures of Prevention, Correction, Complaint and Punishment of Sexual Harassment at Workplace promulgated by the Ministry of Labor under the Executive Yuan to provide the employed and job seekers with a work and service environment free of sexual harassments and appropriate preventive, corrective, disciplinary, and handling approaches are adopted to protect the rights and privacy of the parties concerned.
12. The preventive program against illegitimate infringement due to fulfillment of duties at work was prepared taking reference of the Guide to Prevention against Illegitimate Infringement in Workplace revised on June 21, 2017 by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration under the Ministry of Labor to prevent and manage violence in workplaces.

(VI) Overview of labor-management interactions

Solidarity and co-prosperity are one of the management beliefs of BIOTEQUE. The labor-management relations are managed on the principles of respect, communication, and harmony. There have not been losses caused by labor-management disputes. BIOTEQUE proactively keeps communications open with its people. Employees can provide their advice and opinions about management in a variety of ways.

1. Labor-management negotiations are held on a quarterly basis to ensure smooth communications between the parties.
2. Plenary meetings are held on a quarterly basis; they are presided over by the General Manager and high-ranking supervisors in person and are meant to update everyone in the Company on its operations. Colleagues may make suggestions and express and communicate opinions in these meetings.
3. High-ranking meetings, operational performance discussions, product development progress

discussions, and quality meetings are held on a monthly basis to help keep track of the operations and make adequate modifications.

4. Weekly meetings take place each week at respective units and what are discussed and advised in these meetings are reported to higher-ranking supervisors for approval.
5. There are the General Manager's mailbox, rewards or punishments appealing channel, Sexual Harassment Committee mailbox and telephone, and workplace illegitimate infringement mailbox and telephone in place.
6. Colleagues get to know respective decisions and announcements through the bulletin board, email, and the KM platform.
7. Incentives for submitting improvement proposals are available to encourage colleagues to propose corrective actions to the Company. As soon as a proposal is submitted, the bonus is issued. If the proposal is determined to be able to bring about substantial benefits, a certain % is set aside to be the reward for staff involved in producing the proposal.

(II) List the losses as a result of labor-management disputes and disclose current values and estimates that are likely to occur in the future and countermeasures in the most recent year and up to the date the Annual Report was printed. If reasonable estimates are impossible, state the facts why they cannot be reasonably estimated:

Solidarity and co-prosperity are one of the management beliefs of BIOTEQUE. The labor-management relations are managed on the principles of respect, communication, and harmony. There have not been any major labor-management disputes. BIOTEQUE proactively keeps communications open with its people. Employees can provide their advice and opinions about management in a variety of ways. The labor-management meetings are called for on the quarterly basis, too, so that the communications are kept open between the employer and the employees.

VI Important Contracts:

Contract type	Signatory	Contract Period	Key Summary
Land Leasing	Hsinchu Science Park Bureau, Ministry of Science and Technology	2020.08~2039.12	Yilan Science Park Land leasing and factory construction
Construction and Engineering	FENG YU UNITED ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	2021.01~2022.04 (construction period)	Bioteque Yilan Science Park New Plant
Hydropower Fire Engineering Contract	YUNG LONG enterprise co., ltd.	2021.01~2022.04 (construction period)	Bioteque Yilan Science Park New Plant
Clean room construction	Marketech International Corp.	2022.01~2022.07 (construction period)	Bioteque Yilan Science Park New Plant

VII Cyber security:

The Company will continue to enhance the information security measurements, to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the information, and thus enhance the safeguard of information security.

Information security policies:

1. Purpose

To enhance the information security management, and ensures the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the information in possession, the policy and regulations are prescribed, for providing a continuous operating environment, while meeting the related regulatory requirements, and being free from intentional or unintentional external and internal threats.

2. Applicable scope

Currently, 12 matters of information security are under management, and the coverage will be further expanded gradually depending on the demands. To prevent misuse, leakage, alteration, or damage of information due to man-made negligence or natural disasters, resulting in various risks and hazards to the Company. The managed matters are as follows:

2.1 Information security policies
2.2 Human resources security
2.3 Asset management.
2.4 Access management.
2.5 Cryptography
2.6 Physical and environmental security.
2.7 Operation security.
2.8 Communication security
2.9 Acquiring, developing, and maintaining systems.
2.10 Management of information security incidents.
2.11 Information security aspect of the business continuity management
2.12 Compliance.

3. The Company’s information security policy
   Everyone is held accountable regarding the information security, to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the Company’s information.

3.1 By taking into account information security requirements, the Company defines the items and goals of information security, to assess the implementation of policies.

VI. Financial Overview

I Most Recent 5-Year Concise Financial Information

(I) Concise Balance Sheet and Income Statement

(1) Concise Balance Sheet

1-1 Concise Balance Sheet (Consolidated)

Unit: NT$1,000

Item \ Year		Financial Data of Most recent 5-Year				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Current assets		1,579,581	1,690,994	1,815,829	2,070,745	1,946,590
Property, plant and equipment		959,108	944,734	943,782	1,068,572	1,478,348
Intangible asset		0	0	0	0	0
Other assets		82,781	135,814	180,887	424,440	435,917
Total assets		2,621,470	2,771,542	2,940,498	3,563,757	3,860,855
Current liabilities	Before distribution	394,277	385,648	364,977	423,858	595,251
	After distribution	151,733	108,455	87,784	146,665	—
Non-current liabilities		90,417	71,867	87,394	475,691	462,427
Total liabilities	Before distribution	484,694	457,515	452,371	899,549	1,057,678
	After distribution	242,150	180,322	175,178	622,356	–
The equity that belongs to the client of the parent company		2,136,776	2,314,027	2,488,127	2,664,208	2,803,177
Capital stock		692,983	692,983	692,983	692,983	692,983
Capital reserve		315,168	315,168	315,168	315,168	315,168
Retained earnings	Before distribution	1,135,084	1,294,932	1,481,690	1,690,032	1,845,646
	After distribution	892,540	1,017,739	1,204,497	1,412,839	—
Other equities		(6,459)	10,944	(1,714)	(33,975)	(50,620)
Treasury stock		0	0	0	0	0
Uncontrolled equity		0	0	0	0	0
Total equity	Before distribution	2,136,776	2,314,027	2,488,127	2,664,208	2,803,177
	After distribution	1,894,232	2,036,834	2,210,934	2,387,015	—

Note: As of the date the Annual Report was printed, the distribution of earnings from 2021 has not been approved through the shareholders' meeting.

1-2 Concise Balance Sheet (Individual)

Unit: NT$1,000

Item \ Year		Financial Data of Most recent 5-Year				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Current assets		1,433,407	1,521,490	1,681,288	2,011,712	1,859,629
Property, plant and equipment		561,957	536,449	506,384	666,216	1,102,553
Intangible asset		0	0	0	0	0
Other assets		557,535	672,333	765,213	904,429	835,649
Total assets		2,552,899	2,730,272	2,952,885	3,582,357	3,797,831
Current liabilities	Before distribution	370,384	354,626	377,449	442,458	586,452
	After distribution	127,840	77,433	100,256	165,265	—
Non-current liabilities		45,739	61,619	87,309	475,691	408,202
Total liabilities	Before distribution	416,123	416,245	464,758	918,149	994,654
	After distribution	173,579	139,052	187,565	640,956	—
The equity that belongs to the client of the parent company		2,136,776	2,314,027	2,488,127	2,664,208	2,803,177
Share capital		692,983	692,983	692,983	692,983	692,983
Capital reserve		315,168	315,168	315,168	315,168	315,168
Retained earnings	Before distribution	1,135,084	1,294,932	1,481,690	1,690,032	1,845,646
	After distribution	892,540	1,017,739	1,204,497	—	—
Other equities		(6,459)	10,944	(1,714)	(33,975)	(50,620)
Treasury stock		0	0	0	0	0
Uncontrolled equity		0	0	0	0	0
Total equity	Before distribution	2,136,776	2,314,027	2,488,127	2,664,208	2,803,177
	After distribution	1,894,232	2,036,834	2,210,934	2,387,015	—

Note: As of the date the Annual Report was printed, the distribution of earnings from 2021 has not been approved through the shareholders' meeting.

(2) Concise Income Statement

2-1 Concise Income Statement (Consolidated)

Unit: NT$1,000

Year / Item	Financial Data of Most recent 5-Year				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Operating revenue	1,420,219	1,613,009	1,858,900	1,947,661	1,825,491
Gross profit	603,674	689,041	816,956	851,754	802,869
Operating loss and profit	428,171	489,192	580,489	606,718	547,928
Non-operating income and expenditures	(35,101)	26,076	12,081	(4,925)	(9,731)
Net profit before tax	393,070	515,268	592,570	601,793	538,197
Current net profit of the continuing operating department	303,939	404,997	464,172	488,665	431,257
Losses from discontinued units	0	0	0	0	0
Net profit of the current term (loss)	303,939	404,997	464,172	488,665	431,257
Other combined profits and losses of current term (after-tax net value)	(36,621)	14,798	(12,879)	(35,391)	(15,095)
Sum of combined profits and losses of current term	267,318	419,795	451,293	453,274	416,162
The net profit belongs to the client of the parent company	303,939	404,997	464,172	488,665	431,257
The net profit belongs to uncontrolled equity	0	0	0	0	0
Total combined profits and losses belong to the client of the parent company	267,318	419,795	451,293	453,274	416,162
Total combined profits and losses belong to uncontrolled equity	0	0	0	0	0
Earnings per share (EPS)	4.39	5.84	6.70	7.05	6.22

2-2 Concise Income Statement (Individual)

Unit: NT$1,000

Item \ Year	Financial Data of Most recent 5-Year				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Operating revenue	1,372,185	1,518,118	1,692,919	1,831,167	1,707,885
Gross profit	555,321	618,152	713,203	744,629	720,516
Operating loss and profit	396,192	439,581	501,995	528,515	500,793
Non-operating income and expenditures	(4,709)	72,990	84,355	65,882	31,648
Net profit before tax	391,483	512,571	586,350	594,397	532,441
Current net profit of the continuing operating department	303,939	404,997	464,172	488,665	431,257
Losses from discontinued units	0	0	0	0	0
Net profit of current term (loss)	303,939	404,997	464,172	488,665	431,257
Other combined profits and losses of the current term (after-tax net value)	(36,621)	14,798	(12,879)	(35,391)	(15,095)
Sum of combined profits and losses of current term	267,318	419,795	451,293	453,274	416,162
The net profit belongs to the client of the parent company	303,939	404,997	464,172	488,665	431,257
The net profit belongs to uncontrolled equity	0	0	0	0	0
Total combined profits and losses belong to the client of the parent company	267,318	419,795	451,293	453,274	416,162
Total combined profits and losses belong to uncontrolled equity	0	0	0	0	0
Earnings per share($)	4.39	5.84	6.70	7.05	6.22

(II) Independent Auditor and Their Opinions for Most Recent 5-Years

Year	Name of Firm	Name of CPA	Auditor's Opinion
2017	KPMG	Ya-lin Chen, Bo-Shu Huang	No reservations
2018	KPMG	Ya-lin Chen, Yen-Da Su	No reservations
2019	KPMG	Ya-lin Chen, Yen-Da Su	No reservations
2020	KPMG	Ya-lin Chen, Yen-Da Su	No reservations
2021	KPMG	Ya-lin Chen, Yen-Da Su	No reservations

II. Most Recent 5-Year Financial Analysis

(I) Financial Analysis (Consolidated)

Item	Year	Most Recent 5-Year Financial Information				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Financial structure (%)	Liability-to-asset ratio	18.49	16.51	15.38	25.24	27.39
	Long term capital to real estate, plants, and equipment Ratio	232.22	252.55	272.89	293.84	220.90
Solvency (%)	Current ratio	400.63	438.48	497.52	488.55	327.02
	Quick ratio	347.44	362.07	419.57	422.70	271.83
	Interest Protection Multiples	139.80	175.25	307.4	480.90	144.37
Management ability	Receivable turnover ratio (times)	5.58	5.86	6.52	6.71	6.29
	Average collection days	65.41	62.28	55.98	54.39	58.02
	Inventory turnover ratio (times)	4.07	3.86	3.79	4.11	3.53
	Payable turnover ratio (times)	8.05	8.80	9.43	8.71	6.75
	Average sales days	89.68	94.55	96.30	88.8	103.39
	Real estate, plants and equipment turnover ratio (times)	1.46	1.69	1.97	1.94	1.43
	Total asset turnover ratio (times)	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.49
Profitability	Return on assets (%)	11.81	15.11	16.31	15.06	11.66
	Return on equity (%)	14.42	18.20	19.33	18.97	15.78
	Net profit before tax to paid-in capital size ratio (%) (Note 7)	56.72	74.36	85.51	86.84	77.66
	Net profit ratio （%）	21.40	25.11	24.97	25.09	23.62
	Earnings per share (NT$)	4.39	5.84	6.70	7.05	6.22
Cash flow	Cash flow ratio (%)	85.35	119.39	170.81	149.70	78.83
	Cash flow adequacy ratio (%)	100	99.5	117.07	119.09	98.86
	Cash Re-investment ratio (%)	3.22	5.80	10.28	9.65	4.08
Leverage	Operating leverage	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.39	1.35
	Financial leverage	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00

Explain the reasons for the changes in respective financial ratios over the most recent two years. (No analysis is required if the variation in increases/decreases falls short of 20%.)

1. Long term capital to property, plants, and equipment ratio: mainly because the construction of the Yilan Science Park Plant increased the property, plant and equipment.
2. Quick ratio: mainly because the capacity expansion resulted from the construction of the Yilan Science Park Plant, increased the current liabilities such as account payables and equipment payment payables.
3. Interest protection multiples: because the interest expenses increased (including interest capitalization)
4. Long term capital to property, plant, and equipment ratio: Due to increased current liabilities such as account payables and equipment payment payables.
5. Return on asset: due to decreased net income after tax.
6. Cash flow ratio: Mainly because the construction of Yilan Science Park Plant increased the property, plant and equipment.
7. Cash flow adequacy ratio: Mainly because the construction of Yilan Science Park Plant increased the property, plant and equipment.
8. Cash re-investment ratio: Mainly because the construction of Yilan Science Park Plant increased the property, plant and equipment.

Note 1: The above years have been audited by the CPA with records on file.
Note 2: At the end of this table of the Annual Report, the calculation formula as shown below shall be listed:
1. Financial structure
(1) Liability-to-asset ratio = total liabilities/ total assets
(2) Long term capital to real estate, plants and equipment ratio = (Total equities + Non-current liabilities)/Net value of real estate, plants and equipment
2. Solvency
(1) Current ratio = Current assets/ Current liabilities.
(2) Quick ratio = (Current assets - Inventory - Advance payments)/Current liabilities.
(3) Interest protection multiples = Income tax and net profit before interest/Interest expenditure of current term
3. Management ability
(1) Receivable (including accounts receivable and receivable notes from operations) turnover ratio = Net sales value/ mean balance of receivables of each term (including accounts receivable and receivable notes from operations).
(2) Average collection days = 365/Receivable turnover ratio
(3) Inventory turnover ratio = Sales cost/mean inventory
(4) Payable (including accounts payable and payable notes from operations) turnover ratio = Net sales value/ mean balance of payables of each term (including accounts payable and payable notes from operations).
(5) Average sales days = 365/Inventory turnover ratio
(6) Real estate, plants and equipment ratio = Net sales value/Mean net value of real estate, plants and equipment
(7) Total asset turnover ratio = Net sales value/Mean total assets
4. Profitability
(1) Return on assets = [after-tax gains and losses + interest × (1-tax ratio)]/gross assets on average
(2) Return on equity = after-tax gains and losses/mean total equity
(3) Net profit ratio = After-tax profits and losses/Net sales value
(4) Earnings per share = (Profits and losses that belong to clients of the parent company - Preferred stock dividend)/Weighted average number of shares (Note 4)
5. Cash flow
(1) Cash flow ratio = Net cash flow from business activities/Current liabilities
(2) Net cash flow adequacy ratio = Net cash flow of operating activities over the past five years/(capital expenditure + increase in inventory + cash dividend) over the past five years.
(3) Cash reinvestment ratio = (net cash flow from business activities - cash dividends)/(net value of real estate, manufacturing facilities, and equipment + long-term investment + other non-current assets + working capital) (Note 5)
6. Leverage:
(1) Operating leverage = (Net operating revenue - Change in operating costs and expenses)/Operating profit (Note 6).
(2) Financial leverage = Operating profit/(Operating profit - interest).
Note 3: For the calculation of earnings per share mentioned above, particular attention shall be paid to the following upon measurement:
1. The baseline shall be the weighted average number of common stock shares instead of the number of shares already in circulation at the end of the year.
2. For any transaction involving cash capital increase or treasury stock, the circulation period shall be considered while the weighted average number of shares is being calculated.
3. With any earnings transferred capital increase or capital reserve transferred capital increase, while the earnings per share for the previous year and the previous half six months are being calculated, adjustments shall be made retroactively according to the capital increase ratio. There is no need to consider the release period of the said capital increase.
4. If the preferred stock is non-convertible accumulated preferred stock, the annual dividend (released or not) shall be deducted from the after-tax profit or the after-tax net loss shall be increased. If the preferred stock is not accumulated in nature, with after-tax profit, the preferred stock dividend shall be deducted from after-tax profit; no adjustment is needed in case of deficit.
Note 4: For the analysis of cash flows, particular attention shall be paid t the following upon measurement:
1. Net cash flows of operating activities refer to the net cash in-flows of operating activities in the cash flow chart.
2. Capital expenditure refers to the cash out-flows of capital investments each year.
3. The increase in inventory is only calculated when the balance at the end of term is greater than the balance in the beginning of term. If the inventory is reduced at the end of the year, it is counted as zero.
4. Cash dividend includes that of common stock and preferred stock.
5. Gross value of real estate, plants and equipment refers to the total value of real estate, plants and equipment prior to deduction of accumulated depreciation.
Note 5: The issuer shall divide respective operating costs and expenses into fixed and variable according to their nature. If estimates or subjective judgment is involved, attention shall be paid to the legitimacy and maintenance of the consistency.
Note 6: When the Company's shares do not have a denomination or the denomination per share is not NT$10, the above-mentioned paid-in capital ratio shall be calculated with the equity ratio that belongs to clients of the parent company as shown in the Balance Sheet.

(II) Financial Analysis (Individual)

Item	Year	Most Recent 5-Year Financial Information				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Financial structure (%)	Liability-to-asset ratio	16.3	15.25	15.74	25.63	26.19
	Long term capital to real estate, plants, and equipment Ratio	388.38	442.85	508.59	471.30	291.27
Solvency (%)	Current ratio(%)	387.01	429.04	445.43	454.67	317.1
	Quick ratio(%)	341.61	370.1	391.33	402.73	273.31
	Interest Protection Multiples	535.81	734.29	1403.75	2752.84	260.08
Management ability	Receivable turnover ratio (times)	3.95	3.98	3.86	4.13	3.89
	Average collection days	92.41	91.71	73.89	88.38	93.83
	Inventory turnover ratio (times)	5.32	5.15	5.07	5.22	4.23
	Payable turnover ratio (times)	6.68	7.18	7.39	6.92	5.17
	Average sales days	68.61	70.87	71.99	69.92	86.29
	Real estate, plants and equipment turnover ratio (times)	2.44	2.76	3.25	3.12	1.93
	Total asset turnover ratio (times)	0.54	0.57	0.60	0.56	0.46
Profitability	Return on assets (%)	12.01	15.35	16.35	14.96	11.69
	Return on equity (%)	14.42	18.2	19.33	18.97	15.78
	Net profit before tax to paid-in capital size ratio (%) (Note 7)	56.49	73.97	84.61	85.77	76.83
	Net profit ratio (%)	22.15	26.68	27.42	26.69	25.25
	Earnings per share (NT$)	4.39	5.84	6.70	7.05	6.22
Cash flow	Cash flow ratio (%)	106.05	106.12	112.67	137.15	72.95
	Cash flow adequacy ratio (%)	130.6	115.62	124.30	126.32	106.94
	Cash Re-investment ratio (%)	4.69	3.31	4.56	8.46	2.88
Leverage	Operating leverage (times)	1.36	1.20	1.38	1.43	1.36
	Financial leverage (times)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Explain the reasons for the changes in respective financial ratios over the most recent two years. (No analysis is required if the variation in increases/decreases falls short of 20%.)

1. Long term capital to property, plants, and equipment ratio: mainly because the construction of the Yilan Science Park Plant increased the property, plant and equipment.
2. Current ratio: Mainly because the capacity expansion resulted from the construction of the Yilan Science Park Plant, increased the current liabilities such as account payables and equipment payment payables.
3. Quick ratio: Mainly because the capacity expansion resulted from the construction of the Yilan Science Park Plant, increased the current liabilities such as account payables and equipment payment payables.
4. Interest protection multiples: because the interest expenses increased (including interest capitalization)
5. Average sales days: because the pandemic resulted in a delayed vessel schedule, which affected the shipment of orders, the shipments were prepared in advance, and thus the average sales days increased.
6. Cash flow rate: mainly because the construction of the Yilan Science Park Plant increased the property, plant and equipment.
7. Cash re-investment ratio: mainly because the construction of the Yilan Science Park Plant increased the property, plant and equipment.

Note 1: The above years have been audited by the CPA with records on file.

Note 2: At the end of this table of the Annual Report, the calculation formula as shown below shall be listed:

1. Financial structure

(1) Liability-to-asset ratio = total liabilities/ total assets

(2) Long term capital to real estate, plants and equipment ratio = (Total equities + Non-current liabilities)/Net value of real estate, plants and equipment

2. Solvency

(1) Current ratio = Current assets/ Current liabilities.

(2) Quick ratio = (Current assets - Inventory - Advance payments)/Current liabilities.

