ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Standalone Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report
For 2021 and 2020
(Stock code: 6569)

Company address: 2F, No. 135, Lane 235, Baoqiao Road, Xindian District, New Taipei City

TEL: (02)8919-2188

ONYX Healthcare Inc.

Standalone Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report for 2021 and 2020

Table of Contents

Item	Page/Serial No./Index
1. Cover page	1
2. Table of contents	2 ~ 3
3. Independent Auditor's Report	4 ~ 9
4. Standalone Balance Sheet	10 ~ 11
5. Standalone Statement of Comprehensive Income	12 ~ 13
6. Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity	14
7. Standalone Cash Flow Statement	15 ~ 16
8. Notes to Standalone Financial Statements	17 ~ 70
(1) Company history	17
(2) Financial statement approval date and procedures	17
(3) Application of new and amended standards and interpretations	17 ~ 18
(4) Summary of significant accounting policies	19 ~ 28
(5) Sources of uncertainty to significant accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions	28 ~ 29
(6) Notes to major accounts	29 ~ 53
(7) Related party transactions	53 ~ 57
(8) Pledged assets	58
(9) Major contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments	58
(10) Losses from major disasters	58
(11) Major post-balance sheet events	58

Item	Page/Serial No./Index
(12) Others	58 ~ 69
(13) Other disclosures	69 ~ 70
(14) Segment information	70
9. Details of major accounts	
Cash and cash equivalents	Account set 1
Net accounts receivable	Account set 2
Inventory	Account set 3
Change in equity-accounted investments	Account set 4
Change in property, plant and equipment	Note 6(7)
Change in investment property	Note 6(10)
Short-term loans	Account set 5
Contractual liabilities	Note 6 (21)
Accounts payable	Account set 6
Other payables	Note 6 (13)
Long-term loans	Account set 7
Operating revenues	Account set 8
Operating costs	Account set 9
Manufacturing overhead	Account set 10
Selling expenses	Account set 11
Administrative expenses	Account set 12
R&D expenses	Account set 13
Summary of current employee welfare, depreciation, and amortization by function	Account set 14

Independent Auditor's Report

(111)-Cai-Shen-Bao-Zi-21002844

To stakeholders of ONYX Healthcare Inc.:

Audit opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone balance sheet of ONYX Healthcare Inc. (referred to as "ONYX Healthcare" below) as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the standalone statement of comprehensive income, standalone statement of changes in equity, and standalone cash flow statement from January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020, and notes to standalone financial statements (including a summary of significant accounting policies).

In our opinion, based on our audit results and audit results of other auditors (please refer to the Other Issues paragraph), all material disclosures of the standalone financial statements mentioned above were prepared in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and presented a fair view of the standalone financial position of ONYX Healthcare as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and standalone business performance and cash flow for the periods January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Basis of audit opinion

We have conducted our audits in accordance with "Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants" and the generally accepted auditing standards of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities as an auditor under the abovementioned standards are explained in the Responsibilities paragraph. All relevant personnel of the accounting firm have followed CPA code of ethics of the Republic of China and maintained independence from ONYX Healthcare, and fulfilled other responsibilities under the code of ethics. We believe that the evidence obtained from audit and reports made by other auditors provide an adequate and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Key audit issues

Key audit issues are matters that we considered to be the most important, based on professional judgment when auditing the 2021 standalone financial statements of ONYX Healthcare. These issues have already been addressed when we audited and formed our opinions on the standalone financial statements. Therefore we do not provide opinions separately for individual issues.

Key audit issues concerning the 2021 standalone financial statements of ONYX Healthcare are as follows:

Existence of revenues from new top-10 buyers

Description

Please refer to Note 4(30) for the accounting policy on revenue recognition. For a detailed description of revenue accounts, please refer to Note 6(21) of the standalone financial statements.

ONYX Healthcare and subsidiaries (presented as equity-accounted investments) are mainly involved in the design, manufacturing, and sale of medical computers. Due to the fact that medical computers are customized for specific purposes, the sale of which is highly susceptible to cyclicality and varies from customer to customer, project to project. For this reason, ONYX Healthcare is constantly in need of exploring new markets and meet orders for different projects, causing changes in top-10 buyers. After comparing ONYX Healthcare's top-10 buyers in 2021 and 2020, new buyers added to this year's top-10 list were considered to have a significant effect on the revenues of ONYX Healthcare and its subsidiaries. As a result, we have identified ONYX Healthcare's new buyers in the top-10 list as one of the key audit issues this year.