(3) Interest protection multiples = Income tax and net profit before interest/Interest expenditure of current term

3. Management ability

(1) Receivable (including accounts receivable and receivable notes from operations) turnover ratio = Net sales value/ mean balance of receivables of each term (including accounts receivable and receivable notes from operations).

(2) Average collection days = 365/Receivable turnover ratio

(3) Inventory turnover ratio = Sales cost/mean inventory

(4) Payable (including accounts payable and payable notes from operations) turnover ratio = Net sales value/ mean balance of payables of each term (including accounts payable and payable notes from operations).

(5) Average sales days = 365/Inventory turnover ratio

(6) Real estate, plants and equipment ratio = Net sales value/Mean net value of real estate, plants and equipment

(7) Total asset turnover ratio = Net sales value/Mean total assets

4. Profitability

(1) Return on assets = [after-tax gains and losses + interest × (1-tax ratio)]/gross assets on average

(2) Return on equity = after-tax gains and losses/mean total equity

(3) Net profit ratio = After-tax profits and losses/Net sales value

(4) Earnings per share = (Profits and losses that belong to clients of the parent company - Preferred stock dividend)/Weighted average number of shares (Note 4)

5. Cash flow

(1) Cash flow ratio = Net cash flow from business activities/Current liabilities

(2) Net cash flow adequacy ratio = Net cash flow of operating activities over the past five years/(capital expenditure + increase in inventory + cash dividend) over the past five years.

(3) Cash reinvestment ratio = (net cash flow from business activities - cash dividends)/(net value of real estate, manufacturing facilities, and equipment + long-term investment + other non-current assets + working capital) (Note 5)

6. Leverage:

(1) Operating leverage = (Net operating revenue - Change in operating costs and expenses)/Operating profit (Note 6).

(2) Financial leverage = Operating profit/(Operating profit - interest).

Note 4: For the calculation of earnings per share mentioned above, particular attention shall be paid to the following upon measurement:

1. The baseline shall be the weighted average number of common stock shares instead of the number of shares already in circulation at the end of the year.

2. For any transaction involving cash capital increase or treasury stock, the circulation period shall be considered while the weighted average number of shares is being calculated.

3. With any earnings transferred capital increase or capital reserve transferred capital increase, while the earnings per share for the previous year and the previous half six months are being calculated, adjustments shall be made retroactively according to the capital increase ratio. There is no need to consider the release period of the said capital increase.

4. If the preferred stock is non-convertible accumulated preferred stock, the annual dividend (released or not) shall be deducted from the after-tax profit or the after-tax net loss shall be increased. If the preferred stock is not accumulated in nature, with after-tax profit, the preferred stock dividend shall be deducted from after-tax profit; no adjustment is needed in case of deficit.

Note 5: For the analysis of cash flows, particular attention shall be paid t the following upon measurement:

1. Net cash flows of operating activities refer to the net cash in-flows of operating activities in the cash flow chart.

2. Capital expenditure refers to the cash out-flows of capital investments each year.

3. The increase in inventory is only calculated when the balance at the end of term is greater than the balance in the beginning of term. If the inventory is reduced at the end of the year, it is counted as zero.

4. Cash dividend includes that of common stock and preferred stock.

5. Gross value of real estate, plants and equipment refers to the total value of real estate, plants and equipment prior to deduction of accumulated depreciation.

Note 6: The issuer shall divide respective operating costs and expenses into fixed and variable according to their nature. If estimates or subjective judgment is involved, attention shall be paid to the legitimacy and maintenance of the consistency.

Note 7: When the Company's shares do not have a denomination or the denomination per share is not NT$10, the above-mentioned paid-in capital ratio shall be calculated with the equity ratio that belongs to clients of the parent company as shown in the Balance Sheet.

III. Review Reports of Supervisors or Audit Committee of the Financial Statement from the Most Recent Year:

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION
Supervisor's Review Report

Among the 2021 Business Report, Financial Statement, and Proposal on Distribution of Earnings prepared by the Board of Directors, the Financial Statement, in particular, was completely audited by CPAs Ya-lin Chen and Yen-Da Su of KPMG and the Audit Report was issued. The above-mentioned Business Report, Financial Statement, and Proposal on Distribution of Earnings have been reviewed by the Supervisor and no inconsistency has been found. Therefore, according to applicable requirements of the Company Act and the Securities Exchange Act; the report is prepared as above for your review.

To
BIOTEQUE CORPORATION
2022 General Shareholders' Meeting

Supervisor: Ying-Ling Li

Zhen-Pan Hong

(KING POLYTECHNIC ENGINEERING CO., LTD. Representative)

Xing Wang

March 10, 2022

IV. Financial Statement and CPA Audit Report from the Most Recent Year: Refer to Appendix A for details.

V. Individual Financial Statements of the Latest Year Audited and Certified by CPAs: Refer to Appendix B for details.

VI. Impacts of Latest Financial Difficulties Encountered by the Company and Its Associated Enterprises on Company's Financial Standing in the Most Recent Year and Up to the Date the Annual Report Was Printed: None.

VII. Financial Status and Performance Analysis, and Risks Evaluation

I Financial Status

1. Main reasons for the variation in the assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity for the most recent 2-Year and the impacts

Unit: NT$1,000

Year / Item	2021	2020	Difference	
			Value	%
Current assets	1,946,590	2,070,745	-124,155	(6.00)%
Property, plant and equipment	1,478,348	1,068,572	409,776	38.35%
Other Assets	435,917	424,440	11,477	2.70%
Total assets	3,860,855	3,563,757	297,098	8.34%
Current liabilities	595,251	423,858	171,393	40.44%
Non-current liabilities	462,427	475,691	-13,264	(2.79)%
Total liabilities	1,057,678	899,549	158,129	17.58%
Share capital	692,983	692,983	0	0.00%
Additional paid-in capital	315,168	315,168	0	0.00%
Retained earnings	1,845,646	1,690,032	155,614	9.21%
Other equities	-50,620	-33,975	-16,645	48.99%
Total shareholders' equity	2,803,177	2,664,208	138,969	5.22%

Descriptions of the primary analysis of the ratio of increase/decrease up to 20% over the past two years:

(1) Property, manufacturing facilities and equipment increased 38.35%, mainly because the construction of the Yilan Science Park Plant increased equipment.

(2) Current liabilities increased 40.44%, mainly because the construction of the Yilan Science Park Plant increased the current liabilities such as account payables and equipment payment payables.

(3) The decrease in other equities is mainly the result of the increase in the difference in exchange from the conversion of financial statements of overseas operating entities.

(II) Describe the future response plan if significant impacts are involved: None.

II. Financial Performance

(I) Main reason for the major changes in the operating revenue, operating net profit, and net profit before tax for the most recent 2-Year

Year / Item	2021	2020	Increased (Decreased) Value	Change ratio (%)
Operating revenue	1,825,491	1,947,661	-122,170	(6.27)%
Operating Cost	1,022,622	1,095,907	-73,285	(6.69)%
Gross profit	802,869	851,754	-48,885	(5.74)%
Operating Expense	254,941	245,036	9,905	4.04%
Net operating profit	547,928	606,718	-58,790	(9.69)%
Non-operating income and expenditure	-9,731	-4,925	-4,806	97.58%
Net profit before tax of the continuing operating department	538,197	601,793	-63,596	(10.57)%
Net profit of current term	431,257	488,665	-57,408	(11.75)%
Earnings per share (EPS)	6.22	7.05	-1	(11.77)%
Descriptions of the primary analysis of the ratio of increase/decrease up to 20% over the past two years: (1)Non-operating income and expenditure: mainly because the net loss from the financial assets measured at amortized costs increased.				

(II) Possible impacts of expected sales quantities and their bases on the future financial operations of the Company and the response plan:

Unit: Ten thousand pieces

Hemodialysis tube	1,191
Interventional radiology catheter	100
Infusion bag	8,600
Puncture needle	4,260
Interventional cardiology catheter	100
Surgical tube	540
Miscellaneous medical disposables	800

III Cash Flows

(I) Information on the analysis of changes in cash flows in the most recent year

Unit: NT$1,000

Balance of cash at start of term	Net cash flows from operating activities throughout the year	Net cash flows associated with investments throughout the year	Net cash flows associated with capital raising throughout the year	Impacts of change in exchange rate	Remaining (Shortage in) cash	Remedies in case of cash shortage	
						Investment plan	Wealth management plan
1,193,574	469,246	(552,773)	(232,648)	4,789	872,610	None	None

(1) Cash inflows for operations are mainly from the profits of 2021.
(2) Cash out-flows for investments are mainly due to the purchase of machinery and equipment and the construction and equipment of the Yilan Science Park Plant.
(3) Cash out-flows for financing are mainly the result of the release of the 2021 cash dividends and repaying the refundable deposits.

(II)Correction plan in case of insufficient liquidity: There is not insufficient liquidity.

(III) Analysis of cash liquidity in the coming year:

Unit: NT$1,000

Balance of cash at start of term	Net cash flows from operating activities throughout the year	Net cash flows associated with investments and capital raising throughout the year	Remaining (Shortage in) cash	Remedies in case of cash shortage	
				Investment plan	Wealth management plan
872,610	392,675	(1,214,470)	50,815	None	None

Analysis of cash flows in the coming year:

(1) Business activities: It is estimated that under normal operations, business activities may continue to generate cash inflows and the estimated cash inflows are worth NT$392,675.

(2) Investments and financing: It is estimated that cash dividends need to be paid and machinery and equipment need to be purchased; therefore, generated cash outflows are estimated to be NT$ 1,214,470.

IV. Impacts of Latest Major Capital Expenditure to Financial Operation: None

V. Main Reasons for Profits or Losses of the Latest Reinvestment Policy, Improvement Plan, and Investment Plan for the Coming Year

(I) Reinvestment policy of the most recent year: The reinvestment policy of the Company of the most recent year is to protect the principal and make profits robustly in principle.

(II) In 2021, the Company's reinvestment profit was NT32,684,000, a decrease of NT$37,970,000 compared with the previous year. This can be attributed to impacts brought forth by the COVID-19 pandemic on the overall economic environment. In the future, the Company will continue to adhere to the principles of protecting the principal and making profits robustly while constantly and carefully evaluating the reinvestment plan.

(III) The Company's Board of Directors approved on March 11, 2020 that a flagship factory will be constructed in Yilan Science Park in order to create robust growth in operations in the future and realize sustainable operations of the Company. It will help enhance the image of the Company and signify the value of the manufacturing sector in Taiwan. Land required for construction of the plant is leased from the Yilan Science Park. The ground-breaking ceremony was held on December 2, 2020, and the approval to start construction was officially obtained on January 18, 2021. The user license for the new plant is expected to be obtained in 2022Q3.

VI. Analysis and evaluation of risk matters in the most recent year up to the date of the Annual Report, including the following:

(I) Impacts of changes in the interest rate and exchange rate and inflation on the Company's income and response measures in the future.

(1) Impacts of changes in the interest rate on the Company's income and response measures in the future: The Company plans its funds conservatively and robustly in principle. Safety management is prioritized in the allocation of funds. Meanwhile, the interest rate and financial intelligence on the market are periodically evaluated in order to take appropriate response measures in a timely manner. The Company selects the more favorable funds utilization method depending on the cost of funds and possible return and risk in order to reduce the impacts of interest rate on the Company's income. The Company's financial composition has been sound and for operating funds and capital expenditure that are needed in response to the expansion in the business size, the Company primarily seeks financing from financial institutions. The expenditure on interest in the most recent year has limited impacts on profitability for the time being.

(2) Impacts of changes in the exchange rate on the Company's income and response measures in the future: Due to the fact that exports account for a higher portion of the Company's sales and that income from exports is mainly in US Dollar, in response to fluctuating exchange rates, the Company seeks the most suitable contemporary exchange rate reflective of the actual demand for funds. At times where the exchange rate is expected to fluctuate drastically, the forward foreign exchange approach is adopted to avoid the exchange rate risk. In the most recent year, the changes in the exchange rate have not had significant impacts on the Company's income.

(3) Impacts of inflation on the Company's income and response measures: In the most recent year, inflation have not had significant impacts on the Company's income.

(II) Policy on engaging in high-risk and high-leverage investments, lending of funds to others, endorsement and guarantee, and transactions of derivatives, main profit or loss factors, and countermeasures in the future.

(1) The Company did not engage in high-risk and high-leverage investments in the most recent year.

(2) The Company was engaged in endorsement and guarantee with subsidiaries it reinvested in to meet operational demand in the most recent year. Lending of funds to others and endorsement and guarantee are prohibited for subsidiaries that the Company reinvested in.

(3) The Company did not engage in transactions of derivatives in the most recent year.

(III) Future research and development plans and R&D expenses expected to be devoted.

Item	Name of Product	Project Description	Expected R&D Budget (NTD thousand)
1	New product- Thoracic drainage catheter	Thoracic surgery: drainage of pleural effusion/cysts.	720
2	New product: micro-puncture guide set	Surgery: vascular access	720
3	New product - Fallopian tube imaging catheter set	Obstetrics and Gynecology: For tubal radiography.	1,740
4	Product variant - Short-acting drainage catheter (9Fr two-way catheter/ 12Fr three-way catheter)	Radiology: Acute dialysis treatment.	1,540
5	New product: development of PU cotton swab developing	General consumables: for wiping endoscopies	Co-development with clients
6	Product variant - Drainage catheter set (test of green catheter and substitution materials)	Radiology/Surgery: Drainage catheter extension products.	920
7	Product variant - Drainage catheter set (catheters more elastic)	Radiology/Surgery: Drainage catheter extension products.	920
8	Product variant - Drainage catheter with multisidehole	Radiology/Surgery: Drainage catheter extension products.	220
9	Product variant - Drainage catheter set -improvement of hydrophilic coating (treatment before plasma)	Radiology/Surgery: Drainage catheter extension products.	820
10	New product (introduction of key materials): Ureteral access sheath	Urology: assisting the intervention of flexible ureteroscopy	1,420
11	New product: arterial embolism removal catheter	Vascular Surgery: for pulling out thrombus from blood vessels.	1,370
12	New product: Nasobiliary drainage catheter	Endoscopy-Hepatobiliary: Drain the fluid accumulated in the bile duct (bile) via the endoscopy intervention.	1,360
13	New product: Catheter plug	Urology: Accessories for foly catheter	860
14	New Product - Micro catheter kit	Radiology: Sending embolic substances to block blood vessels, in order to achieve certain cyst treatment (shrinkage)	300
15	New product (IPO): Urology - stone extractor	Urology: Removal of urinary calculi	360
16	New product (IPO): Renal dilator	Urology/Radiology: for staghorn stone of kidney nephrostomy	360

(IV) Impacts of important domestic and international policies and regulatory changes on the Company's financial performance and response measures: None.

(V) Effects of technological changes and industrial changes on the financial standing of the company and response measures: None.

(1) Technological changes are conducive to the Company improving its production lines towards automation, developing new products, and enhancing operating efficiency.
(2) In terms of industrial changes, due to the fact that the life cycle of products in the biochemical medical device industry is long with minimal variation, they do not impact much on the Company. Besides, with technological advancement, the demand for medical devices around the world will grow each year.

(VI) Impacts of changes in the corporate image on the management of corporate risks and response measures: None.

(VII) Expected benefits and possible risks of mergers and acquisitions and response measures: Not applicable.

(VIII) Expected benefits and possible risks of the expansion of plants and response measures: None.

(IX) Risks associated with focused purchases or sales and response measures:

The Company does not have the risk of over purchases or sales at present.

(X) Impacts and risks of transfer or exchange of stock options in large quantities by directors, supervisors, or heavyweight shareholders holding more than 10% of all shares on the Company and response measures: The Company tends to maintain frequent contacts with shareholders with more shareholding, to have them release their shares in a way with minimal harm to the share price and other shareholders.

(XI) Impacts and risks of the change in the management on the Company, risks, and response measures: None.

(XII) Lawsuits and non-lawsuit events. Major lawsuits and non-lawsuits or administrative disputes with a finalized verdict or ongoing proceedings that involve the Company, the Company's directors, supervisors, general managers, actual person in charge, and shareholders holding more than 10% of all shares, and the associated companies shall be listed. If the results are likely to have significant impacts on shareholders' equity or prices of securities, the facts, target value, and start date of the lawsuit, main clients involved, and handling status as of the date of the Annual Report was printed shall be disclosed: None.

(XIII) Other important risks and response measures: None

VII. Other important matters: None.

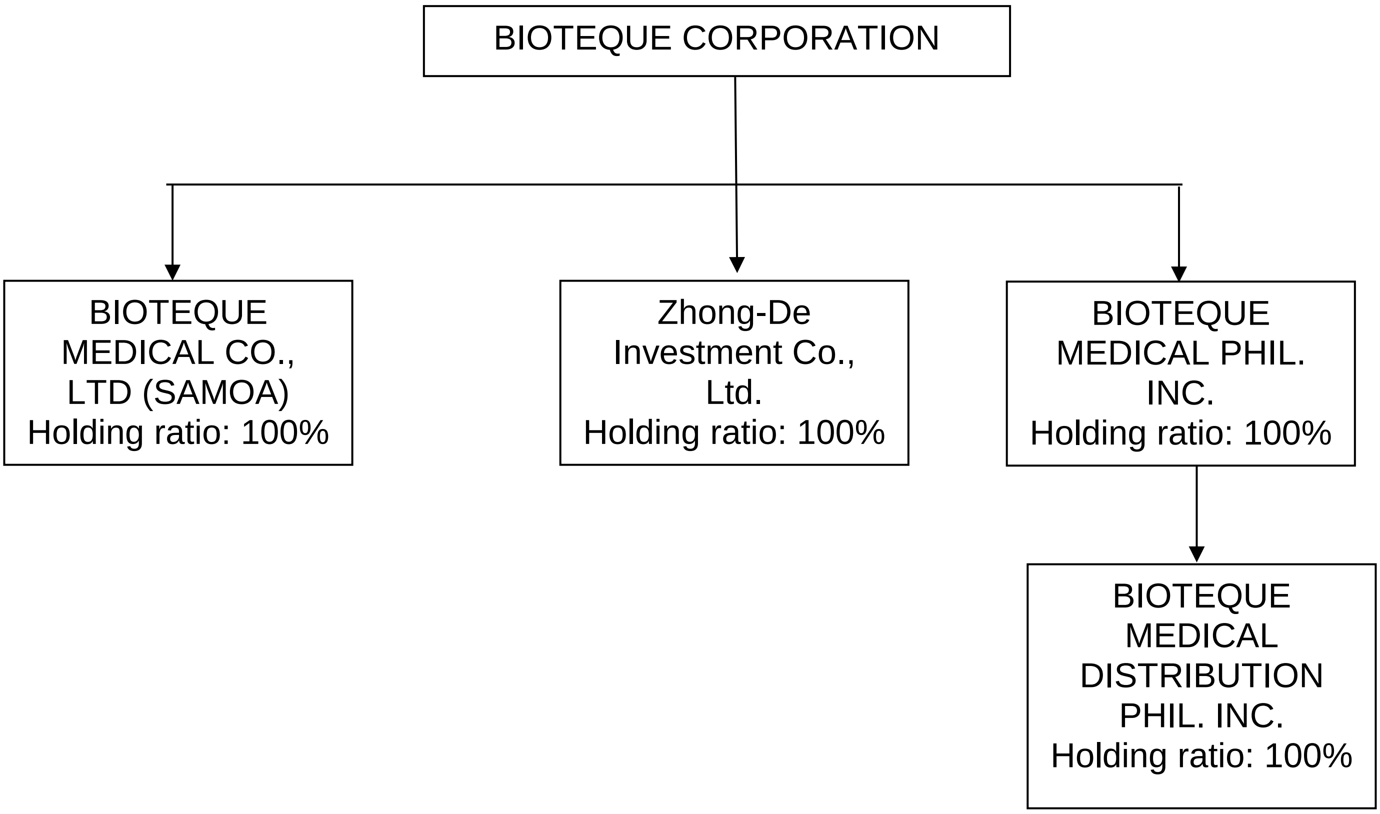
VIII. Special Notes:

I Information of Affiliated Enterprises

1. Consolidated Business Report of Affiliated Enterprises:

December 31, 2021

(1) Organizational Chart of Affiliated Enterprises



(2) Profile of respective affiliated enterprises

December 31, 2021

Name of enterprise	Establishment date	Address	Paid-in capital size	Primary operation or production	Exchange on the Report Date
BIOTEQUE CORPORATION	November 13, 1991	5F-6, No. 23, Section 1, Chang'an East Road, Taipei City	NT$692,983,000	Manufacturing and sale of medical consumables and imports and exports of medical equipment	1

Name of enterprise	Establishment date	Address	Paid-in capital size	Primary operation or production	Exchange on the Report Date
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL CO., LTD(SAMOA)	February 15, 2007	Portcullis TrustNet Chambers, P.O. Box 1225,Apia, Samoa.	USD500,000	Reinvestment Business	27.67
Zhong-De Investment Co., Ltd.	February 23, 2011	5F-6, No. 23, Section 1, Chang'an East Road, Taipei City	NT$28,800,000	General investment	1
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC	February 26, 2013	Hermosa Ecozone. Industrial Park Lots2-4, Block 14,Phase1.I,Brgy, Palihan,Hermosa, Bataan.	USD10,000,000	Manufacturing and sale of medical consumables and imports and exports of medical equipment	27.67
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL DISTRIBUTION PHIL. INC.	2014.02	Second Floor,Rodriguez Bldg,Dolores,City of San Fernando Pampanga	Pesos10,000,000	Sale of medical devices	0.5422

Note 1: All affiliated enterprises, regardless of the scale and size, shall be disclosed.

Note 2: For affiliated enterprises with factories whose product sales exceed 10% of the business revenue of the controlling company, the name, establishment date, address of the factory and main products produced at the factory shall also be listed.

Note 3: If an affiliated enterprise is a foreign company, the name and address of the enterprise may be indicated in English. The establishment date may also be indicated in the western date format. The paid-in capital size may be indicated in foreign currency, too, but the exchange rate on the report date shall be noted.

3. Data of common shareholders inferred to have control or to be in a subordinate relationship: None.

4. Profile of directors, supervisors, and general managers of individual affiliated enterprises

Unit: Share; %; December 31, 2021

Name of enterprise	Title (Note 1)	Name or Representative	Shares held (Notes 2 and 3)	
			Quantity	Holding ratio
BIOTEQUE CORPORATION	Chairman	Zong-Li Tsai	2,994,000	4.32
	Director and General Manager	Ming-Zhong Li	725,346	1.05
	Director	Zong Yu Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Jing-Yi Tsai	1,611,752	2.33
	Institutional representative of the director	Jing-Yi Tsai	178,572	0.26
	Director	Yi-Xun Li	720,245	1.04
	Director	Pang-Yen Zhang	851,038	1.23
	Director	Jin-Long Lin	172,926	0.25
	Director	Yi-Zhong Huang	30,408	0.04
	Independent director	Zheng-Xiong Xu	0	0.00

Name of enterprise	Title (Note 1)	Name or Representative	Shares held (Notes 2 and 3)	
			Quantity	Holding ratio
	Independent director	Bin-Xi Lin	0	0.00
	Supervisor	Ying-Ling Li	471,857	0.68
	Supervisor	King Polytechnic Engineering Co., Ltd. Representative: Zhen-Pan Hong	304,219	0.44
	Institutional representative of the supervisor	Zhen-Pan Hong	0	0.00
	Supervisor	Xing Wang	44,000	0.06
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL CO., LTD	Director	BIOTEQUE CORPORATION Representative - Ming-Zhong Li	500,000	100
	Director	BIOTEQUE CORPORATION Representative - Zong-Li Tsai		
Zhong-De Investment Co., Ltd.	Chairman	BIOTEQUE CORPORATION Representative - Ming-Zhong Li	2,880,000	100
	Director	BIOTEQUE CORPORATION Representative - Zong-Li Tsai		
	Director	BIOTEQUE CORPORATION Representative - Yi-Xun Li		
	Supervisor	BIOTEQUE CORPORATION Representative - Yi-Hui Zhang		
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	Chairman	BIOTEQUE CORPORATION Representative - Ming-Zhong Li	4,480,775	100
	Director	BIOTEQUE CORPORATION Representative - Jin-Long Lin		
	Director	BIOTEQUE CORPORATION Representative - Yi-Xun Li		
	Director	BIOTEQUE CORPORATION Representative - Yi-Zhong Huang		
	Director	BIOTEQUE CORPORATION Representative - Sen-Jun Zhou		
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL DISTRIBUTION PHIL. INC.	Director	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC. Representative - Ming-Zhong Li	100,000	100
	Director	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC. Representative - Jin-Long Lin		
	Director	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC. Representative - Yi-Xun Li		
	Director	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC. Representative - Yi-Zhong Huang		
	Director	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC. Representative - Sen-Jun Zhou		

Note 1: If an affiliated enterprise is a foreign company, list someone of equivalent position.
Note 2: If the company invested in is a corporation, please provide the quantity of shares and the shareholding ratio. For the others, please provide the capital size invested in and the capital ratio and proper notes.
Note 3: If the director or the supervisor is a corporation, related information of its representative shall also be disclosed.

5. Overview of individual associated enterprises' operation

Unit: NT$1,000; December 31, 2021

Name of enterprise	Capital size	Total assets	Total liabilities	Net worth	Operating revenue	Business Interest	Gains and losses of the current term	Earnings per share ($)
BIOTEQUE CORPORATION	692,983	3,797,831	994,653	2,803,177	1,707,885	500,793	431,257	6.22
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL CO., LTD	16,349	17,125	100	17,025	0	(1,460)	(711)	-1.422
Zhong-De Investment Co., Ltd.	28,800	31,466	0	31,466	0	0	1,500	0.5208
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	299,315	769,012	311,021	457,991	407,925	32,956	31,895	7.12
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL DISTRIBUTION PHIL. INC.	6,801	67,710	69,692	28,019	68,805	9,685	7,434	28.59

Note 1: All affiliated enterprises, regardless of the scale and size, shall be disclosed.
Note 2: If an affiliated enterprise is a foreign company, related numbers shall be converted to and indicated in NT$ at the exchange rate on the report date.

(II) Consolidated Financial Statement of Affiliated Enterprises:

Same as the Consolidated Financial Statement, companies that should be included in the compiled Consolidated Financial Statement of Affiliated Enterprises are identical to those that shall be included in the compiled Consolidated Financial Statement of Parent Company and Subsidiaries in accordance with the Republic of China Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 7 and related information that shall be disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises has been disclosed in the foregoing Consolidated Statement of Parent Company and Subsidiaries. Therefore, the Consolidated Financial Statement of Affiliated Enterprises is not prepared separately.

(III) Affiliation Report:

It will not be prepared separately for the same reasons as stated above. For related information, you may refer to the notes in the Consolidated Financial Statement of Parent Company and Subsidiaries as indicated above.

II. Management of private placement securities in the most recent year and up to the date the Annual Report was printed: None.

III. Holding or disposal of the Company's shares by its subsidiaries in the

most recent year and up to the date the Annual Report was printed: None.

IV. Other matters requiring supplementary information: None

IX. Matters Affecting Shareholders' Equity or Stock Price: Matters according to the Article 36.3.2 of the Securities and Exchange Act of Taiwan in the most recent year and up to the date of printing of this Annual Report which have significant impact to Shareholders' Equity or stock price: None.

Appendix A

Independent Auditors' Report And 2021 Consolidated Financial Statements

Representation Letter

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Bioteque Corporation as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports, and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10 endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, "Consolidated Financial Statements." In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Bioteque Corporation and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Company name: Bioteque Corporation
Chairman: TSAI, CHUNG-LI
Date: March 10, 2022

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Bioteque Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Bioteque Corporation and its subsidiaries (“ the Group”), which comprise theconsolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”), International Accounting Standards (“IASs”), Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) or the former Standing Interpretations Committee (“SIC”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in Republic of China (“ the Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Evaluation of inventories

Please refer to Note 4(h) “ inventories” for accounting policies, Note 5 for accounting assumptions, judgments, and estimation uncertainty to the consolidated financial statements, and Note 6(e) for the illustration of the evaluation of inventories.

The Group engage in manufacturing the medical device. As of December 31, 2021, the amount of the inventories is $314,914 thousand. Since the loss on valuation of inventories and obsolescence is based on the Managements’ judgment. Consequently, the valuation of inventory has been identified as a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our principal audit procedures included: Understanding the estimations of inventories at net realizable value by referring to their original transaction documents to test their accuracy. Accessing the inventory aging report and analyzing the aging of the inventories. Moreover, reviewing whether the valuation and the related information of the inventories are disclosed appropriately.

Other Matter

Bioteque Corporation has prepared its parent-company-only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, on which we have issued an unqualified opinion.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance (including supervisors) are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Ya-Ling Chen and Yen-Ta Su.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 10, 2022

Notes to Readers

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

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

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

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 872,610	22	1,193,574	34
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	174,642	4	171,468	5
1136	Current financial assets at amortized cost (note 6(c))	264,260	7	120,527	3
1150	Notes receivable, net (notes 6(d) and (n))	66,385	2	68,604	2
1170	Accounts receivable, net (notes 6(d) and (n))	221,032	6	224,542	6
130X	Inventories (note 6(e))	314,914	8	265,147	7
1476	Other current financial assets (note 8)	601	-	601	-
1479	Other current assets	32,146	1	26,282	1
	Total current assets	1,946,590	50	2,070,745	58
	Non-current assets:				
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(f), 8 and 9)	1,478,348	38	1,068,572	30
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(g))	365,597	10	381,398	11
1840	Deferred tax asset (note 6(k))	3,339	-	3,742	-
1915	Prepayments for business facilities (note 9)	59,207	2	30,355	1
1980	Other non-current financial assets	3,376	-	3,406	-
1995	Other non-current assets	4,398	-	5,539	-
	Total non-current assets	1,914,265	50	1,493,012	42
	Total assets	$ 3,860,855	100	3,563,757	100

		December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (notes 6(h), 6(t) and 8)	$ 27,670	1	-	-
2130	Current contract liabilities (note 6(n))	28,128	1	56,932	2
2150	Notes payable	2,275	-	59,119	2
2170	Accounts payable	156,738	4	84,726	2
2209	Other payables	115,704	3	123,674	3
2213	Payable on machinery and equipment	172,741	5	21,417	1
2230	Current tax liabilities	55,040	1	59,206	2
2280	Current lease liabilities (notes 6(i) and 6(t))	13,986	-	13,652	-
2322	Long-term borrowings, current portion (notes 6(h), 6(t) and 8)	15,372	-	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities	7,597	-	5,132	-
	Total current liabilities	595,251	15	423,858	12
	Non-Current liabilities:				
2541	Long-term borrowings (notes 6(h), 6(t) and 8)	105,303	3	-	-
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(k))	37,070	1	53,378	2
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (notes 6(i) and 6(t))	309,220	8	322,470	9
2640	Net defined benefit liability, non-current (notes 6(j))	10,834	-	12,143	-
2645	Guarantee deposits received	-	-	87,700	2
	Total non-current liabilities	462,427	12	475,691	13
	Total liabilities	1,057,678	27	899,549	25
	Equity attributable to owners of parent (note 6(l)):				
3100	Ordinary shares	692,983	18	692,983	20
3200	Capital surplus	315,168	8	315,168	9
	Retained earnings:				
3310	Legal reserve	419,501	11	370,321	10
3320	Special reserve	33,975	1	1,714	-
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	1,392,170	36	1,317,997	37
		1,845,646	48	1,690,032	47
	Other equity interest:				
3410	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(50,620)	(1)	(33,975)	(1)
	Total equity	2,803,177	73	2,664,208	75
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 3,860,855	100	3,563,757	100

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

		2021		2020	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	**Operating revenue (note 6(n))**	$ 1,825,491	100	1,947,661	100
5000	**Operating costs (notes 6(e), (f), (g), (j) and 12)**	1,022,622	56	1,095,907	56
	Gross profit from operations	802,869	44	851,754	44
6000	**Operating expenses (notes 6(d), (f), (g), (j), (o), 7 and 12):**				
6100	Selling expenses	102,450	6	86,143	4
6200	Administrative expenses	83,661	4	86,908	5
6300	Research and development expenses	68,830	4	71,820	4
6450	Expected credit loss	-	-	165	-
	Total operating expenses	254,941	14	245,036	13
6900	**Net operating income**	547,928	30	606,718	31
7000	**Non-operating income and expenses (notes 6(i) and (p)):**				
7100	Interest income	729	-	2,313	-
7010	Other income	5,962	-	6,295	1
7020	Other gains and losses	(14,525)	-	(12,279)	(1)
7050	Finance costs	(1,897)	-	(1,254)	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses	(9,731)	-	(4,925)	-
7900	**Profit before tax**	538,197	30	601,793	31
7951	**Less: Tax expenses (note 6(k))**	106,940	6	113,128	6
	Profit	431,257	24	488,665	25
8300	**Other comprehensive income (loss) (notes 6(l)):**				
8310	**Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:**				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	1,550	-	(3,130)	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Total components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	1,550	-	(3,130)	-
8360	**Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss:**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation	(16,645)	(1)	(32,261)	(2)
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Total components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(16,645)	(1)	(32,261)	(2)
8300	**Other comprehensive income (loss), net**	(15,095)	(1)	(35,391)	(2)
	Comprehensive income	$ 416,162	23	453,274	23
9750	**Basic earnings per share (note 6(m)) (Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)**	$	6.22		7.05
9850	**Diluted earnings per share (note 6(m)) (Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)**	$	6.20		7.02

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Attributable to owners of parent						
			Retained earnings			Other equity interest	
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 692,983	315,168	323,903	-	1,157,787	(1,714)	2,488,127
Net income for the years ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	488,665	-	488,665
Other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	(3,130)	(32,261)	(35,391)
Total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	485,535	(32,261)	453,274
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	46,418	-	(46,418)	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	1,714	(1,714)	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(277,193)	-	(277,193)
Balance at December 31, 2020	692,983	315,168	370,321	1,714	1,317,997	(33,975)	2,664,208
Net income for the years ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	431,257	-	431,257
Other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	1,550	(16,645)	(15,095)
Total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	432,807	(16,645)	416,162
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	49,180	-	(49,180)	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	32,261	(32,261)	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(277,193)	-	(277,193)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 692,983**	**315,168**	**419,501**	**33,975**	**1,392,170**	**(50,620)**	**2,803,177**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2021	2020
Cash flows generated from (used in) operating activities:		
Profit before tax	$ 538,197	601,793
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expenses	117,621	107,612
Amortization expenses	4,582	4,104
Expected credit losses	-	165
Net loss (gain) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(803)	510
Interest expenses	1,897	1,254
Net loss on financial assets at amortized cost	3,711	-
Interest income	(729)	(2,313)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	126,279	111,332
Changes in operating assets:		
Notes receivable	2,219	230
Accounts receivable	3,510	(5,749)
Inventories	(49,767)	3,131
Other current assets	(5,930)	(3)
Other financial assets	-	(88)
Total changes in operating assets	(49,968)	(2,479)
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Current contract liabilities	(28,804)	20,223
Notes payable	(56,844)	17,704
Accounts payable	72,012	18,285
Other payable	(8,116)	(1,509)
Net defined benefit liability	241	2,901
Other current liabilities	2,465	(4,820)
Total changes in operating liabilities	(19,046)	52,784
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(69,014)	50,305
Total adjustments	57,265	161,637
Cash inflow generated from operations	595,462	763,430
Interest received	795	2,566
Income taxes paid	(127,011)	(131,490)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	469,246	634,506
Cash flows generated from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	(147,444)	(120,527)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(141,851)	(118,392)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	139,480	123,986
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(487,279)	(124,804)
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets	30	(1,450)
Increase in other non-current assets	(3,441)	(2,506)
Increase in prepayments for business facilities	(63,592)	(46,979)
Increase in payables on machinery and equipment	151,324	14,820
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(552,773)	(275,852)
Cash flows generated from (used in) financing activities:		
Increase in short-term loans	84,030	-
Decrease in short-term loans	(55,520)	-
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	120,900	-
Repayments of long-term borrowings	-	(9,847)
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	(87,700)	87,700
Payment of lease liabilities	(13,570)	(9,754)
Cash dividend paid	(277,193)	(277,193)
Interest paid	(3,595)	(1,904)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(232,648)	(210,998)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(4,789)	(8,678)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(320,964)	138,978
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,193,574	1,054,596
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 872,610	1,193,574

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(1) Company history

Bioteque Corporation ("the Company") was incorporation in November, 1991 in accordance with The Company Act and the other related laws and regulations.

The Company's stock was listed on Taipei Exchange on March 4, 2002.

The business operation of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group") are as follows:

(a) Manufacturing, trading and selling of the medical equipment and instruments.

(b) Reinvestment and monopoly investment in securities business.

Please refer to note 14 for the related information.

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

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the board of directors on March 10, 2022.

(3) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted:

(a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. ("FSC") which have already been adopted.

The Group has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements, from January 1, 2021:

- Amendments to IFRS 4 "Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9"
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS39, IFRS7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform－Phase 2"
- Amendments to IFRS 16 "Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond June 30, 2021"

(b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Group assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2022, would not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment－Proceeds before Intended Use"
- Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts－Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"

(Continued)

- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"

(c) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The Group does not expect the following new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"
- IFRS 17 " Insurance Contracts" and amendments to IFRS 17 " Insurance Contracts"
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"
- Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"
- Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies:

The significant accounting policies presented in the consolidated financial statements are summarized below. The following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations") and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C..

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for the following significant accounts, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

1) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;

2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value;

3) The defined benefit liabilities are measured at fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

(Continued)

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each Group entity is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in New Taiwan dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Principles of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group's controls' an entity when it its exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases. Intragroup balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from Intragroup transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The Group prepares consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(ii) List of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements:

			Shareholding	
Name of investor	**Name of subsidiary**	**Principal activity**	**December 31, 2021**	**December 31, 2020**
The Company	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL CO., LTD.	Investment activities	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	CHUNGTEX INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	Investment activities	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	Manufacturing and Trading of Medical equipment	100.00%	100.00%
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	BONTEQ MEDICAL DISTRIBUTION PHIL. INC.	Trading of Medical equipment	100.00%	100.00%

(iii) List of subsidiaries which are not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

(d) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transaction

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the

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functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for those differences relating to the following, which are recognized in other comprehensive income:

1) an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;

2) a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or

3) qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. Exchange differences arising from such a monetary item that are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(e) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

An asset is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

An entity shall classify an asset as current when:

(i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(Continued)

(iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits, which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

(g) Financial instruments

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(i) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – equity investment; or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

· it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

· its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowanc

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nterest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Group's right to receive payment is established.

3) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

4) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, amortized costs, notes and accounts receivable, other receivable, guarantee deposit paid and other financial assets) and contract assets.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an

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amount equal to lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade which is considered to be BBB- or higher per Standard & Poor's, Baa3 or higher per Moody's or twA or higher per Taiwan Ratings'.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 180 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 month after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the

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lender would not otherwise consider;

· it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or

· the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognized in other comprehensive income instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

5) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

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

2) Equity instrument

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

3) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

4) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

5) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

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(h) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted-average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1)	Building and structures	5~50 years
2)	Machinery and equipment	2~15 years
3)	Transportation equipment	5~10 years
4)	Office equipment	2~5 years
5)	Other equipment	2~10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

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(j) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a 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.

(i) As a lessee

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

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

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

—fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

—variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

—amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

—payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

—there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or

—there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or

—there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or

—there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a extension or termination option; or

—there is any lease modifications

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When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the statement of financial position.

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

(l) Revenue

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

(Continued)

a) Sale of goods

The Group manufactures and sells medical equipment. The Group recognizes revenue when control of the products has been transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

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

b) Financing components

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

(ii) Contract costs

1) Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

The Group recognizes as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if the Group expects to recover those costs. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the Group incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. Costs to obtain a contract that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained shall be recognized as an expense when incurred, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer regardless of whether the contract is obtained.

The Group applies the practical expedient to recognize the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the asset that the entity otherwise would have recognized is one year or less.

2) Costs to fulfil a contract

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer are not within the scope of another Standard (for example, IAS 2 Inventories, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment or IAS 38 Intangible Assets), the Group recognizes an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a contract only if those costs meet all of the following criteria:

－the costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Group can specifically identify;

－the costs generate or enhance resources of the Group that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and

－the costs are expected to be recovered.

(Continued)

General and administrative costs, costs of wasted materials, labor or other resources to fulfil the contract that were not reflected in the price of the contract, costs that relate to satisfied performance obligations (or partially satisfied performance obligations), and costs for which the Group cannot distinguish whether the costs relate to unsatisfied performance obligations or to satisfied performance obligations(or partially satisfied performance obligations), the Group recognizes these costs as expenses when incurred.

(m) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Group determines the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or

constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(n) Income taxes

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

The Group has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax
treatment, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS37.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be
paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

(i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction;

(ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

(iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

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

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

(i) the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

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

(Continued)

1) the same taxable entity; or

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

(o) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares, such as employee bonus.

(p) Operating segments

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

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

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Information about critical judgments that do not have significant effects in the consolidated financial statements.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is as follows. Those assumptions and estimation have been updated to reflect the impact of COVID-19 pandemic:

(a) The loss allowance of trade receivable

(Continued)

The Group has estimated the loss allowance of trade receivable that is based on the risk of a default occurring and the rate of expected credit loss. The Group has considered historical experience, current economic conditions and forward-looking information at the reporting date to determine the assumptions to be used in calculating the impairments and the selected inputs. The relevant assumptions and input values, please refer to note 6(d).

(b) Valuation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Group estimates the net realizable value of inventories for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of the reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. Refer to note 6(e) for further description of the valuation of inventories

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash on hand	$ 806	796
Cash in bank	871,804	1,192,778
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	**$ 872,610**	**1,193,574**

Please refer to note 6(q) for the exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group.

(b) Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss:		
RP bills	$ 27,670	28,480
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Money market funds and bond funds	139,526	139,259
Stock listed on domestic markets	7,446	3,729
Total	**$ 174,642**	**171,468**

(i) For credit risk and market risk, please refer to note 6(q).

(ii) The financial assets of the Group were not collateralized.

(c) Current financial assets measured at amortized cost

(Continued)

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Time deposits	$ 264,260	120,527

The Group has assessed that these financial assets are held-to-maturity to collect contractual cash flows, which consist solely of payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding. Therefore, these investments were classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

(i) During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group held domestic time deposits, with the weighted-average interest rates of 0.03%~0.12% and 0.2%, respectively, which mature on February to March of 2022 and March of 2021, respectively.

(ii) For credit risk, please refer to note 6(q).

(iii) The financial assets of the Group were collateralized.