Audit procedures

This issue concerned ONYX Healthcare and certain subsidiaries (presented as equity-accounted investments), and the following audit procedures were taken specifically in relation to the key audit issues described above:

1. Assessment and testing of internal control processes on sales transactions to determine whether transactions were carried out according to the company's internal control system during the reporting period.
2. Reviewing industry background and profile of the new top-10 buyers.
3. Random checks for proof of revenue and transaction with new top-10 buyers in the current period.

Accounting estimates for inventory valuation

Description

For accounting policies on inventory valuation, please refer to Note 4(12) of the standalone financial statements; for major accounting estimates, assumptions, and uncertainties on inventory valuation, please refer to Note 5(2) of the standalone financial statements; for detailed inventory accounts, please refer to Note 6(4) of the standalone financial statements.

ONYX Healthcare is mainly involved in the design, manufacturing, and sale of medical computers. Due to the long useful life of medical computers, ONYX Healthcare is required to maintain inventory of certain products and peripherals for longer periods of time in order to meet customers' needs for long-term supply and maintenance. Any change in customers' purchase order or under-performance of the market would cause fluctuation in product pricing or slow down the rate at which inventory is sold, therefore increasing risk of loss on devaluation or obsolescence. ONYX Healthcare accounts for normal inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value; inventory that exceeds certain duration of time or has been individually identified as obsolete will have loss provisions made on an item-by-item basis according to the devaluation loss provisioning policy.

ONYX Healthcare makes timely adjustments to inventory level in response to changes in market demand and the company's development strategies. The company carries medical computers not only in wide variety, but also make up a substantial portion of the company's product portfolio and a high amount of inventory; furthermore, evaluation of net realizable value on obsolete inventory often involves subjective judgments, making the estimated amount prone to uncertainties, and was one of the areas we had to verify as part of our audit. For this reason, we have identified the estimation of inventory valuation losses as one of the key audit issues for this year.

Audit procedures

This issue concerned ONYX Healthcare and certain subsidiaries (presented as equity-accounted investments), and the following audit procedures were taken specifically in relation to the key audit issues described above:

1. Evaluating the policy adopted by ONYX Healthcare to make provisions for inventory devaluation losses, based on our understanding of the company's operations and industry nature.
2. Examining details of individual inventory items that the management had considered to be obsolete, and verifying against supporting documents.
3. Testing the market prices based upon which net realizable values of individual inventory items were established, and making random checks to ensure that net realizable values were correctly calculated.

Other issues - audits by other auditors

Amongst the equity-accounted business investments presented in the standalone financial statements of ONYX Healthcare, some of which had financial statements audited by other CPAs that we did not take part of. Therefore, opinions made in the standalone financial statements mentioned above in regards to such businesses were based on audited reports of other CPAs. As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, balances of the abovementioned equity-accounted investments totaled NT$561,275,000 and NT$537,102,000, representing 34% and 40% of total assets, respectively. For the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020, comprehensive income recognized from the abovementioned companies totaled NT$49,261,000 and NT$32,698,000, representing 40% and 20% of comprehensive income, respectively.

Responsibilities of the management and governing body to the standalone financial statements

Responsibilities of the management were to prepare and ensure fair presentation of standalone financial statements in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and to exercise proper internal control practices that are relevant to the preparation of standalone financial statements so that the standalone financial statements are free of material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or error.

The management's responsibilities when preparing financial statements also involved: assessing the ability of ONYX Healthcare to operate, disclose information, and account for transactions as a going concern unless the management intends to liquidate or cease business operations, or is compelled to do so with no alternative solution.

The governing body of ONYX Healthcare (including the Audit Committee) is responsible for supervising the financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of CPAs in Inspecting Individual Financial Statements

The purposes of our audit were to obtain reasonable assurance of whether the financial statements were prone to material misstatements caused by fraud or error, and to issue a report of our audit opinions. We considered assurance to be reasonable only if it is highly credible. However, audit tasks conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing principles of the Republic of China do not necessarily guarantee detection of all material misstatements within the standalone financial statements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if the individual amount or aggregate total is reasonably expected to affect economic decisions of the financial statement user.