(d) Notes and accounts receivables

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Notes receivable	$ 66,385	68,604
Trade receivables	221,197	224,707
Less: loss allowance	(165)	(165)
	$ 287,417	293,146

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward looking information. The loss allowances were determined as follows:

	December 31, 2021		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted- averag e loss rate	Loss allowance
Current	$ 281,636	-	-
1 to 30 days past due	5,260	-	-
31 to 60 days past due	-	-	-
61 to 90 days past due	-	-	-
91 to 120 days past due	521	-	-
121 to 150 days past due	-	4.68%	-
151 to 180 days past due	-	13.13%	-
More than 181 days past due	165	100%	165
	$ 287,582		165

(Continued)

	December 31, 2020		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted- average loss rate**	**Loss allowance**
Current	$ 290,825	-	-
1 to 30 days past due	2,321	-	-
31 to 60 days past due	-	-	-
61 to 90 days past due	-	-	-
91 to 120 days past due	-	-	-
121 to 150 days past due	-	5.80%	-
151 to 180 days past due	-	15.68%	-
More than 181 days past due	165	100%	165
	$ 293,311		**165**

The movement in the allowance for note, and accounts receivable were as follows:

	Accounts receivable
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 165
Impairment loss recognized	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 165**
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ -
Impairment loss recognized	165
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 165**

The notes and accounts receivables of the Group were not collateralized.

For further credit risk information, please refer to note 6(q).

(e) Inventories

	December 31, 2021	**December 31, 2020**
Raw materials	$ 168,317	129,041
Work in progress	66,412	62,401
Finished goods	61,303	58,359
Merchandise	11,904	4,380
Raw materials in transit	6,978	10,966
	$ 314,914	**265,147**

(Continued)

Except for cost of goods sold and inventories recognized as operating cost, the remaining gains or losses which were recognized as operating cost or deduction of operating cost were as follows:

	2021	2020
Gains on physical inventory	$ (3,238)	(4,565)
Unallocated production overhead	-	3,752
Losses on valuation of inventories	12	1
	$ (3,226)	**(812)**

The inventories of the Group were not collateralized.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

The cost and accumulated depreciation of the property, plant and equipment of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	Land	Building and structures	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Cost:								
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 91,834	740,895	838,917	10,030	20,965	193,181	121,148	2,016,970
Additions	-	5,932	11,597	-	-	7,922	461,828	487,279
Disposals	-	-	(13,684)	-	-	(9,191)	-	(22,875)
Reclassification (Note 1) (Note 2)	-	738	21,225	-	-	12,777	9,804	44,544
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(9,404)	(3,936)	(43)	(54)	(2,247)	(297)	(15,981)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 91,834**	**738,161**	**854,119**	**9,987**	**20,911**	**202,442**	**592,483**	**2,509,937**
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 91,834	747,211	748,707	9,636	24,682	158,686	21,792	1,802,548
Additions	-	429	2,948	336	78	13,294	107,719	124,804
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(3,698)	(735)	-	(4,433)
Reclassification (Note 1)	-	11,613	94,648	144	-	25,169	(7,672)	123,902
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(18,358)	(7,386)	(86)	(97)	(3,233)	(691)	(29,851)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 91,834**	**740,895**	**838,917**	**10,030**	**20,965**	**193,181**	**121,148**	**2,016,970**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:								
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ -	226,374	551,862	6,558	16,953	146,651	-	948,398
Depreciation	-	17,682	60,801	763	1,729	29,126	-	110,101
Disposals	-	-	(13,684)	-	-	(9,191)	-	(22,875)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(1,042)	(1,388)	(35)	(48)	(1,522)	-	(4,035)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ -**	**243,014**	**597,591**	**7,286**	**18,634**	**165,064**	**-**	**1,031,589**
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ -	210,428	499,824	5,991	18,832	123,691	-	858,766
Depreciation	-	17,721	54,236	629	1,895	25,665	-	100,146
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(3,698)	(735)	-	(4,433)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(1,775)	(2,198)	(62)	(76)	(1,970)	-	(6,081)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ -**	**226,374**	**551,862**	**6,558**	**16,953**	**146,651**	**-**	**948,398**
Carrying amounts:								
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 91,834**	**495,147**	**256,528**	**2,701**	**2,277**	**37,378**	**592,483**	**1,478,348**
Balance at January 1, 2020	**$ 91,834**	**536,783**	**248,883**	**3,645**	**5,850**	**34,995**	**21,792**	**943,782**
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 91,834**	**514,521**	**287,055**	**3,472**	**4,012**	**46,530**	**121,148**	**1,068,572**

(Note 1) Prepayments for business facilities were reclassified as property, plant and equipment.

(Note 2) The capitalized depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets and interest expense of lease liabilities were reclassified as construction in progress.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the property, plant and equipment of the Group had been pledged as collateral for borrowings; please refer to note 8

(Continued)

(g) Right-of-use assets

The Group leases many assets including land and buildings. Information about leases for which the Group has been a lessee is presented below:

		Land	Buildings and structures	Total
Cost:				
Balance at January 1, 2021	$	360,772	37,004	397,776
Additions		-	1,043	1,043
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates		(1,337)	(139)	(1,476)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$**	**359,435**	**37,908**	**397,343**
Balance at January 1, 2020	$	49,670	20,362	70,032
Additions		313,744	16,659	330,403
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates		(2,642)	(17)	(2,659)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$**	**360,772**	**37,004**	**397,776**
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance at January 1, 2021	$	4,669	11,709	16,378
Depreciation for the year		8,624	6,856	15,480
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates		(46)	(66)	(112)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$**	**13,247**	**18,499**	**31,746**
Balance at January 1, 2020	$	714	4,953	5,667
Depreciation for the year		4,017	6,765	10,782
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates		(62)	(9)	(71)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$**	**4,669**	**11,709**	**16,378**
Carrying amount:				
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$**	**346,188**	**19,409**	**365,597**
Balance at January 1, 2020	**$**	**48,956**	**15,409**	**64,365**
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$**	**356,103**	**25,295**	**381,398**

(Continued)

(h) Short-term and long-term borrowings

(i) Short-term borrowings

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Unsecured bank loans	$ 27,670	-
Unused credit lines	$ 698,554	697,524
Range of interest rate	2.15%	-

Parts of the Group's short-term borrowings will be settled in foreign currency. The details of foreign short-term liabilities were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
USD (thousand dollars)	$ 1,000	-
Convert to NTD	$ 27,670	-

(ii) Long-term borrowings

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Unsecured long-term bank loans	$ 120,675	-
Less: Current portion	15,372	-
Total	$ 105,303	-
Unused credit lines	$ 1,136,170	1,190,000
Range of interest rate	0.5%~2.6%	-

Parts of the Group's long-term borrowings (included current portion) will be settled in foreign currency. The details of foreign long-term liabilities were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
USD (thousand dollars)	$ 2,500	-
Convert to NTD	$ 69,175	-

(Continued)

As of December 31, 2021, the remaining balance of the borrowing due were as follows:

Period	Amount
2022.01.01~2022.12.31	$ 15,372
2023.01.01~2023.12.31	30,745
2024.01.01~2024.12.31	33,871
2025.01.01~2025.12.31	13,000
2026.01.01~2026.12.31	12,813
2027.01.01~2027.12.31	12,750
2028.01.01~2028.12.31	2,124
	$ 120,675

For the collateral for borrowing, please refer to note 8.

(i) Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current	$ 13,986	13,652
Non-current	$ 309,220	322,470

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

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	2021	2020
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 218	227

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows by the Group were as follows:

	2021	2020
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 15,632	10,607

Leases of land, buildings and structures

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group leases land, buildings and structures for its factory, office space, warehouse and parking lot. The leases run for a period of 2 to 20 years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of 2 to 20 years after the end of the contract term.

Some leases of equipment contain extension options exercisable. These leases are negotiated and monitored by local management, and accordingly, contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the lessors. In which leasee is not reasonably certain to use an optional extended lease term, payments associated with the optional period are not included within lease liabilities.

(Continued)

(j) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

Only the Company use the defined benefit plans.

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation at present value and plan asset at fair value is as follows:

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	$	29,863	31,081
Fair value of plan assets		(19,029)	(18,938)
Net defined benefit liabilities	**$**	**10,834**	**12,143**

The Group makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. Plans (covered by the Labor Standards Law) entitle a retired employee to receive retirement benefits based on years of service and average monthly salary for six months prior to retirement.

1) Composition of plan assets

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

The Group's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to $19,029 thousand as of December 31, 2021. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Group were as follows:

		2021	2020
Defined benefit obligations as of January 1	$	31,081	28,504
Benefits paid		(1,129)	(2,427)
Current service costs and interest cost		1,250	1,321
Remeasurements loss (gains)		(1,339)	3,683
Defined benefit obligations as of December 31	**$**	**29,863**	**31,081**

(Continued)

3) Movements of defined benefit plan assets

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Group were as follows:

		2021	2020
Fair value of plan assets as of January 1	$	18,938	19,262
Amounts contributed to plan		889	1,362
Benefits paid		(1,129)	(2,427)
Interest revenue		120	188
Remeasurements gains (loss)		211	553
Fair value of plan assets as of December 31	$	19,029	18,938

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Group were as follows:

		2021	2020
Current service costs	$	1,057	1,045
Net interest of net liability for defined benefit obligations		73	88
	$	1,130	1,133

		2021	2020
Operating costs	$	497	121
Operating expenses		633	1,012
	$	1,130	1,133

5) The remeasurements of the net defined benefit liabilities recognized in other comprehensive income

The remeasurements of the net defined benefit liabilities recognized in other comprehensive income were as follows:

		2021	2020
Balance as of January1	$	(2,463)	667
Recognized in the current period		1,550	(3,130)
Balance as of December 31	$	(913)	(2,463)

6) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date were as follows:

The defined benefit obligations:

(Continued)

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Discount rate	0.63%	0.63%
Future salary increase rate	1.50%	1.50%

Cost of the defined benefit plan assets:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Discount rate	0.63%	1.00%
Future salary increase rate	1.50%	1.50%

The expected allocation payment to be made by the Group to the defined benefit plans for the one-year period after the reporting date is $889 thousand. The weighted-average lifetime of the defined benefit plans is 13.02 years.

7) Sensitivity analysis

When calculating the present of the defined benefit plan assets, the related actuarial assumptions at the reporting date, including the discount rate, the demission rate and the change of the future salary rate, are required to be judged and estimated.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the changes in main actuarial assumptions might have an impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation as follows:

	Influences of defined benefit obligations	
	Increase by 0.25%	Decrease by 0.25%
Balance as of December 31, 2021		
Discount rate	$ 783	(815)
Future salary increases rate	789	(762)
Balance as of December 31, 2020		
Discount rate	888	(925)
Future salary increases rate	893	(862)

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown above. The method used in the sensitivity analysis is consistent with the calculation of pension liabilities in the balance sheets.

(Continued)

There is no change in the method and assumptions used in the preparation of sensitivity analysis for 2021 and 2020.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

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

The pension costs incurred from the contributions to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance amounted to $8,042 thousand and $8,531 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(iii) The Group's subsidiaries incorporated in the Philippine have a defined contribution plan, Wherein a monthly contributions to an independent fund, administered by the government in accordance with the pension regulations in the Republic of the Philippine, are based on certain percentage of employees' monthly salaries and wages. The Group recognized the pension cost were as follow:

	2021	2020
Operating costs	$ 296	158
Operating expenses	99	56
	$ 395	**214**

(iv) Short-term benefit obligations

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Paid leave	**$ 533**	**494**

(k) Income taxes

(i) Income tax expense

The component of income tax for 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	2021	2020
Current tax expense		
Current period	$ 121,967	128,237
Adjustment for prior periods	878	(1,235)
	122,845	127,002
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(15,905)	(13,874)
	(15,905)	(13,874)
Income tax expenses	**$ 106,940**	**113,128**

(Continued)

There was no income tax expense of the Group directly recognized in equity or other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax for 2021 and 2020 is as follows.

		2021	2020
Profit excluding income tax	$	538,197	601,793
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	$	107,639	120,359
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdiction		(3,294)	5,977
Tax incentives		(9,808)	(16,333)
Adjustment for prior periods		878	(1,235)
Undistributed earnings additional tax		6,658	6,931
Other		4,867	(2,571)
Total	$	106,940	113,128

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

Deferred tax assets:

		Allowance for obsolete inventories	Unrealized exchange losses	Others	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$	697	1,234	1,811	3,742
Recognized in profit or loss		-	(1,145)	742	(403)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$	697	89	2,553	3,339
Balance as of January 1, 2020	$	697	1,631	1,765	4,093
Recognized in profit or loss		-	(397)	46	(351)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	$	697	1,234	1,811	3,742

(Continued)

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Unrealized investment income recognized under equity method
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$ 53,378
Recognized in profit or loss	(16,308)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**$ 37,070**
Balance as of January 1, 2020	$ 67,603
Recognized in profit or loss	(14,225)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	**$ 53,378**

(iii) The Company's income tax returns for the years through 2019 were assessed by the Taipei National Tax Administration.

(l) Capital and other equity

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's authorized share capital consisted of $1,200,000 thousand shares of ordinary share, with a par value of $10 per share, of which $69,298 thousand shares, was issued and outstanding. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

(i) Capital surplus

Balance of capital surplus at the reporting date were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
	$ 315,168	**315,168**
Share capital		

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

(ii) Retained earnings

The Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that 10% of the annual income or earnings, after deducting any accumulated deficit, shall be set aside as a legal reserve. When the balance of such legal reserve reaches an amount equal to the paid-in capital, the appropriation to legal reserves is discontinued. If there are surplus profits remaining, at least 20% shall be allocated for distribution of shareholder dividends. The Board of Directors drafts a dividend distribution proposal and submits it to the shareholders meeting for resolution, in which cash dividends should make up at least 20% or more.

(Continued)

The Company should distribute dividends, bonuses, and capital reserves with cash. Distribution of dividends shall be undertaken by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a Board meeting attended by at least two-thirds of the total number of directors, and a report of such distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

Because the industry the Company is involved in is undergoing a steady period of growth, the conditions, amount, and type of dividends mentioned in the preceding articles can be adjusted in response to the shifting market conditions and industry changes, In the mean time, the Company should consider the sustainable development and capital needs.

1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

2) Special reserve

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

3) Earnings distribution

On July 30, 2021 and June 9, 2020, the shareholder's meetings resolved to distribute the 2020 and 2019 earnings. These earnings were appropriated as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Amount per share	**Amount**	**Amount per share**	**Amount**
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:				
Cash	$ 4.00	$ 277,193	4.00	277,193

On March 10, 2022, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to appropriate the 2021 earnings. These earnings were appropriated as follows:

	2021	
	Amount per share	**Amount**
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:		
Cash	$ 4.50	$ 311,843

(Continued)

(iii) OCI accumulated in reserves, net of tax

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ (33,975)
Exchange differences on foreign operations	(16,645)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ (50,620)**

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ (1,714)
Exchange differences on foreign operations	(32,261)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ (33,975)**

(m) Earnings per share

The Company's earnings per share were calculated as follows:

(i) Basic earnings per share

	2021	2020
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	**$ 431,257**	**488,665**
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares	**69,298**	**69,298**
Basic earnings per share (express in New Taiwan Dollars)	**$ 6.22**	**7.05**

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

	2021	2020
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	**$ 431,257**	**488,665**
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (basic)	69,298	69,298
Effect of employee remuneration (in thousands)	302	292
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (diluted)	**69,600**	**69,590**
Diluted earnings per share (express in New Taiwan Dollars)	**$ 6.20**	**7.02**

(Continued)

(n) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

		2021	2020
Primary geographical markets:			
Asia	$	872,853	789,049
South America		297,230	272,035
North America		172,756	283,890
Others		482,652	602,687
Total	$	1,825,491	1,947,661
Major products service lines:			
Manufacturing, trading and selling of medical equipment	$	1,825,491	1,947,661

(ii) Contract balances

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	January 1, 2020
Notes and accounts receivable	$	287,582	293,311	287,792
Less: allowance for impairment		(165)	(165)	-
Total	$	287,417	293,146	287,792

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	January 1, 2020
Current contract liabilities	$	28,128	56,932	36,709

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

The amount of revenue recognized for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period were $56,577 thousand and $35,683 thousand, respectively.

The major change in the balance of contract assets and liabilities is the difference between the time frame in the performance obligation to be satisfied and the payment to be received.

(o) Remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors

According to the Article of Association, once the Company has annual profit, it should appropriate no less than 5% of the profit to its employees and 1.6% or less to its directors and supervisors.

(Continued)

The Company's estimated remuneration is as follows:

	2021	2020
Employee remuneration	$ 28,503	31,820
Directors' and supervisors' remuneration	9,121	10,182
	$ 37,624	**42,002**

The amount of employee remuneration, and directors' and supervisors' remuneration were estimated based on profit before tax, net of the amount of the remuneration, and multiplied by the rule of Company's Article of Association. The above remuneration were included in the operating expenses of the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. The differences between the actual distributed amounts as determined by the Board of Directors and those recognized in the financial statements, if any, shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates and recognized in profit or loss in the following year.

The related information mentioned above can be found on websites such as the Market Observation Post System.

(p) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Interest income

	2021	2020
Interest income:		
Interest income from RP bills	$ 121	1,392
Interest income from funds	-	303
Interest income from deposit	9	12
Interest income from bank deposit	599	606
	$ 729	**2,313**

(ii) Other income

	2021	2020
Subsidy revenue	$ 327	1,714
Compensation income	2,433	11
Others	3,202	4,570
	$ 5,962	**6,295**

(Continued)

(iii) Other gains and losses

		2021	2020
Foreign exchange losses	$	(10,837)	(11,402)
Gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		803	(510)
Gains on financial assets at amortized cost		(3,711)	-
Others		(780)	(367)
	$	**(14,525)**	**(12,279)**

(iv) Finance costs

		2021	2020
Interest expense on bank borrowings	$	1,679	1,027
Interest expense on lease liabilities		2,062	853
Capitalized interest expense		(1,844)	(626)
	$	**1,897**	**1,254**

(q) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk.

2) Concentration of credit risk

If the transactions of the financial instruments are significantly concentrated within certain counterparties, or if the counterparties with similar business activities and economic characteristics are not significantly concentrated within certain counterparties, the concentration of credit risk is highly probable. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the notes and accounts receivable were from two major customers as follows:

		Amount	Percentage of the company's trade receivables
December 31, 2021			
C Company	$	59,087	21
F Company		33,543	12
	$	**92,630**	**33**
December 31, 2020			
C Company	$	47,107	16
F Company		35,638	12
	$	**82,745**	**28**

(Continued)

3) Receivables securities

For credit risk exposure of note and trade receivables, please refer to note 6(d).

Other financial assets at amortized costs includes other receivables. The above financial assets are considered to have low risk, and the impairment provision recognized during the period was limited to 12 months expected losses. The movement in the allowance for note and accounts receivable, please refer to note 6(d).

(ii) Liquidity risk

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

		Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	within 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2021							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Short-term borrowings	$	27,670	29,455	29,455	-	-	-
Notes payable		2,275	2,275	2,275	-	-	-
Accounts payable		156,738	156,738	156,738	-	-	-
Other payables		115,704	115,704	115,704	-	-	-
Payables on machinery and equipment		172,741	172,741	172,741	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)		120,675	123,133	16,157	31,693	60,362	14,921
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)		323,206	359,493	15,946	15,721	32,910	294,916
	$	919,009	959,539	509,016	47,414	93,272	309,837
December 31, 2020							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Notes payable	$	59,119	59,119	59,119	-	-	-
Accounts payable		84,726	84,726	84,726	-	-	-
Other payables		123,674	123,674	123,674	-	-	-
Payables on machinery and equipment		21,417	21,417	21,417	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)		336,122	374,438	15,700	15,619	39,265	303,854
	$	625,058	663,374	304,636	15,619	39,265	303,854

The Group does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amount.

(Continued)

(iii) Market risk

1) Currency risk

The Group’s significant exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

	December 31, 2021			December 31, 2020		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 21,767	27.67	605,269	13,700	28.48	390,185
EUR	776	31.33	24,316	775	35.06	27,157
JPY	64,451	0.2406	15,504	32,198	0.2767	8,908
PHP	147,112	0.5422	79,767	106,196	0.5931	62,984
CNY	17,019	4.345	73,950	11,458	4.380	50,185
Investments accounted for using equity method						
USD	15,142	27.67	418,989	17,653	28.48	502,746
PHP	51,600	0.5422	28,019	38,589	0.5931	22,887
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	2,709	27.67	74,965	1,817	28.48	51,757
EUR	395	31.33	12,386	257	35.06	9,018
JPY	51,550	0.2406	12,400	42,616	0.2767	11,790
PHP	17,808	0.5422	9,656	14,292	0.5931	8,476

The Group’s exposure to foreign currency risk arise from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and trade payables that are denominated in foreign currency.

A strengthening (weakening) of 1% of the NTD against the foreign currency for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 would have increased (decreased), the net profit before tax by $6,894 thousand $4,584 thousand, respectively. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2020.

Since the Group has many kinds of functional currency, the information on foreign exchange gain (loss) on monetary items is disclosed by total amount. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, foreign exchange gains (losses) (including realized and unrealized portions) amounted to $(10,837) thousand $(11,402) thousand, respectively.

2) Interest rate analysis

Please refer to the notes on liquidity risk management and interest rate exposure of the Group’s financial assets and liabilities.

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

(Continued)

If the interest rate had increased / decreased by 1% basic points the Group’ s net profit before tax would have decreased / increased by $1,483 thousand $0 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 with all other variable factors remain constant. This is mainly due to the Group’ s borrowing at floating rates.

3) Other market price risk

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the sensitivity analyzes for the changes in the securities price at the reporting date were performed using the same basis for the profit and loss as illustrated below:

	2021		2020	
Prices of securities at the reporting date	**Other comprehensive income before tax**	**Net profit before tax**	**Other comprehensive income before tax**	**Net profit before tax**
1% increase	$ -	74	-	37
1% decrease	$ -	(74)	-	(37)

(iv) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Fair value hierarchy

The carrying amount and fair value of the Group’ s financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows, however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and lease liabilities, disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	December 31, 2021				
		Fair value			
	Bok value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Non-derivative financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 146,972	146,972	-	-	146,972
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	27,670	27,670	-	-	27,670
Subtotal	174,642	174,642	-	-	174,642
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	872,610	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	264,260	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivables	287,417	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	3,977	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,428,264	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,602,906	174,642	-	-	174,642

(Continued)

	December 31, 2021				
		Fair value			
	Bok value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Long-term borrowings, current portion	$ 27,670	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts payable	159,013	-	-	-	-
Other payables	115,704	-	-	-	-
Payables on machinery and equipment	172,741	-	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	120,675	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	323,206	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 919,009	-	-	-	-

	December 31, 2020				
		Fair value			
	Bok value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Non-derivative financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 142,988	142,988	-	-	142,988
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	28,480	28,480	-	-	28,480
Subtotal	171,468	171,468	-	-	171,468
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,193,574	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	120,527	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivables	293,146	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	4,007	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,611,254	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,782,722	171,468	-	-	171,468
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Notes and accounts payables	$ 143,845	-	-	-	-
Other payables	123,674	-	-	-	-
Payables on machinery and equipment	21,417	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	336,122	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 625,058	-	-	-	-

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

A financial instrument is regarded as being quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's-length basis. Whether transactions are taking place 'regularly' is a matter of judgment and depends on the facts and circumstances of the market for the instrument.

Quoted market prices may not be indicative of the fair value of an instrument if the activity in the market is infrequent, the market is not well-established, only small volumes are traded, or bid-ask spreads are very wide. Determining whether a market is active involves judgment.

(Continued)

When the financial instruments of the Group are traded in an active market, its fair value is illustrated by the category and nature as follows:

The fair value of listed stocks and funds traded in an active market is based on the market quoted price.

Measurements of fair value of financial instruments without an active market are based on valuation technique or quoted price from a competitor. Fair value, measured by using valuation technique that can be extrapolated from either similar financial instruments or discounted cash flow method or other valuation techniques, including models, is calculated based on available market date at the reporting date.

3) Categories and fair values of financial instruments

The Company strives to use market observable inputs when measuring assets and liabilities. Different levels of the fair value hierarchy to be used in determining the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

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

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

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

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no change on the fair value hierarchy of financial asset.

(r) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its financial instruments:

1) credit risk

2) liquidity risk

3) market risk

The following likewise discusses the Group’s objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the above mentioned risks. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risk exposures, please refer to the respective notes in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(Continued)

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The board chairman and general manager are responsible for developing and monitoring the Group’s risk management policies. Also they report regularly to the Board of Directors on the activities performed by Group.

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

The Board of Directors ensures that the supervision of the management is in compliance with the Group’s risk management policies and procedures, as well as reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Board of the Company is assisted in its oversight role by an Internal Audit, wherein the Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, in which the results are to be reported to the Board of Directors.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group’s receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.

1) Trade and other receivable

The Group’s exposure to credit risk is mainly influenced by its individual customer’s condition. The management also assess the statistical information based on the Group’s customers, including the default risk of the customer’s industry and nation, which have the factors to influence the Group’s credit risk. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group’s accounts receivable were not concentrated in any geographical location, therefore, there were no concentration of credit risks.

The Group has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Group’s standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Purchase limits are established for each customer and represent the maximum open amount without requiring approval from the Board of Directors; these limits are reviewed periodically.

The Group sets the allowance for its doubtful accounts to reflect the estimated loss of its trade and other receivables, as well as its investments. The major component of the allowance account contains individually significant exposure related to specific losses. Also, the component includes the losses on similar asset groups that have occurred but not yet identified.

(Continued)

The allowance for doubtful account is based on statistical information of historical payment of the similar financial assets.

2) Investments

The exposure to credit risk for the bank deposits, fixed income investments, and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Group’s finance department. The Group only deals with banks, other external parties, corporate organizations, government agencies and financial institutions with good credit rating. The Group does not expect any counterparty above fails to meet its obligations hence there is no significant credit risk arising from these counterparties.

3) Guarantees

The Group’s policy is to provide financial guarantees only to wholly owned subsidiaries. At December 31, 2021, no other guarantees were outstanding.

(iv) Liquidity risk

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

The Group uses activity-based costing to cost its products and services, which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimizing its cash return on investments. The Group aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and other highly marketable debt investments at an amount in excess of expected cash flows on financial liabilities (other than trade payables) over the succeeding 60 days. The Group also monitors the level of expected cash outflows on trade and other payables. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group's unused credit line amounted to $1,834,724 thousand and $1,887,524 thousand, respectively.

(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, and equity prices, which will affect the Group’s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. In order to manage and control the foreign exchange rates, the Group will maintain a certain limit of the net portion of the foreign currency.

The Group designates the stocks listed on domestic markets and bond funds which are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income respectively; and therefore, the valuation of equity prices will fluctuate according to the changes in market prices. To manage the market risk, the Group transacts with securities trusts institutions with good credit ratings and estimates the equity price risk of its equity instruments through a professional manager.

(Continued)

The Group is exposed to interest risk on the fair value of its financial asset and financial liabilities due to deposit in bank and bank loans. The changes in interest risk on these financial instruments have no significant impact on the fair value.

(s) Capital management

The Board of Directors' policy is to maintain a strong capital base to ensure the confidence of investors, creditors and market, and to sustain future development of the business. The Group use the debt-to-equity ratio to manage capital. This ratio is the total net debt divided by the total capital. The net debt from the balance sheet is derived from the total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. The total capital and equity include share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, and other equity. The Group's debt-to-equity ratio at the end of the reporting period as of 31 December 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Total liabilities	$ 1,057,678	899,549
Less: cash and cash equivalents	872,610	1,193,574
Net liabilities (assets)	$ 185,068	(294,025)
Total equity	$ 2,803,177	2,664,208
	7%	(11)%

The Group's debt-to-equity ratio doesn't change significantly as of December 31, 2021.

(t) Investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow

The Group's financial activities which did not affect the current cash flow for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

(i) For right-of-use assets under leases, please refer to note 6(g).

(ii) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financial activities was as follows:

			Non-cash changes		
	January 1, 2021	Cash flows	Foreign exchange movement	Other	December 31, 2021
Short-term borrowings	$ -	28,510	(840)	-	27,670
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	-	120,900	(225)	-	120,675
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	336,122	(13,570)	(389)	1,043	323,206
Total liabilities from financial activities	$ 336,122	135,840	(1,454)	1,043	471,551

(Continued)

			Non-cash changes		
	January 1, 2020	Cash flows	Foreign exchange movement	Other	December 31, 2020
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	$ 10,027	(9,847)	(180)	-	-
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	15,482	(9,754)	(9)	330,403	336,122
Total liabilities from financial activities	$ 25,509	(19,601)	(189)	330,403	336,122

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Names and relationship with the Group

Due to the absence of any transaction with related parties during the periods covered in the consolidated financial statements, the name and relationships of related parties have not been disclosed.

(b) Significant transactions with related parties: None.

(c) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation was comprised as below:

	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	$ 27,414	28,768
Post-employment benefits	509	982
	$ 27,923	29,750

(8) Pledged assets:

Pledged assets	Pledged to secure	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Other current financial assets:			
Restricted bank deposit	Purchase guarantee	$ 601	601
Property, plant and equipment			
Land	Credit of short-term borrowings	91,834	91,834
Buildings and structures	Credit of short-term borrowings	173,721	175,904
Machinery and equipment	Credit of short-term borrowings	88	3,372
		$ 266,244	271,711

(Continued)

(9) Commitments and contingencies:

(a) Contingencies

In prior years, the Group entered into the license agreement which has expired with a supplier. On July 5, 2018, the supplier filed a complaint which has not completed accusing the Group. The Group assess there is no significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

(b) Notes issued as guarantee

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Long-and short-term borrowings	$ 1,936,845	1,896,640

(c) The agreements for expansion of the factory and purchases of machinery and equipment

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Total contract price	$ 1,062,207	1,145,090
Paid amount	$ 600,040	154,388

(10) Losses due to major disasters: None

(11) Subsequent events: None

(12) Other:

A summary of current-period employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By function	2021			2020		
By item	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	188,990	99,709	288,699	210,404	103,166	313,570
Labor and health insurance	15,236	7,282	22,518	15,211	6,792	22,003
Pension	5,917	3,650	9,567	5,859	4,019	9,878
Remuneration of directors	-	7,198	7,198	-	7,969	7,969
Others	9,449	3,435	12,884	9,865	3,539	13,404
Depreciation (Note)	108,242	9,379	117,621	98,500	9,112	107,612
Amortization	1,625	2,957	4,582	1,386	2,718	4,104

(Note) The capitalized depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets amounting to $7,960 and $3,316 thousand were recognized as construction in progress for the three months and the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(Continued)

(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The followings is the information on the Group's significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers":

(i) Loans to other parties:

(In thousands of dollars)

Number	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	Highest balance of financing to other parties during the period (Note 3)	Ending balance (Note 3)	Actual usage amount during the period (Note 4)	Range of interest rates during the period	Purposes of fund financing for the borrower (Note 1)	Transaction amount for business between two parties	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral Item	Collateral Value	Individual funding loan limits	Maximum limit of fund financing
1	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL CO., LTD.	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	Accounts receivable from related parties	Yes	114,120 (USD 4,000)	13,835 (USD 500)	13,835 (USD 500)	2.00%	2	-	Working Capital	-	None	-	17,025 (Note 2)	17,025 (Note 2)

Note 1: Purposes of lending were as follows:

1. Business relationship
2. Short-term financing

Note 2: For entities in which the Company, directly or indirectly, owned 100% of their shares, the amount available for financing shall not exceed the net worth of the borrower.

Note 3: The maximum balance for the period and ending balance represent the amounts approved by the Board of Directors.

Note 4: The amounts of the transaction and the ending balance had been offset in the consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

(In thousands of dollars)

Number	Name of guarantor	Counterparty of guarantee and endorsement: Name	Counterparty of guarantee and endorsement: Relationship with the Company (Note 3)	Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise (Note 2)	Highest balance of guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date	Actual usage amount	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements (Note 1)	Parent company endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiary	Subsidiary endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of parent company	Endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of companies in Mainland China
1	The Company	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	2	207,894	156,915 (USD 5,500)	152,185 (USD 5,500)	96,845 (USD 3,500)	-	5.43%	339,561	Y	N	N

Note 1: The total amount for the guarantees and endorsements provided by the Company to external entities shall not exceed 49% of the Company's shares. The total amount for the guarantees and endorsements provided by the Company and its subsidiaries to external entities shall not exceed 49% of the Company's net worth.

Note 2: The total amount for the guarantees and endorsements provided by the Company to any individual entity shall not exceed 30% of the Company's shares. The total amount for the guarantees and endorsements provided by the Company and its subsidiaries to any individual entity shall not exceed 30% of the Company's net worth.

Note 3: Relationship with the Company

1. Ordinary business relationship.
2. An entity, directly and indirectly, owned more than 50% voting shares of a guarantor.
3. A guarantor, directly and indirectly, owned more than 50% voting shares of an entity.
4. An entity, directly and indirectly, owned more than 90% voting shares of a guarantor.
5. Fulfillment of contractual obligations by providing mutual endorsements and guarantees for peer or joint builders in order to undertake a construction project.
6. An entity that is guaranteed and endorsed by all capital contributing shareholders in proportion to their shareholding percentages.
7. Peer engaged in the escrow of the sales contract on pre-sale house under the Consumer Protection Act.

(Continued)

(iii) Information regarding securities held at the reporting date (subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures not included):

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with company	Account title	Ending balance				Highest	Remark
				Shares/Units (in thousands)	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	Percentage of ownership (%)	
The Company	Capital Money Market Fund	None	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	641	10,444	-	10,444	-	
〃	Yuanta Wan Tai Money Market Fund	〃	〃	2,497	38,154	-	38,154	-	
〃	Franklin Templeton Sinoam Money Market Fund	〃	〃	2,992	31,282	-	31,282	-	
〃	Mega Diamond Money Market Fund	〃	〃	2,894	36,683	-	36,683	-	
〃	JKO Pion Money Market Fund (Original name: Paradigm Pion Money Market Fund)	〃	〃	1,970	22,963	-	22,963	-	
CHUNGTEX INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	E.SUN FINANCIAL HOLDING COMPANY,LTD.	〃	〃	39	1,096	-	1,096	-	
〃	China Steel Corporation	〃	〃	11	388	-	388	-	
〃	UNITED MICROELECTRONICS CORP.	〃	〃	10	650	-	650	-	
〃	EVERGREEN MARINE CORP. (TAIWAN) LTD.	〃	〃	-	30	-	30	-	
〃	CHANG HWA CONNERCIAL BANK., LTD.	〃	〃	33	568	-	568	-	
〃	TAISHIN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD.	〃	〃	70	1,319	-	1,319	-	
〃	EXCELSIOR MEDICAL CO., LTD	〃	〃	10	576	-	576	-	
〃	CTBC FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD.	〃	〃	30	779	-	779	-	
〃	First Financial Holding Co. Ltd.	〃	〃	30	742	-	742	-	
〃	Taiwan Cooperative Financial Holding Co.,Ltd.	〃	〃	51	1,298	-	1,298	-	

Note: If there are public markets prices, the fair value shall be evaluated by the last operating date of the accounting duration.

(iv) Information regarding purchase or sale of securities for the period exceeding 300 million or 20% of the Company’ s paid-in capital: None.

(v) Information on acquisition of real estate with purchase amount exceeding 300 million or 20% of the Company’ s paid-in capital:

(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of company	Name of property	Transaction date	Transaction amount	Status of payment	Counterparty	Relationship with the Company	If the Counterparty is a related party, disclose the previous transfer information: Owner	Relationship with the Company	Date of transfer	Amount	References for determining price	Purpose of acquisition and current condition	Others
The Company	Factory construction and Engineering (Yilan Science Park)	2020/11/19	877,000	As of December 31, 2021, the price paid $420,960 thousand.	FENG YU UNITED ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Price negotiation	Operating purpose	None
The Company	Hydropower Fire Engineering Contract (Yilan Science Park)	2020/11/27	163,000	As of December 31, 2021, the price paid $28,688 thousand.	YUNG LONG ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Price negotiation	Operating purpose	None
The Company	Contract of clean room construction and procurement of clean room equipment (Yilan Science Park)	2021/10/7	192,150	As of December 31, 2021, the price paid $0 thousand.	MARKETECH INTERNATION CORP.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Price negotiation	Operating purpose	None

(vi) Information regarding receivables from disposal of real estate exceeding 300 million or 20% of the Company’s paid-in capital: None.

(vii) Information regarding related-parties purchases and/or sales exceeding 100 million or 20% of the Company’s paid-in capital: None.

(viii) Information regarding receivables from related-parties exceeding 100 million or 20% of the Company’s paid-in capital:

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Ending balance	Turnover rate	Overdue: Amount	Overdue: Action taken	Amounts received in subsequent period	Allowance for bad debts
The Company	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	Subsidiary	186,409	1.42%	-	-	24,576	-

Note: The amounts of the transaction and the ending balance had been offset in the consolidated financial statements.

(ix) Information regarding trading in derivative financial instruments: None.

(x) Significant transactions and business relationship between the parent company and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2021:

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Name of company	Name of counter-party	Nature of relationship (Note 2)	Intercompany transactions			
				Account name	Amount	Trading terms	Percentage of the consolidated net revenue or total assets
0	The Company	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	1	Accounts receivable	178,512	OA 270	4.62%
0	The Company	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	1	Processing costs	51,737	There is no significant difference from translation terms with non-related parties.	2.83%
0	The Company	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	1	Other receivables	7,897	OA 270	0.20%
0	The Company	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	1	Accounts payable	49,826	OA 60	1.29%
0	The Company	BONTEQ MEDICAL DISTRIBUTION PHIL. INC.	1	Operating revenue	12,953	There is no significant difference from translation terms with non-related parties.	0.71%
0	The Company	BONTEQ MEDICAL DISTRIBUTION PHIL. INC.	1	Accounts receivable	8,552	OA 180	0.22%
1	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL CO., LTD.	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	3	Other receivables	13,835	2%	0.36%
2	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	BONTEQ MEDICAL DISTRIBUTION PHIL. INC.	3	Operating revenue	47,419	There is no significant difference from translation terms with non-related parties.	2.60%
2	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	BONTEQ MEDICAL DISTRIBUTION PHIL. INC.	3	Accounts receivable	27,765	OA 120	0.72%

Note 1: Company numbering as follows:

Parent company－0

Subsidiary starts from 1

Note 2: The numbering of the relationship between transaction parties as follows:

Parent company to subsidiary－1

Subsidiary to parent company－2

Subsidiary to subsidiary－3

Note 3: The amounts of the transaction and the ending balance had been offset in the consolidated financial statements.

(Continued)

(b) Information on investees:

The following are the information on investees for the year ended December 31, 2021 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2021			Highest Percentage of ownership	Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits (losses) of investee	Remark
				December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Shares (in thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value				
The Company	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL CO., LTD.	Samoa	Investment activities	16,349	16,349	500	100.00%	17,024	100.00%	(711)	(711)	Subsidiary
The Company	CHUNGTEX INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	Taipei	Investment activities	28,800	28,800	2,880	100.00%	31,466	100.00%	1,500	1,500	"
The Company	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	Philippines	Manufacturing and Trading of Medical equipment	299,315	299,315	4,881	100.00%	401,965	100.00%	31,895	31,895	"
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	BONTEQ MEDICAL DISTRIBUTION PHIL. INC.	Philippines	Trading of Medical equipment	6,801	6,801	100	100.00%	28,019	100.00%	7,434	7,434	Investment through subsidiary

Note: The amount of the transaction and the ending balance had been offset in the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Information on investment in Mainland China: None.

(d) Major shareholders:

Shareholding / Shareholder's Name	Shares	Percentage
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N. A., Taipei Branch in Custody for Stichting Depositary APG Emerging Markets Equity Pool	6,131,000	8.84%
Ke Yue Co., Ltd.	3,139,000	5.39%

(14) Segment information:

(a) General information

(i) The Group's reportable segments were as follows:

1) Segment A: manufacturing medical disposables for hemodialysis use, and selling them to global dealers and retailers.

2) Segment B: manufacturing and selling catheters for healthcare and medical PVC IV bag to medical organizations.

3) Segment C: manufacturing and selling medical key components and inner catheters to medical organization.

4) Other Segment: BIOTEQUE MEDICAL CO., LTD., CHUNGTEX INVESTMENT CO., LTD., BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC., and BONTEQ MEDICAL DISTRIBUTION PHIL. INC sell their products and related parts to non-continuous customers who are engaged in investment and securities.

The reportable segments are the Group's divisions which provide different products and services, and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies.

(b) Information about reportable segments and their measurement and reconciliations

Taxation, as well as profit and loss, incurred from extraordinary activities can not be allocated to each reportable segments. In addition, not all reportable segments include depreciation and amortization of significant non-cash items. The reportable amount is similar to that of the report used by the chief operating decision maker.

The operating segment accounting policies are similar to those described in note 4 "significant accounting policies" except for the recognition and measurement of pension cost, which is on a cash basis. The profits or losses of the Group's operating segments are measured by the pre-tax operating profits or losses, which is regarded as the base on the performance. The Group treated intersegment sales and transfers as third-party transactions. They are measured by cost markups.

(Continued)

The Group's operating segment information and reconciliation were as follows:

	2021					
	Segment A	**Segment B**	**Segment C**	**Other Segments**	**Reconciliation and elimination**	**Total**
Revenue:						
Revenue from external customers	$ 704,366	241,516	868,613	10,996	-	1,825,491
Intersegment revenue	-	22,693	-	-	(22,693)	-
Interest received	-	-	-	729	-	729
Total revenue	$ 704,366	264,209	868,613	11,725	(22,693)	1,826,220
Interest expense	$ -	-	-	1,897	-	1,897
Depreciation and amortization	$ 23,138	42,075	11,172	50,375	(4,557)	122,203
Reporting segment profit or loss	$ 85,054	26,068	438,560	(11,485)	-	538,197

	2020					
	Segment A	**Segment B**	**Segment C**	**Other Segments**	**Reconciliation and elimination**	**Total**
Revenue:						
Revenue from external customers	$ 769,724	343,780	822,013	12,144	-	1,947,661
Intersegment revenue	-	25,315	-	-	(25,315)	-
Interest received	-	-	-	2,313	-	2,313
Total revenue	$ 769,724	369,095	822,013	14,457	(25,315)	1,949,974
Interest expense	$ -	-	-	1,254	-	1,254
Depreciation and amortization	$ 19,998	40,818	8,157	47,703	(4,960)	111,716
Reporting segment profit or loss	$ 134,877	74,745	398,695	(6,524)	-	601,793

The material reconciling items of the above reportable segment as below:

Total reportable segment revenue after deducting the intersegment revenue was $22,693 thousand and $25,315 thousand dollars in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(c) Enterprise Overall Information

(i) Product and service information

Revenue from the external customers of the Group was as follows:

Products and service	**2021**	**2020**
Bloodline Tube	$ 428,398	442,837
Catheters of TPU	465,033	392,585
IV Bag	225,033	310,733
AVF Needle	129,036	161,609
Surgical Tubing	285,258	323,405
Components	44,493	108,354
Catheters of Cardiovascular	100,234	94,461
Others	148,006	113,677
	$ 1,825,491	1,947,661

(Continued)

(ii) Geographic information

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

Region	2021	2020
Asia	$ 872,853	789,049
South America	297,230	272,035
North America	172,756	283,890
Other courtiers	482,652	602,687
	$ 1,825,491	**1,947,661**

Non-current assets:

Region	2021	2020
Taiwan	$ 1,481,719	1,031,223
Philippines	425,831	454,641
	$ 1,907,550	**1,485,864**

Non-current assets included property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and other non-current assets, not including financial instruments, deferred tax assets, and rights arising from an insurance contract (non-current).

(d) Major customers

	2021	2020
The Group’s total revenue from segment A:		
C company	$ 176,043	152,993
F company	121,940	122,365
	$ 297,983	**275,358**

Appendix B

Independent Auditors' Report And 2021 Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Bioteque Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bioteque Corporation("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Evaluation of inventories

Please refer to Note 4(g) "inventories" for accounting policies, Note 5 for accounting assumptions, judgments, and estimation uncertainty to the consolidated financial statements, and Note 6(e) for the illustration of the evaluation of inventories.

The Company engage in manufacturing the medical device. As of December 31, 2021, the amount of the inventories is $245,442 thousand. Since the loss on valuation of inventories and obsolescence is based on the Managements' judgment. Consequently, the valuation of inventory has been identified as a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our principal audit procedures included: Understanding the estimations of inventories at net realizable value by referring to their original transaction documents to test their accuracy. Accessing the inventory aging report and analyzing the aging of the inventories. Moreover, reviewing whether the valuation and the related information of the inventories are disclosed appropriately.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance (including supervisors) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Ya-Ling Chen and Yen-Ta Su.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 10, 2022

Notes to Readers

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

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

(English Translation of Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2021 and 2020

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Assets	**Amount**		**Amount**	
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 696,040	18	1,039,435	29
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	167,196	4	167,739	5
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost (note 6(c))	264,260	7	120,527	3
1150	Notes receivable, net (notes 6(d) and (o))	63,304	2	66,729	2
1170	Accounts receivable, net (notes 6(d) and (o))	198,712	5	207,029	6
1180	Accounts receivable—related parties, net (notes 6(d), (o) and 7)	187,064	5	155,190	4
1210	Other receivables—related parties (note 7)	7,897	-	14,277	-
130X	Inventories (note 6(e))	245,442	7	218,655	6
1476	Other current financial assets (note 8)	3,354	-	1,053	-
1479	Other current assets	26,360	1	21,078	1
	Total current assets	1,859,629	49	2,011,712	56
	Non-current assets:				
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (notes 6(f) and 7)	450,455	12	532,985	15
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(g), 7, 8 and 9)	1,102,553	29	666,216	19
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(h))	321,155	9	335,645	9
1840	Deferred tax assets (note 6(l))	3,339	-	3,742	-
1915	Prepayments for business facilities (note 9)	54,499	1	24,800	1
1980	Other non-current financial assets	2,689	-	2,695	-
1995	Other non-current assets	3,512	-	4,562	-
	Total non-current assets	1,938,202	51	1,570,645	44
	Total assets	**$ 3,797,831**	**100**	**3,582,357**	**100**

		December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2130	Current contract liabilities (note 6(o))	28,128	1	56,919	2
2150	Notes payable	419	-	59,113	2
2170	Accounts payable	156,010	4	83,683	2
2180	Accounts payable—related parties (note 7)	49,826	1	30,844	1
2209	Other payables (including related parties) (notes 6(k), (p) and 7)	107,013	3	114,219	3
2213	Payable on machinery and equipment	172,701	5	21,373	1
2230	Current tax liabilities	53,263	1	57,328	2
2280	Current lease liabilities (note 6(j))	13,672	-	13,570	-
2399	Other current liabilities	5,420	-	5,409	-
	Total current liabilities	586,452	15	442,458	13
	Non-Current liabilities:				
2540	Long-term borrowings (notes 6(i) and 8)	51,500	2	-	-
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(l))	37,070	1	53,378	1
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note 6(j))	308,798	8	322,470	9
2640	Net defined benefit liability, non-current (note 6(k))	10,834	-	12,143	-
2645	Guarantee deposits received	-	-	87,700	3
	Total non-current liabilities	408,202	11	475,691	13
	Total liabilities	994,654	26	918,149	26
	Equity (notes 6(k) and (m)):				
3100	Ordinary shares	692,983	18	692,983	19
3200	Capital surplus	315,168	8	315,168	9
	Retained earnings:				
3310	Legal reserve	419,501	11	370,321	10
3320	Special reserve	33,975	1	1,714	-
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	1,392,170	37	1,317,997	37
		1,845,646	49	1,690,032	47
	Other equity interest:				
3410	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(50,620)	(1)	(33,975)	(1)
	Total equity	2,803,177	74	2,664,208	74
	Total liabilities and equity	**$ 3,797,831**	**100**	**3,582,357**	**100**

See accompanying notes to parent-company-only financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Share)

		2021		2020	
		Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
4000	**Operating revenue (notes 6(o) and 7)**	$ 1,707,885	100	1,831,167	100
5000	**Operating costs (notes 6(e), (g), (h),(k), 7 and 12)**	982,523	58	1,067,397	58
5900	**Gross profit from operations**	725,362	42	763,770	42
5910	Less: Unrealized profit from sales	4,846	-	19,141	1
	Net gross profit	720,516	42	744,629	41
6000	**Operating expenses (notes 6(g), (h), (k), (p), 7 and 12):**				
6100	Selling expenses	80,816	5	70,445	4
6200	Administrative expenses	70,077	4	73,849	4
6300	Research and development expenses	68,830	4	71,820	4
	Total operating expenses	219,723	13	216,114	12
6900	**Net operating income**	500,793	29	528,515	29
7000	**Non-operating income and expenses (notes 6(j), (q) and 7):**				
7100	Interest income	557	-	746	-
7010	Other income	5,695	-	5,851	-
7020	Other gains and losses	(7,084)	-	(11,153)	(1)
7050	Finance costs	(204)	-	(216)	-
7375	Share of profit of subsidiaries for using equity method	32,684	2	70,654	4
	Profit from continuing operations before tax	532,441	31	594,397	32
7950	**Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(l))**	101,184	6	105,732	6
	Profit	431,257	25	488,665	26
8300	**Other comprehensive income (loss) (notes 6(k) and (m)):**				
8310	**Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	1,550	-	(3,130)	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Total components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	1,550	-	(3,130)	-
8360	**Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss**				
8380	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	(16,645)	(1)	(32,261)	(2)
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Total components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(16,645)	(1)	(32,261)	(2)
8300	**Other comprehensive income (after tax)**	(15,095)	(1)	(35,391)	(2)
8500	**Total comprehensive income**	**$ 416,162**	**24**	**453,274**	**24**
9750	**Basic earnings per share (note 6(n)) (Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)**	**$ 6.22**		**7.05**	
9850	**Diluted earnings per share (note 6(n)) (Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)**	**$ 6.20**		**7.02**	

See accompanying notes to parent-company-only financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Retained earnings: Legal reserve	Retained earnings: Special reserve	Retained earnings: Unappropriated retained earnings	Other equity interest: Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 692,983	315,168	323,903	-	1,157,787	(1,714)	2,488,127
Net income for the years ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	488,665	-	488,665
Other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	(3,130)	(32,261)	(35,391)
Total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	485,535	(32,261)	453,274
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	46,418	-	(46,418)	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	1,714	(1,714)	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(277,193)	-	(277,193)
Balance at December 31, 2020	692,983	315,168	370,321	1,714	1,317,997	(33,975)	2,664,208
Net income for the years ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	431,257	-	431,257
Other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	1,550	(16,645)	(15,095)
Total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	432,807	(16,645)	416,162
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	49,180	-	(49,180)	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	32,261	(32,261)	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(277,193)	-	(277,193)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 692,983**	**315,168**	**419,501**	**33,975**	**1,392,170**	**(50,620)**	**2,803,177**

See accompanying notes to parent-company-only financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2021and 2020

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2021	2020
Cash flows generated from (used in) operating activities:		
Profit before tax	$ 532,441	594,397
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expense	91,193	81,542
Amortization expense	4,518	4,037
Unrealized profit from sales	4,846	19,141
Net loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	528	384
Interest expense	204	216
Net loss on financial assets at amortised cost	3,711	-
Interest income	(557)	(746)
Share of profit of subsidiaries for using equity method	(32,684)	(70,654)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(4,557)	(4,961)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	67,202	28,959
Changes in operating assets:		
Notes receivable	3,425	(4,547)
Accounts receivable	8,317	(2,563)
Accounts receivable—related parties	(31,874)	35,966
Other receivable—related parties	6,380	46,257
Inventories	(26,787)	(28,433)
Other current assets	(5,282)	16,576
Other financial assets—current	(2,326)	(115)
Total changes in operating assets	(48,147)	63,141
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Current contract liabilities	(28,791)	20,261
Notes payable	(58,694)	19,305
Accounts payable	72,327	17,242
Accounts payable—related parties	18,982	2,427
Other payable	(7,206)	(2,069)
Other payable—related parties	-	(1,085)
Other current liabilities	11	(12,576)
Net defined benefit liability	241	(229)
Total changes in operating liabilities	(3,130)	43,276
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(51,277)	106,417
Total adjustments	15,925	135,376
Cash inflow generated from operations	548,366	729,773
Interest received	582	771
Income taxes paid	(121,154)	(123,724)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	427,794	606,820
Cash flows generated from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	(147,444)	(120,527)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(139,465)	(57,890)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	139,480	28,450
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(480,937)	(119,834)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	606
Decrease (increase) in other non-current financial assets	6	(2,562)
Increase in other non-current assets	(3,468)	(1,500)
Increase in prepayments for business facilities	(59,958)	(41,921)
Increase in payables on machinery and equipment	151,328	16,661
Dividends received	98,280	135,475
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(442,178)	(163,042)
Cash flows generated from (used in) financing activities:		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	51,500	-
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	(87,700)	87,700
Payment of lease liabilities	(13,570)	(9,436)
Cash dividends paid	(277,193)	(277,193)
Interest paid	(2,048)	(842)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(329,011)	(199,771)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(343,395)	244,007
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,039,435	795,428
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 696,040	1,039,435

See accompanying notes to parent-company-only financial statements.

(1) Company history

Bioteque Corporation ("the Company") was incorporation in November, 1991 in accordance with The Company Act and the other related laws and regulations.

The business operations of the Company are manufacturing, trading and selling of the medical equipment and instruments.

The Company's stock was listed on Taipei Exchange on March 4, 2002.

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

These parent-company-only financial statements were authorized for issue by the board of directors on March 10, 2022.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

(a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its financial statements, from January 1, 2021:

- Amendments to IFRS 4 "Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9"
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS39, IFRS7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform—Phase 2"
- Amendments to IFRS 16 "Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond June 30, 2021"

(b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Company assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2022, would not have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment－Proceeds before Intended Use"
- Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts－Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"

(Continued)

(c) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The Company does not expect the following new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"
- IFRS 17 " Insurance Contracts" and amendments to IFRS 17 " Insurance Contracts"
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"
- Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"
- Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies:

The significant accounting policies presented in the parent-company-only financial statements are summarized below. The following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the parent-company-only financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

These parent-company-only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" .

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Expect for the following significant accounts, the parent-company-only financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

1) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;

2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value;

3) The defined benefit liability is measured at fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The parent-company-only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in New Taiwan Dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for those differences relating to the following, which are recognized in other comprehensive income:

1) an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;

2) a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or

3) qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Company disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to noncontrolling interests. When the Company disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. Exchange differences arising from such a monetary item that are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(Continued)

(d) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

An asset is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

An entity shall classify an assets as currency when:

(i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

An entity shall classify a liability as current when:

(i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The Company 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 issuing equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits., Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

(f) Financial instruments

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(Continued)

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Notes to the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements

(i) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)– equity investment; or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment’s fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Company’s right to receive payment is established.

(Continued)

3) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

4) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, amortized costs, notes and accounts receivable, other receivable, guarantee deposit paid and other financial assets) and contract assets.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade which is considered to be BBB- or higher per Standard & Poor's, Baa3 or higher per Moody's or twA or higher per Taiwan Ratings'.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

(Continued)

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 180 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs is the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs is the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 month after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

ECLs is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs is discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

· significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;

· a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;

· the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;

· it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or

· the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognized in other comprehensive income instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company’s procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(Continued)

5) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

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

2) Equity instrument

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

3) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

4) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

(Continued)

5) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted-average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(h) Investment in associates

When preparing the parent-company-only financial statements, the investments in subsidiaries, which are controlled by the Company, are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the profit or loss for the period and other comprehensive income presented in the parent-company-only financial statements should be the same as the allocations of profit or loss for the period and of other comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis; and the owners' equity presented in the parent-company-only financial statements should be the same as the equity attributable to the owners of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis. The Company also recognized its shares in the changes in its equity of subsidiaries.

Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the loss of control are accounted for within equity.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(Continued)

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1)	Buildings and structures	5~50 years
2)	Machinery and equipment	2~15 years
3)	Transportation equipment	5~10 years
4)	Office equipment	2~5 years
5)	Other equipment	2~10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(j) Lease

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a 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.

(i) As a lessee

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

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

(Continued)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

—fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

—variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

—amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

—payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

—there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or

—there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or

—there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or

—there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a extension or termination option; or

—there is any lease modifications

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Company accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the statement of financial position.

(Continued)

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

(l) Revenue

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

a) Sale of goods

The Company manufactures and sells medical equipment. The Company recognizes revenue when control of the products has been transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

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

(Continued)

b) Financing components

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

(ii) Contract costs

1) Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

The Company recognizes as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if the Company expects to recover those costs. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the Company incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. Costs to obtain a contract that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained shall be recognized as an expense when incurred, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer regardless of whether the contract is obtained.

The Company applies the practical expedient to recognize the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the asset that the entity otherwise would have recognized is one year or less.

(iii) Costs to fulfil a contract

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer are not within the scope of another Standard (for example, IAS 2 Inventories, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment or IAS 38 Intangible Assets), the Company recognizes an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a contract only if those costs meet all of the following criteria:

—the costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Company can specifically identify;

—the costs generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and

—the costs are expected to be recovered.

General and administrative costs, costs of wasted materials, labor or other resources to fulfil the contract that were not reflected in the price of the contract, costs that relate to satisfied performance obligations (or partially satisfied performance obligations), and costs for which the Company cannot distinguish whether the costs relate to unsatisfied performance obligations or to satisfied performance obligations(or partially satisfied performance obligations), the Company recognizes these costs as expenses when incurred.

(Continued)

(m) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Company determines the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(n) Income taxes

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

(Continued)

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatment, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS37.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

(i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction;

(ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

(iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

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

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

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

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

1) the same taxable entity; or

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

(Continued)

(o) Earnings per share

The Company discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares, such as employee bonus.

(p) Operating segments

The Company discloses its segment reporting in the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, the Company does not disclose segment information in the parent-company-only financial statements.

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

In preparing these parent-company-only financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Information about critical judgments that do not have significant effects in the financial statements.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is as follows. Those assumptions and estimation have been updated to reflect the impact of COVID-19 pandemic:

(a) The loss allowance of trade receivable

The Company has estimated the loss allowance of trade receivable that is based on the risk of a default occurring and the rate of expected credit loss. The Company has considered historical experience, current economic conditions and forward-looking information at the reporting date to determine the assumptions to be used in calculating the impairments and the selected inputs. The relevant assumptions and input values, please refer to note 6(d).

(b) Valuation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Company estimates the net realizable value of inventories for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of the reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. Refer to note 6(e) for further description of the valuation of inventories.

(Continued)

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash on hand	$ 736	705
Demand deposits	682,338	1,023,496
Checking accounts	12,966	15,234
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**$ 696,040**	**1,039,435**

Please refer to note 6(r) for the exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company.

(b) Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:		
RP bills	$ 27,670	28,480
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Money market funds and bond funds	139,526	139,259
Total	**$ 167,196**	**167,739**

(i) For credit risk and market risk, please refer to note 6(r).

(ii) The financial assets of the Company were not collateralized.

(c) Current financial assets measured at amortized cost

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Time deposits	**$ 264,260**	**120,527**

The Company has assessed that these financial assets are held-to-maturity to collect contractual cash flows, which consist solely of payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding. Therefore, these investments were classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

(Continued)

(i) During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group held domestic time deposits, with the weighted-average interest rates of 0.03%~0.12% and 0.2%, respectively, which mature on February to March of 2022 and March of 2021, respectively.

(ii) For credit risk, please refer to note 6(r).

(iii) The financial assets of the Company were not collateralized.

(d) Notes and accounts receivables

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Notes receivable	$ 63,304	66,729
Trade receivables	198,712	207,029
Trade receivables-related parties	187,064	155,190
Less: loss allowance	-	-
	$ 449,080	428,948

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward looking information. The loss allowances was determined as follows:

	December 31, 2021		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted- average loss rate	Loss allowance
Current	$ 447,717	-	-
1 to 30 days past due	842	-	-
31 to 60 days past due	-	-	-
61 to 90 days past due	-	-	-
91 to 120 days past due	521	-	-
121 to 150 days past due	-	-	-
151 to 180 days past due	-	-	-
More than 181 days past due	-	100%	-
	$ 449,080		-

(Continued)

	December 31, 2020			
	Gross carrying amount		Weighted- average loss rate	Loss allowance
Current	$	428,834	-	-
1 to 30 days past due		114	-	-
31 to 60 days past due		-	-	-
61 to 90 days past due		-	-	-
91 to 120 days past due		-	-	-
121 to 150 days past due		-	-	-
151 to 180 days past due		-	-	-
More than 181 days past due		-	100%	-
	$	428,948		-

The notes and accounts receivables of the Company were not collateralized.

For further credit risk information, please refer to note 6(r).

(e) Inventories

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Raw materials	$	128,222	109,986
Work in progress		48,314	48,840
Finished goods		59,219	48,437
Merchandise		3,398	1,663
Raw materials in transit		6,289	9,729
	$	245,442	218,655

Except for cost of goods sold and inventories recognized as operating cost, the remaining gains or losses which were recognized as operating cost or deduction of operating cost were as follows:

		2021	2020
Gains on physical inventory	$	(1,745)	(4,239)
Losses on valuation of inventories		12	-
	$	(1,733)	(4,239)

The inventories of the Company were not collateralized.

(Continued)

(f) Investment accounted for using equity method

The component of investments accounted for using the equity method at the reporting date were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Subsidiaries	$ 450,455	532,985

For the related information, please refer to consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

The cost and accumulated depreciation of the property, plant and equipment of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

		Land	Building and structures	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Cost:									
Balance at January 1, 2021	$	91,834	404,086	653,337	8,505	19,183	135,733	110,555	1,423,233
Additions		-	5,932	7,115	-	-	6,062	461,828	480,937
Disposals		-	-	(13,684)	-	-	(9,191)	-	(22,875)
Reclassification (Note 1) (Note 2)		-	738	21,225	-	-	8,296	9,804	40,063
Balance at December 31, 2021	$	91,834	410,756	667,993	8,505	19,183	140,900	582,187	1,921,358
Balance at January 1, 2020	$	91,834	404,086	560,832	8,026	22,881	105,478	-	1,193,137
Additions		-	-	2,933	336	-	9,951	106,614	119,834
Disposals		-	-	-	-	(3,698)	(1,728)	-	(5,426)
Reclassification (Note 1)		-	-	89,572	143	-	22,032	3,941	115,688
Balance at December 31, 2020	$	91,834	404,086	653,337	8,505	19,183	135,733	110,555	1,423,233
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:									
Balance at January 1, 2021	$	-	191,773	439,442	5,415	15,497	104,890	-	757,017
Depreciation		-	10,620	51,015	561	1,493	20,974	-	84,663
Disposals		-	-	(13,684)	-	-	(9,191)	-	(22,875)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$	-	202,393	476,773	5,976	16,990	116,673	-	818,805
Balance at January 1, 2020	$	-	181,259	394,908	4,897	17,540	88,149	-	686,753
Depreciation		-	10,514	44,534	518	1,655	17,863	-	75,084
Disposals		-	-	-	-	(3,698)	(1,122)	-	(4,820)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$	-	191,773	439,442	5,415	15,497	104,890	-	757,017
Carrying amounts:									
Balance at December 31, 2021	$	91,834	208,363	191,220	2,529	2,193	24,227	582,187	1,102,553
Balance at January 1, 2020	$	91,834	222,827	165,924	3,129	5,341	17,329	-	506,384
Balance at December 31, 2020	$	91,834	212,313	213,895	3,090	3,686	30,843	110,555	666,216

(Note 1) Prepayments for business facilities were reclassified as property, plant and equipment.

(Note 2) Construction in progress were reclassified to building and structures. Also the capitalized depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets were reclassified as construction in progress.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the property, plant and equipment of the Company had been pledged as collateral for borrowings; please refer to note 8.

(Continued)

(Note 1) Prepayments for business facilities were reclassified as property, plant and equipment.

(Note 2) Construction in progress were reclassified to building and structures. Also the capitalized depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets were reclassified as construction in progress.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the property, plant and equipment of the Company had been pledged as collateral for borrowings; please refer to note 8.

(h) Right-of-use assets

The Company leases many assets including land and buildings. Information about leases for which the Company has been a lessee is presented below:

	Land	Buildings and structures	Total
Cost:			
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 313,744	36,314	350,058
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 313,744**	**36,314**	**350,058**
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ -	19,655	19,655
Additions	313,744	16,659	330,403
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 313,744**	**36,314**	**350,058**
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 3,316	11,097	14,413
Depreciation	7,960	6,530	14,490
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 11,276**	**17,627**	**28,903**
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ -	4,639	4,639
Depreciation	3,316	6,458	9,774
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 3,316**	**11,097**	**14,413**
Carrying amount:			
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 302,468**	**18,687**	**321,155**
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 310,428**	**25,217**	**335,645**
Balance at January 1, 2020	**$ -**	**15,016**	**15,016**

(Continued)

(i) Short-term borrowings

(i) Short-term borrowings

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Unsecured bank loans	$ -	-
Unused credit lines	$ 670,884	626,324
Range of interest rate	-	-

For the collateral for borrowing, please refer to note 8.

(ii) Long-term borrowings

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Unsecured long-term bank loans	$ 51,500	-
Less: Current portion	-	-
Total	$ 51,500	-
Unused credit lines	$ 1,108,500	1,190,000
Range of interest rate	-	-

As of December 31, 2021, the remaining balance of the borrowing due were as follows:

Period	Amount
2024.01.01～2024.12.31	$ 10,813
2025.01.01～2025.12.31	13,000
2026.01.01～2026.12.31	12,813
2027.01.01～2027.12.31	12,750
2028.01.01～2028.12.31	2,124
	$ 51,500

For the collateral for borrowing, please refer to note 8.

(Continued)

(j) Lease liabilities

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current	$	13,672	13,570
Non-current	$	308,798	322,470

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

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

		2021	2020
Interest on lease liabilities	$	204	216

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows by the Company were as follows:

		2021	2020
Total cash outflow for leases	$	15,618	10,278

(i) Leases of land, buildings and structures

As of December 31, 2021, the Company leases land, buildings and structures for its factory, office space, warehouse and parking lot. The leases run for a period of 2 to 20 years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of 2 to 20 years after the end of the contract term.

Some leases of equipment contain extension options exercisable. These leases are negotiated and monitored by local management, and accordingly, contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the lessors. In which leasee is not reasonably certain to use an optional extended lease term, payments associated with the optional period are not included within lease liabilities.

(k) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation at present value and plan assets at fair value is as follows:

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	$	29,863	31,081
Fair value of plan assets		(19,029)	(18,938)
Net defined benefit liabilities	$	10,834	12,143

The Company makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account with Bank

(Continued)

of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. Plans (covered by the Labor Standards Law) entitle a retired employee to receive retirement benefits based on years of service and average monthly salary for six months prior to retirement.

1) Composition of plan assets

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

The Company's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to $19,029 thousand as of December 31, 2021. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations:

The movement in present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Company were as follows:

	2021	2020
Defined benefit obligations at January 1	$ 31,081	28,504
Benefit paid	(1,129)	(2,427)
Current service costs and interest cost	1,250	1,321
Remeasurements loss (gains)	(1,339)	3,683
Defined benefit obligations at December 31	**$ 29,863**	**31,081**

3) Movements of defined benefit plan assets

The movement in present value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Company were as follows:

	2021	2020
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	$ 18,938	19,262
Amounts contributed to plan	889	1,362
Benefits paid	(1,129)	(2,427)
Interest revenue	120	188
Remeasurements loss (gains)	211	553
Fair value of plan assets as of December 31	**$ 19,029**	**18,938**

(Continued)

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Company were as follows:

		2021	2020
Current service costs	$	1,057	1,045
Net interest of net liability for defined benefit obligations		73	88
	$	**1,130**	**1,133**
Operating costs		497	121
Operating expense		633	1,012
	$	**1,130**	**1,133**

5) The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liabilities recognized in other comprehensive income

The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liabilities recognized in other comprehensive income were as follows:

		2021	2020
Balance as of January 1	$	(2,463)	667
Recognized in the current period		1,550	(3,130)
Balance as of December 31	**$**	**(913)**	**(2,463)**

6) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date were as follows:

The defined benefit obligations:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Discount rate	0.63%	0.63%
Future salary increase rate	1.50%	1.50%

Cost of the defined benefit plan assets:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Discount rate	0.63%	1.00%
Future salary increase rate	1.50%	1.50%

(Continued)

The expected allocation payment to be made by the Company to the defined benefit plans for the one-year period after the reporting date is $889 thousand.

The weighted-average lifetime of the defined benefits plan is 13.02 years.

7) Sensitivity analysis

When calculating the present of the defined benefit plan assets, the related actuarial assumptions at the reporting date, including the discount rate, the demission rate and the change of the future salary rate, are required to be judged and estimated.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the changes in main actuarial assumptions might have an impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation as follows:

	Influences of defined benefit obligations	
	Increased by 0.25%	**Decreased by 0.25%**
Balance as of December 31, 2021		
Discount rate	$ 783	(815)
Future salary increase rate	789	(762)
Balance as of December 31, 2020		
Discount rate	888	(925)
Future salary increase rate	893	(862)

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown above. The method used in the sensitivity analysis is consistent with the calculation of pension liabilities in the balance sheets.

There is no change in the method and assumptions used in the preparation of sensitivity analysis for 2021 and 2020.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Company's allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under these defined contribution plans. The Company allocates a fixe account to the Bureau of Labor Insurance with out additional legal on constructive obligation.

The pension costs incurred from the contributions to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance amounted to $8,042 thousand and $8,531 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively

(Continued)

(iii) Short-term benefit obligation

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Paid leave	$	533	494

(l) Income taxes

(i) Income tax expense

The components of income tax for 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

		2021	2020
Current tax expense			
Current period	$	116,211	107,618
Adjustment for prior periods		878	(1,235)
		117,089	119,606
Deferred tax expense			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		(15,905)	(13,874)
		(15,905)	(13,874)
Income tax expense	$	**101,184**	**105,732**

There was no income tax expense of the Company directly recognized in equity or other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax for 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

		2021	2020
Profit excluding income tax	$	**532,441**	**594,397**
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	$	106,488	118,879
Tax incentives		(9,808)	(16,333)
Adjustment for prior periods		878	(1,235)
Undistributed earnings additional tax		6,658	6,931
Others		(3,032)	(2,510)
Total	$	**101,184**	**105,732**

(Continued)

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

Deferred tax assets:

	Allowance for obsolete inventories	Unrealized exchange losses	Others	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$ 697	1,234	1,811	3,742
Recognized in profit or loss	-	(1,145)	742	(403)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**$ 697**	**89**	**2,553**	**3,339**
Balance as of January 1, 2020	$ 697	1,631	1,765	4,093
Recognized in profit or loss	-	(397)	46	(351)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	**$ 697**	**1,234**	**1,811**	**3,742**

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Unrealized investment income recognized under equity method
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$ 53,378
Recognized in profit or loss	(16,308)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**$ 37,070**
Balance as of January 1, 2020	$ 67,603
Recognized in profit or loss	(14,225)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	**$ 53,378**

(iii) The Company's income tax return for the year through 2019 were assessed by the Taipei National Tax Administration.

(Continued)

(m) Capital and other equity

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's authorized share capital consisted of 1,200,000 thousand shares of ordinary share, with a par value of $10 per share, of which 69,298 thousand shares, was issued and outstanding. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

(i) Capital surplus

Balance of capital surplus at the reporting date were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Share capital	$ 315,168	315,168

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

(ii) Retained earnings

The Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that 10% of the annual income or earnings, after deducting any accumulated deficit, shall be set aside as a legal reserve. When the balance of such legal reserve reaches an amount equal to the paid-in capital, the appropriation to legal reserves is discontinued. If there are surplus profits remaining, at least 20% shall be allocated for distribution of shareholder dividends. The Board of Directors drafts a dividend distribution proposal and submits it to the shareholders meeting for resolution, in which cash dividends should make up at least 20% or more.

The Company should distribute dividends, bonuses, and capital reserves with cash. Distribution of dividends shall be undertaken by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a Board meeting attended by at least two-thirds of the total number of directors, and a report of such distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

Because the industry the Company is involved in is undergoing a steady period of growth, the conditions, amount, and type of dividends mentioned in the preceding articles can be adjusted in response to the shifting market conditions and industry changes, In the mean time, the Company should consider the sustainable development and capital needs.

(Continued)

1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

2) Special reserve

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

3) Earnings distribution

On July 30, 2021 and June 9, 2020, the shareholder's meetings resolved to distribute the 2020 and 2019 earnings. These earnings were appropriated as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Amount per share	Amount	Amount per share	Amount
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:				
Cash	$ 4.00	$ 277,193	4.00	277,193

On March 10, 2022, the Company's Board of Directors resided to appropriate the 2021 earnings. These earnings were appropriate as follows:

	2021	
	Amount per share	Amounts
Dividends distributed ordinary shareholders:		
Cash	$ 4.50	$ 311,843

(iii) OCI accumulated in reserves, net of tax

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ (33,975)
Exchange differences on foreign operations	(16,645)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ (50,620)

(Continued)

		Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements
Balance at January 1, 2020	$	(1,714)
Exchange differences on foreign operations		(32,261)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$	(33,975)

(n) Earnings per share

The Company's earnings per share were calculated as follows:

(i) Basic earnings per share

	2021	2020
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	$ 431,257	488,665
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares	69,298	69,298
Basic earnings per share (express in New Taiwan Dollar)	$ 6.22	7.05

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

	2021	2020
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	$ 431,257	488,665
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (basic)	69,298	69,298
Effect of employee remuneration (in thousands)	302	292
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (diluted)	69,600	69,590
Diluted earnings per share (express in New Taiwan Dollar)	$ 6.20	7.02

(o) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

	2021	2020
Primary geographical markets:		
Asia	$ 755,043	672,555
South America	297,230	272,035
North America	172,757	283,890
Others	482,855	602,687
Total	$ 1,707,885	1,831,167
Major products service lines:		
Manufacturing, trading and selling of medical equipment	$ 1,707,885	1,831,167

(Continued)

(ii) Contract balances

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	January 1, 2020
Notes and accounts receivable (including related parties)	$	449,080	428,948	457,804
Less: allowance for impairment		-	-	-
Total	$	449,080	428,948	457,804

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	January 1, 2020
Current contract liabilities	$	28,128	56,919	36,658

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

The amount of revenue recognized for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period were $56,577 thousand and $35,646 thousand, respectively.

The major change in the balance of contract assets and liabilities is the difference between the time frame in the performance obligation to be satisfied and the payment to be received.

(p) Remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors

According to the Article of Association, once the Company has annual profit, it should appropriate no less than 5% of the profit to its employees and 1.6% or less to its directors and supervisors.

The amount of employee remuneration, and directors' and supervisors' remuneration were estimated based on profit before tax, net of the amount of the remuneration, and multiplied by the rule of Company's Article of Association. The above remuneration were included in the operating expenses of the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. The differences between the actual distributed amounts as determined by the Board of Directors and those recognized in the financial statements, if any, shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates and recognized in profit or loss in the following year.

For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 the Company accrued and recognized its employee remuneration amounting to $28,503 thousand and $31,820 thousand, and its directors' and supervisors' remuneration amounting to $9,121 thousand and $10,182 thousand, respectively. There were no differences between the actual distributed amounts as determined by the Board of Directors and those recognized in the financial statements.

The related information mentioned above can be found on websites such as the Market Observation Post System.

(q) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Interest income

		2021	2020
Interest income from RP bills	$	92	355
Interest income from deposit		9	12
Interest income from bank deposit		456	379
	$	557	746

(Continued)

(i) Other income

		2021	2020
Guarantee service revenue	$	347	192
Subsidy revenue		327	1,714
Compensation income		2,433	11
Others		2,588	3,934
	$	5,695	5,851

(ii) Other gains and losses

		2021	2020
Foreign exchange losses	$	(6,759)	(15,510)
Gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(528)	(384)
Gains on disposal of property plant and equipment		4,557	4,961
Gains on financial assets at amortized cost		(3,711)	-
Others		(643)	(220)
	$	(7,084)	(11,153)

(iii) Finance costs

		2021	2020
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$	2,048	841
Capitalized interest expense		(1,844)	(625)
	$	204	216

(r) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk.

2) Concentration of credit risk

If the transactions of the financial instruments are significantly concentrated within certain counterparties, or if the counterparties with similar business activities and economic characteristics are not significantly concentrated within certain counterparties, the concentration of credit risk is highly probable. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the notes and accounts receivable were from two major customers as follows:

		Amount	Percentage of the company's trade receivables
December 31, 2021			
Subsidiary	$	187,064	42
C_2 Company		59,087	13
	$	246,151	55
December 31, 2020			
Subsidiary	$	155,190	36
C_2 Company		47,107	11
	$	202,297	47

3) Receivables securities

For credit risk exposure of note and trade receivables, please refer to note 6(d).

Other financial assets at amortized costs includes other receivables. The above financial assets are considered to have low risk, and the impairment provision recognized during the period was limited to 12 months expected losses. The movement in the allowance for notes and accounts receivable, please refer to note 4(f).

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the impairment loss are not recognized and reserved.

(ii) Liquidity risk

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

		Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2021								
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Notes payable	$	419	419	419	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable		156,010	156,010	156,010	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable-related parties		49,826	49,826	49,826	-	-	-	-
Other payable (including related parties)		107,013	107,013	107,013	-	-	-	-
Payable on machinery and equipment		172,701	172,701	172,701	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)		322,470	358,737	7,809	7,809	15,379	32,823	294,917
Long-term borrowings		51,500	52,023	-	-	-	37,102	14,921
	$	859,939	896,729	493,778	7,809	15,379	69,925	309,838
December 31, 2020								
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Notes payable	$	59,113	59,113	59,113	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable		83,683	83,683	83,683	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable-related parties		30,844	30,844	30,844	-	-	-	-
Other payable (including related parties)		114,219	114,219	114,219	-	-	-	-
Payables on machinery and equipment		21,373	21,373	21,373	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)		336,040	374,356	7,809	7,809	15,619	39,265	303,854
	$	645,272	683,588	317,041	7,809	15,619	39,265	303,854

(Continued)

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

(iii) Market risk

1) Currency risk

The Company's significant exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

	December 31, 2021			December 31, 2020		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 19,007	27.67	525,918	13,258	28.48	385,275
EUR	770	31.33	24,130	775	35.06	27,157
JPY	64,451	0.2406	15,504	32,198	0.2767	8,908
CNY	16,974	4.3450	73,751	11,429	4.3800	50,058
Investments accounted for using equity method						
USD	15,142	27.67	418,989	17,653	28.48	502,746
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	2,709	27.67	74,965	1,817	28.48	51,757
EUR	395	31.33	12,386	257	35.06	9,018
JPY	51,550	0.2406	12,400	42,616	0.2767	11,790

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arise from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and trade payables that are denominated in foreign currency.

A strengthening (weakening) of 1% of the NTD against the foreign currency for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 would have increased (decreased), the net profit after tax by $5,396 thousand and $3,988 thousand, respectively. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2020.

3) Foreign exchange gain and loss on monetary items

Since the Company has many kinds of functional currency, the information on foreign exchange gain (loss) on monetary items is disclosed by total amount.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, foreign exchange profit (loss) (including realized and unrealized portions) were as follows;

	2021		2020	
	Exchange (loss) profit	Average rate	Exchange (loss) profit	Average rate
NTD	$ (6,759)	-	(15,510)	-

(iv) Interest rate analysis

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

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

(Continued)

If the interest rate had increased / decreased by 1% basic points the Company's net income would have increased / decreased by $515 thousand and $0 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 with all other variable factors remain constant. This is mainly due to the Company's borrowing at floating rates.

(v) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Fair value hierarchy

The carrying amount and fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and lease liabilities disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	December 31, 2021				
		Fair value			
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Non-derivative financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 139,526	139,526	-	-	139,526
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	27,670	27,670	-	-	27,670
Subtotal	167,196	167,196	-	-	167,196
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	696,040	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	264,260	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivables (including related parties)	456,977	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	6,043	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,423,320	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,590,516	167,196	-	-	167,196
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Notes and accounts payables (including related parties)	$ 206,255	-	-	-	-
Other payable (including related parties)	107,013	-	-	-	-
Payables on machinery and equipment	172,701	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	322,470	-	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings	51,500				
Total	$ 859,939	-	-	-	-

	December 31, 2020				
		Fair value			
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Non-derivative financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 139,259	139,259	-	-	139,259
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	28,480	28,480	-	-	28,480
Subtotal	167,739	167,739	-	-	167,739
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,039,435	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	120,527	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivables (including related parties)	443,225	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	3,748	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,606,935	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,774,674	167,739	-	-	167,739

	December 31, 2020				
		Fair value			
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Notes and accounts payables (including related parties)	$ 173,640	-	-	-	-
Other payable (including related parties)	114,219	-	-	-	-
Payables on machinery and equipment	21,373	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	336,040	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 645,272	-	-	-	-

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

A financial instrument is regarded as being quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's-length basis. Whether transactions are taking place 'regularly' is a matter of judgment and depends on the facts and circumstances of the market for the instrument.

Quoted market prices may not be indicative of the fair value of an instrument if the activity in the market is infrequent, the market is not well-established, only small volumes are traded, or bid-ask spreads are very wide. Determining whether a market is active involves judgment.

When the financial instruments of the Company are traded in an active market, its fair value is illustrated by the category and nature as follows:

The fair value of listed stocks and funds traded in an active market is based on the market quoted price.

Measurements of fair value of financial instruments without an active market are based on valuation technique or quoted price from a competitor. Fair value, measured by using valuation technique that can be extrapolated from either similar financial instruments or discounted cash flow method or other valuation techniques, including models, is calculated based on available market date at the reporting date.

3) Categories and fair values of financial instruments

The Company strives to use market observable inputs when measuring assets and liabilities. Different levels of the fair value hierarchy to be used in determining the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

a) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabiliti

(Continued)

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

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

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no change on the fair value hierarchy of financial asset.

(s) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

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

1) credit risk

2) liquidity risk

3) market risk

The following likewise discusses the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the above mentioned risks. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risk exposures, please refer to the respective notes in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board chairman and general manager are responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. Also they report regularly to the Board of Directors on the activities performed by Company.

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

The Board of Directors ensures that the supervision of the management is in compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, as well as reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board of the Company is assisted in its oversight role by an Internal Audit, wherein the Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, in which the results are to be reported to the Board of Directors.

(iii) Credit risk

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

1) Trade and other receivable

The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly influenced by its individual customer's condition. The management also assess the statistical information based on the Company's customers, including the default risk of the customer's industry and nation, which have the factors to influence the Company's credit risk. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's accounts receivable were not concentrated in any geographical location, therefore, there were no concentration of credit risks.

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Purchase limits are established for each customer and represent the maximum open amount without requiring approval from the Board of Directors; these limits are reviewed periodically.

The Company sets the allowance for its doubtful accounts to reflect the estimated loss of its trade and other receivables, as well as its investments. The major component of the allowance account contains individually significant exposure related to specific losses. Also, the component includes the losses on similar asset groups that have occurred but not

yet identified.

The allowance for doubtful account is based on statistical information of historical payment of the similar financial assets.

2) Investments

The exposure to credit risk for the bank deposits, fixed income investments, and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Company's finance department. The Company only deals with banks, other external parties, corporate organizations, government agencies and financial institutions with good credit rating. The Company does not expect any counterparty above fails to meet its obligations hence there is no significant credit risk arising from these counterparties.

3) Guarantees

The Company's policy is to provide financial guarantees only to wholly owned subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the residual amounts of guarantees to the subsidiaries are $152,185 thousand and $128,160 thousand, respectively.

(iv) Liquidity risk

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

The Company uses activity-based costing to cost its products and services, which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimizing its cash return on investments. The Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and other highly marketable debt investments at an amount in excess of expected cash flows on financial liabilities (other than trade payables) over the succeeding 60 days. The Company also monitors the level of expected cash outflows on trade and other payables. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's unused credit line amounted to $1,779,384 thousand and $1,816,324 thousand, respectively.

(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, and equity prices, which will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. In order to manage and control the foreign exchange rates, the Company will maintain a certain limit of the net portion of the foreign currency.

The Company designates the stocks listed on domestic markets and bond funds which are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income respectively; and therefore, the valuation of equity prices will fluctuate according to the changes in market prices. To manage the market risk, the Company transacts with securities trusts institutions with good credit ratings and estimates the equity price risk of its equity instruments through a professional manager.

The Company is exposed to interest risk on the fair value of its financial asset and financial liabilities due to deposit in bank and bank loans. The changes in interest risk on these financial instruments have no significant impact on the fair value.

(t) Capital management

The Board of Directors' policy is to maintain a strong capital base to ensure the confidence of investors, creditors and market, and to sustain future development of the business. The Company use the debt-to-equity ratio to manage capital. This ratio is the total net debt divided by the total capital. The net debt from the balance sheet is derived from the total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. The total capital and equity include share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, and other equity. The Company's debt-to-equity ratio at the end of the reporting period as of 31 December 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Total liabilities	$ 994,654	918,149
Less: cash and cash equivalents	696,040	1,039,435
Net liabilities (assets)	**$ 298,614**	**(121,286)**
Total equity	**$ 2,803,177**	**2,664,208**
	11%	**(5)%**

The Company's debt-to-equity ratio doesn't change significantly as of December 31, 2021.

(u) Investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow

The Company's financial activities which did not affect the current cash flow for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

(i) For right-of-use assets under leases, please refer to note 6(h).

(ii) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financial activities was as follows:

	January 1, 2020	Cash flows	Non-cash changes Other	December 31, 2020
Lease liabilities (current and non- current)	$ 15,073	(9,436)	330,403	336,040

The Compnay's financial activities which affect the current cash flow in 2021.

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Parent company and ultimate controlling company

The Company is the ultimate controlling party of the Company and its subsidiaries.

(b) Names and relationship with the Company

The followings are entities that have had transactions with related party during the periods covered in the parent-company-only financial statements.

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL CO., LTD.	The subsidiary
CHUNGTEX INTESTINE CO. LTD	The subsidiary
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL.INC.	The subsidiary
BONTEQ MEDICAL DISTRIBUTION PHIL.INC.	The subsidiary

(c) Significant transactions with related parties:

(i) The transaction of entrusting subsidiary to process and repurchase the finished product

The Company will sell raw materials to subsidiaries, which they are processed, and then will purchase back some of the finished products and sell them to customers. The accounting method is not purchase and sale, therefore, accounts receivable and payables are still settled in the total amount and are therefore still shown in the total amount.

The amounts sold in 2021 and 2020 were $247,013 thousand and $208,180 thousand, respectively, and the amounts of finished products purchased after processing in 2021 and 2020 were $298,750 thousand and $320,872 thousand, respectively, with the difference included in the processing cost of $51,737 thousand and $112,692 thousand, respectively.

(ii) Disposal of property, plant and equipment

	2020	
Relationship with the Company	Amount of disposal	Gain from disposal
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL.INC.	$ 606	-

There was no such transaction in 2021.

(iii) Guarantee

The Company provides endorsement guarantee for subsidiaries, and the details of its were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL.INC.	$ 152,185	128,160

The Company in accordance with the above-mentioned endorsement guarantee, charges 0.5% of the endorsement guarantee fee to the subsidiary. The Company's endorsement guarantee income in 2021 and 2020 were $347 thousand and $192 thousand, respectively, while the guarantee fees receivable for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were $305 thousand and $182 thousand, respectively, including other receivables-related parties.

(iv) Receivables from related parties

Account	Relationship	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Trade receivable-related parties	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL.INC.	$ 178,512	149,253
Trade receivable-related parties	BONTEQ MEDICAL DISTRIBUTION PHIL.INC.	8,552	5,937
Other receivable-related parties	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL.INC.	7,897	14,277
		$ 194,961	169,467

(v) Payables to related parties

Account	Relationship	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts payable-related parties	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL.INC.	$ 49,826	30,844

(d) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation was comprised as below:

	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	$ 25,986	27,362
Post-employment benefits	509	982
	$ 26,495	28,344

(8) Pledged assets:

Pledged assets	Pledged to secure	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Other current financial assets:			
Restricted bank deposit	Purchase guarantee	$ 601	601
Property, plant and equipment			
Land	Credit of short-term borrowings	91,834	91,834
Buildings and structures	Credit of short-term borrowings	173,721	175,904
Machinery and equipment	Credit of short-term borrowings	88	3,372
		$ 266,244	271,711

(9) Commitments and contingencies:

(a) Contingencies

In prior years, the Company entered into the license agreement which has expired with a supplier. On July 5, 2018, the supplier filed a complaint which has not completed accusing the Company. The Company assess there is no significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

(b) Notes issued as guarantee

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Long-and short-term borrowings	$ 1,840,000	1,825,440

(c) The agreements for expansion of the factory and purchases of machinery and equipment

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Total contract price	$ 1,038,831	1,081,564
Paid amount	$ 584,518	135,355

(10) Losses due to major disasters: None

(11) Subsequent events: None

(12) Other:

A summary of current-period employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By function / By item	2021 Cost of sales	2021 Operating expenses	2021 Total	2020 Cost of sales	2020 Operating expenses	2020 Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	143,445	92,712	236,157	166,347	95,123	261,470
Labor and health insurance	15,236	7,282	22,518	15,211	6,792	22,003
Pension	5,621	3,551	9,172	5,701	3,963	9,664
Remuneration of directors	-	7,198	7,198	-	7,969	7,969
Others	9,449	3,307	12,756	9,865	3,451	13,316
Depreciation (Note)	82,962	8,231	91,193	73,461	8,081	81,542
Amortization	1,561	2,957	4,518	1,319	2,718	4,037

(Note) The capitalized depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets amounting to $7,960 and $3,316 thousand were recognized as construction in progress for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively .

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the number of employees and employee benefits were as follows:

	2021	2020
Number of employees	404	426
Number of non-employee directors	3	3
Average labor cost	$ 700	724
Average salaries and bonus	$ 589	618
Average salaries and bonus adjustment	(4.69)%	6.92%
Compensation to the supervisors	$ 2,403	2,693

Information of company policy regarding to salary and remuneration:

The purpose that the Company formulates its salary and remuneration policy is to achieve its strategy goal, both short-term and long-term. Such goal is to sustain its business operation, and is achieved via recruiting efficient talents, inspiring work morale of all employees, sustaining outstanding human resources, keeping labor-management in harmony, sharing profit and involving both labor-management parties to the business operation. Internally, the policy should be based on the principal of fairness and consistency, yet reflect the Company’s culture of performance oriented. It also needs to comply with the current and future organization’s overall salary standard. Externally, by setting up the grade of overall salary and the reward system, the Company can ensure its competitiveness within the industry.

In accordance with article 20 of the Company Act, besides the routine salary and depending on the performance of the operation, if profitable, the Company should appropriate at least 5% of its annual profit as employee reward. Besides, to further motivate employees at all level and encourage them to explore their potentials, the Company also contributes certain percentage of its annual profit as performance and year-end bonus.

Board members:

In accordance with article 20 of the Company Act, if the Company incurs profit during the year, it should allocate no more than 1.6% of its profit as remuneration to the board members. Furthermore, the Company should execute the allocation only when the Company has retained earnings. The board members’ remuneration policy is based on the directors’ performance evaluation guidelines, the Company’s overall operating performance and future operation needs. Reasonable remuneration is given by considering the individual’s output to the Company’s operation. The proposal is proposed by Remuneration Committee, to be approved by the Board for a resolution, then reported during the shareholders’ meeting.

Management team:

The Company’s policy for remuneration to the management team in accordance with the Company’s regulation which is approved in the board meeting. According to the performance evaluation guidelines, the remuneration is based on the actual performance of an individual and its output to Company’s operation, taking into consideration the remuneration distribution standards set by competitors and Human Resource department, as well as the standard decided by the Remuneration Committee, to be proposed to the Board for a resolution, then approved during the shareholders’ meeting.

Employees:

Employees’ salary rate is set based on the market rate, as well as the operation and organization structure of the Company. The rate is adjusted according to the changes in market salary rate, overall economic circumstance, industrial climate and modification of government regulations.

Each reward is regulated by the Company’s reward distribution policy. If the Company incurs profit for the year, the profit shall first be used to pay tax, then offset against any deficit; thereafter, reserved for dividends. Subsequently, certain percentage of the remainder will be distributed as reward bonus to employees based on the evaluation of their performance.

(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The followings is the information on the Group’s significant transactions required by the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”:

(i) Loans to other parties:

(In thousands of dollars)

Number	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	Highest balance of financing to other parties during the period (Note 3)	Ending balance (Note 3)	Actual usage amount during the period (Note 4)	Range of interest rates during the period	Purposes of fund financing for the borrower (Note 1)	Transaction amount for business between two parties	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral		Individual funding loan limits	Maximum limit of fund financing
													Item	Value		
1	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL CO., LTD.	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	Accounts receivable from related parties	Yes	114,120 (USD 4,000)	13,835 (USD 500)	13,835 (USD 500)	2.00%	2	-	Working Capital	-	None	-	17,025 (Note 2)	17,025 (Note 2)

Note 1: Purposes of lending were as follows:

1. Business relationship
2. Short-term financing

Note 2: For entities in which the Company, directly or indirectly, owned 100% of their shares, the amount available for financing shall not exceed the net worth of the borrower.

Note 3: The maximum balance for the period and ending balance represent the amounts approved by the Board of Directors.

Note 4: The amounts of the transaction and the ending balance had been offset in the consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

(In thousands of dollars)

Number	Name of guarantor	Counterparty of guarantee and endorsement		Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise (Note 2)	Highest balance of guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date	Actual usage amount	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements (Note 1)	Parent company endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiary	Subsidiary endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of parent company	Endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of companies in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship with the Company (Note 3)										
1	The Company	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	2	207,894	156,915 (USD 5,500)	152,185 (USD 5,500)	96,845 (USD 3,500)	-	5.43%	339,561	Y	N	N

Note 1: The total amount for the guarantees and endorsements provided by the Company to external entities shall not exceed 49% of the Company's shares. The total amount for the guarantees and endorsements provided by the Company and its subsidiaries to external entities shall not exceed 49% of the Company's net worth.

Note 2: The total amount for the guarantees and endorsements provided by the Company to any individual entity shall not exceed 30% of the Company's shares. The total amount for the guarantees and endorsements provided by the Company and its subsidiaries to any individual entity shall not exceed 30% of the Company's net worth.

Note 3: Relationship with the Company

1. Ordinary business relationship.

2. An entity, directly and indirectly, owned more than 50% voting shares of a guarantor.

3. A guarantor, directly and indirectly, owned more than 50% voting shares of an entity.

4. An entity, directly and indirectly, owned more than 90% voting shares of a guarantor.

5. Fulfillment of contractual obligations by providing mutual endorsements and guarantees for peer or joint builders in order to undertake a construction project.

6. An entity that is guaranteed and endorsed by all capital contributing shareholders in proportion to their shareholding percentages.

7. Peer engaged in the escrow of the sales contract on pre-sale house under the Consumer Protection Act.

(Continued)

(iii) Information regarding securities held at the reporting date (subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures not included):

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with company	Account title	Ending balance				Remark
				Shares/Units (in thousands)	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	
The Company	Capital Money Market Fund	None	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	641	10,444	-	10,444	
〃	Yuanta Wan Tai Money Market Fund	〃	〃	2,497	38,154	-	38,154	
〃	Franklin Templeton Sinoam Money Market Fund	〃	〃	2,992	31,282	-	31,282	
〃	Mega Diamond Money Market Fund	〃	〃	2,894	36,683	-	36,683	
〃	JKO Pion Money Market Fund (Original name: Paradigm Pion Money Market Fund)	〃	〃	1,970	22,963	-	22,963	
CHUNGTEX INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	E.SUN FINANCIAL HOLDING COMPANY,LTD.	〃	〃	39	1,096	-	1,096	
〃	China Steel Corporation	〃	〃	11	388	-	388	
〃	UNITED MICROELECTRONICS CORP.	〃	〃	10	650	-	650	
〃	EVERGREEN MARINE CORP. (TAIWAN) LTD.	〃	〃	-	30	-	30	
〃	CHANG HWA CONNERCIAL BANK., LTD.	〃	〃	33	568	-	568	
〃	TAISHIN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD.	〃	〃	70	1,319	-	1,319	
〃	EXCELSIOR MEDICAL CO., LTD	〃	〃	10	576	-	576	
〃	CTBC FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD.	〃	〃	30	779	-	779	
〃	First Financial Holding Co. Ltd.	〃	〃	30	742	-	742	
〃	Taiwan Cooperative Financial Holding Co.,Ltd.	〃	〃	51	1,298	-	1,298	

Note: If there are public markets prices, the fair value shall be evaluated by the last operating date of the accounting duration.

(iv) Information regarding purchase or sale of securities for the period exceeding 300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.

(v) Information on acquisition of real estate with purchase amount exceeding 300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of company	Name of property	Transaction date	Transaction amount	Status of payment	Counter-party	Relationship with the Company	If the Counterparty is a related party, disclose the previous transfer information: Owner	Relationship with the Company	Date of transfer	Amount	References for determining price	Purpose of acquisition and current condition	Others
The Company	Factory construction and Engineering (Yilan Science Park)	2020/11/19	877,000	As of December 31, 2021, the price paid $420,960 thousand.	FENG YU UNITED ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Price negotiation	Operating purpose	None
The Company	Hydropower Fire Engineering Contract (Yilan Science Park)	2020/11/27	163,000	As of December 31, 2021, the price paid $28,688 thousand.	YUNG LONG ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Price negotiation	Operating purpose	None
The Company	Contract of clean room construction and procurement of clean room equipment (Yilan Science Park)	2021/10/7	192,150	As of December 31, 2021, the price paid $0 thousand.	MARKETECH INTERNATION CORP.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Price negotiation	Operating purpose	None

(vi) Information regarding receivables from disposal of real estate exceeding 300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.

(vii) Information regarding related-parties purchases and/or sales exceeding 100 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.

(viii) Information regarding receivables from related-parties exceeding 100 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital:

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Ending balance	Turnover rate	Overdue: Amount	Overdue: Action taken	Amounts received in subsequent period	Allowance for bad debts
The Company	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	Subsidiary	186,409	1.42%	-	-	24,576	-

Note: The amounts of the transaction and the ending balance had been offset in the consolidated financial statements.

(ix) Information regarding trading in derivative financial instruments: None.

(b) Information on investees:

The following are the information on investees for the year ended December 31, 2021 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount: December 31, 2021	Original investment amount: December 31, 2020	Balance as of December 31, 2021: Shares (in thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value	Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits (losses) of investee	Remark
The Company	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL CO., LTD.	Samoa	Investment activities	16,349	16,349	500	100.00%	17,024	(711)	(711)	Subsidiary
The Company	CHUNGTEX INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	Taipei	Investment activities	28,800	28,800	2,880	100.00%	31,466	1,500	1,500	"
The Company	BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	Philippines	Manufacturing and Trading of Medical equipment	299,315	299,315	4,881	100.00%	401,965	31,895	31,895	"
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	BONTEQ MEDICAL DISTRIBUTION PHIL. INC.	Philippines	Trading of Medical equipment	6,801	6,801	100	100.00%	28,019	7,434	7,434	Investment through subsidiary

Note: The amount of the transaction and the ending balance had been offset in the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Information on investment in Mainland China: None.

(d) Major shareholders:

Shareholding / Shareholder's Name	Shares	Percentage
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N. A., Taipei Branch in Custody for Stichting Depositary APG Emerging Markets Equity Pool	6,131,000	8.84%
Ke Yue Co., Ltd.	3,139,000	5.39%

(14) Segment information:

Please see the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Statement of cash and cash equivalents

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amounts
Cash on hand	Petty cash	$ 736
Cash in banks:		
Demand deposits		626,748
Checking accounts		12,966
Foreign currency deposits	USD1,160,972.39, @27.67	32,124
	JPY10,579,987.22, @0.24055	2,543
	EUR467,846.07, @31.33	14,657
	CNY1,442,028.74, @4.35	6,266
	Subtotal	695,304
		$ 696,040

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Statement of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - current

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of financial instrument	Description	Shares or units (in thousand)	Par value	Total amount	Interest rate	Acquisition cost	Fair value: Unit price (in dollars)	Fair value: Total amount	Fair value changes is attributable to the changes in credit risk	Note
Capital Money Market Fund		641	$ -	-	- %	10,042	16.2971	10,444	-	
Yuanta Wan Tai Money Market Fund		2,497	-	-	- %	35,935	15.2790	38,154	-	
Frankline Templeton Sinoam Money Market Fund		2,992	-	-	- %	30,000	10.4537	31,282	-	
Mega Diamond Money Market Fund		2,894	-	-	- %	35,055	12.6776	36,683	-	
JKO Pion Money Market Fund (Original name: Paradigm Pion Money Market Fund)		1,970	-	-	- %	22,000	11.6576	22,963	-	
Bonds with a rating of BBB-or better by the standard & poor's		-	-	-	- %	28,450	-	27,670	-	
				$ -		**161,482**		**167,196**	**-**	

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Statement of notes receivable

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client name	Amount
A Company	$ 19,496
B Company	13,533
C Company	11,826
D Company	8,471
E Company	7,456
Other (Each amount is less than 5% of the balance)	2,522
	$ 63,304

Statement of accounts receivables

Item	Amount
Subsidiary	$ 187,064
A Company	59,087
B Company	14,047
C Company	13,693
D Company	10,330
Other (Each amount is less than 5% of the balance)	101,555
	$ 385,776

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Statement of inventories

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount		Note
	Cost	Net realizable value	
Raw material	$ 130,280	130,280	Note
Work in progress	48,820	48,820	Note
Finish goods	59,983	59,528	
Merchandise	3,564	3,401	
Raw materials in transit	6,289	6,289	Note
Total	248,936	**248,318**	
Less: provision of valuation of inventories losses	(3,494)		
	$ 245,442		

(Note): This inventory is for subsequent manufacturing use, it is not intended to be sold directly, according to the market value of the manufactured goods to calculate its cost, due to its market price is higher than the cost, therefore its cost is listed as the market price.

Statement of other current assets

Item	Amount
Payment on behalf of others	$ 1,664
Excess business tax paid	2,981
Tax refund receivable	10,703
Prepayment to suppliers	4,792
Prepaid insurance premiums	3,214
Prepaid expense	2,737
Temporary debits	269
	$ 26,360

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Statement of changes in investments accounted for using the equity method

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Beginning balance		Increase		Decrease		Ending balance			Market value or net assets value			
Name	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Amount	Unit price (dollars)	Total amount	Collateral	Note
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL CO., LTD.	500	$ 117,926	-	-	-	100,902 (Note 1)	500	100.00%	17,024	34.05	17,024	No	
CHUNGTEX INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	2,880	30,239	-	1,500 (Note 2)	-	273 (Note 3)	2,880	100.00%	31,466	10.93	31,466	No	
BIOTEQUE MEDICAL PHIL. INC.	4,481	384,820	-	36,664 (Note 4)	-	19,519 (Note 5)	4,481	100.00%	401,965	89.70	401,965	No	
		$ 532,985		38,164		120,694			450,455		450,455		

(Note 1) Comprised of losses on investment income $(711) thousand and exchange differences on translation for foreign financial statements $(2,184) thousand and dividends received $(98,007) thousand.

(Note 2) Comprised of gains on investment income $1,500 thousand.

(Note 3) Comprised of gains on dividends received $273 thousand.

(Note 4) Comprised of gains on investment income $31,895 thousand and deferred credits $4,769 thousand.

(Note 5) Comprised of exchange differences on translation for foreign financial statements $(14,461) thousand, unrealized loss $(4,846) thousand and deferred debits $(212) thousand.

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Statement of other non-current assets

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Other non-current assets	IT software expense	**$ 3,512**

Statement of other financial assets

(current and non-current)

Item	Description	Amount
Other current financial assets	Restricted deposits	$ 601
	Other	2,753
		$ 3,354
Other non-current financial assets	Guarantee deposits paid	**$ 2,689**

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Statement of notes payable

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
A Company	**$ 419**

Statement of accounts payables (including related parties)

Item	Amount
Subsidiary	$ 49,826
A Company	19,964
B Company	14,485
C Company	11,407
Other (Each amount is less than 5% of the balance)	110,154
	$ 205,836

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Statement of other payables

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Employee compensation and directors remuneration payables	$ 37,624
Accrued bonus	19,909
Wages and salaries payable	14,179
Others	35,301
	$ 107,013

Statement of lease liabilities

Item	Description	Lease term	Discount rate	Ending balance	Note
Building and structures	Parking lot	2019.1.1~2021.12.31	0.91%	$ 239	
Building and structures	Office	2020.4.1~2025.12.3	0.91%	15,397	
Building and structures	Wharehouse	2020.1.1~2023.12.31	0.91%	3,233	
land	Factory	2020.8.1~2059.12.31	0.91%	303,601	
Subtotal				322,470	
Current portion				(13,672)	
Total				**$ 308,798**	

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Statement of other current liabilities

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Receipts under custody	$ 5,420

Statement of operating revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Item	Amount
Catheter of TPU	$ 456,905
Bloodline Tube	320,102
IV Bag	225,033
AVF Needle	280,352
Surgical Tubing	120,903
Components	44,446
Catheters of Cardiovascular	99,326
Others	160,818
	$ 1,707,885

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Statement of operating costs

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Cost of outsourced goods	
Beginning balance (Amount before deducting allowance to reduce inventory to market)	$ 1,840
Add: Purchase	26,180
Less: Ending balance (Amount before deducting allowance to reduce inventory to market)	3,564
Losses on physical inventories	1
Transferred to expenses	83
Subtotal	24,372
Cost of self-produced goods:	
Beginning balance of raw materials	121,652
Add: Purchase (including inventory transit)	375,313
Gains on physical inventories	1,551
Less: Ending balance of raw materials (including inventory in transit)	136,569
Transferred to expenses	20,335
Raw materials consumed	341,612
Direct labor	146,058
Manufacturing overhead	192,375
Manufacturing costs	680,045
Add: Beginning balance of work in process	49,093
Purchase	36,668
Gains of physical inventories	195
Less: Ending balance of work in process	48,820
Transferred to expenses	3,775
Cost of finished goods	713,406
Add: Beginning balance of finished goods	49,552
Purchase	261,683
Less: Ending balance of finished goods (amount before deducting allowance to reduce inventory to market)	59,983
Transferred to expenses	3,200
Others	1,574
Cost of sales of finished goods	959,884
Gains on physical inventories	(1,745)
Loss on valuating of inventories	12
Operating costs	**$ 982,523**

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Statement of selling expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Freight	$ 36,777
Payroll	17,293
Export expense	5,591
Other (Each amount is less than 5% of the balance)	21,155
	$ 80,816

Statement of administrative expenses

Item	Amount
Payroll	$ 42,515
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	9,121
Professional services fee	4,815
Other (Each amount is less than 5% of the balance)	13,626
	$ 70,077

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Statement of research and development expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Payroll	$ 32,904
Testing	13,616
Other expense	7,951
Other (Each amount is less than 5% of the balance)	14,359
	$ 68,830

Statement of financial assets at amortized cost, please refer to note 6(c).

Statement of other receivable-related parties, please refer to note 7(c).

Statement of changes in cost and accumulated depreciation of the property, plant and equipment, please refer to note 6(g).

Statement of changes in cost and accumulated depreciation of the right-of-use assets, please refer to note 6(h).

Statement of defined benefit liability, please refer to note 6(k).

Statement of deferred tax assets and liabilities, please refer to note 6(l).

Statement of interest income, please refer to note 6(q).

Statement of other income, please refer to note 6(q).

Statement of other gains and losses, please refer to note 6(q).

Statement of finance costs, please refer to note 6(q).

Statement of functional aggregation of employee benefits, depreciations, depletion and amortization, please refer to note 12.

BIOTEQUE CORPORATION

Chairman:Zong-Li Tsai