When conducting audits in accordance with generally accepted audit principles of the Republic of China, we exercised judgments and raised doubts as deemed professionally appropriate. We also performed the following tasks as an auditor:

1. Identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement due to fraud or error; designing and executing appropriate response measures for the identified risks; and obtaining adequate and

appropriate audit evidence to support audit opinions. Fraud may involve conspiracy, forgery, intentional omission, untruthful declaration, or breach of internal control, and our audit did not find any material misstatement where the risk of fraud is greater than the risk of error.

2. Developing the required level of understanding on relevant internal controls and designing audit procedures that are appropriate under the prevailing circumstances, but without providing opinion on the effectiveness of internal control system of ONYX Healthcare.
3. Assessing the appropriateness of accounting policies adopted by the management, and the rationality of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
4. Forming conclusions regarding the appropriateness of management's decision to account for the business as a going concern, and whether there are doubts or uncertainties about the ability of ONYX Healthcare to operate as a going concern, based on the audit evidence obtained. We are bound to remind users of standalone financial statements and make related disclosures if uncertainties exist in regards to the abovemenetioned events or circumstances, and amend audit opinions when the disclosures are no longer appropriate. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of audit report. However, future events or circumstances may still render ONYX Healthcare no longer capable of operating as a going concern.
5. Assessing the overall presentation, structure, and contents of the standalone financial statements (including related footnotes), and whether certain transactions and events are presented appropriately in the financial statements.
6. Obtaining sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on financial information of equity-accounted investments held by ONYX Healthcare, and expressing opinions on standalone financial statements. Our responsibilities as auditor are to instruct, supervise and execute audits and form audit opinions on the standalone financial statements.

We have communicated with the governing body about the scope, timing, and significant findings (including significant defects identified in the internal control) of our audit.

We have also provided the governing body with a declaration of independence stating that all relevant personnel of the accounting firm have complied with auditors' professional ethics of the Republic of China, and communicated with the governing body on all matters that may affect the auditor's independence (including protection measures).

We have identified the key audit issues after communicating with the governance body regarding the 2021 standalone financial statements of ONYX Healthcare. These issues have been addressed in our audit report except for: 1. Certain topics that are prohibited by law from disclosing to the public; or 2. Under extreme circumstances, topics that we decided not to communicate in the audit report because of higher negative impacts they may cause than the benefits they bring to public interest.

PwC Taiwan

Lin, Chun-Yao

CPA

Weng, Shih-Rong

(Formerly known as) Securities and Futures Commission, The Ministry of Finance
Approval reference: (85)-Tai-Tsai-Cheng-(6)-68702
(Formerly known as) Securities and Futures Commission, The Ministry of Finance
Approval reference: (88)-Tai-Tsai-Cheng-(6)-95577

February 24, 2022

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Standalone Balance Sheet
As at December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Assets	Note	December 31, 2021 Amount	%	December 31, 2020 Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 54,982	3	$ 295,565	22
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	10,125	1	5,512	-
1150	Net notes receivable	6(3)	-	-	49	-
1170	Net accounts receivable	6(3)	93,958	6	55,111	4
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties, net	7	114,101	7	54,668	4
1200	Other receivables	7	4,211	-	2,564	-
130X	Inventory	6(4)	239,372	14	152,065	12
1410	Prepayments		10,683	1	9,556	1
1470	Other current assets	8	1,520	-	13,488	1
11XX	**Total current assets**		528,952	32	588,578	44
	Non-current assets					
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	6(2)	36,406	2	38,261	3
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(5)	32,381	2	2,381	-
1550	Equity-accounted investments	6(6)	682,112	42	660,436	50
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7)	22,105	2	17,572	1
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	37,999	2	4,193	-
1760	Investment property - net	6(10), 7, and 8	277,645	17	-	-
1780	Intangible assets		4,589	-	5,134	1
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(26)	14,133	1	10,616	1
1900	Other non-current assets	8	1,992	-	2,197	-
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		1,109,362	68	740,790	56
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 1,638,314	100	$ 1,329,368	100

(Continued next page)

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Standalone Balance Sheet
As at December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Liabilities and equity	Note	December 31, 2021 Amount	%	December 31, 2020 Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term loans	6(11)	$ 105,000	6	$ -	-
2130	Contractual liabilities - current	6(21)	75,430	5	53,821	4
2170	Accounts payable		86,685	5	56,767	4
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	7,223	1	3,935	-
2200	Other payables	6(13) and 7	55,972	4	54,981	4
2220	Other payables - related parties	7	2,356	-	3,601	-
2230	Current income tax liabilities		17,442	1	42,670	3
2250	Liability reserves - current	6(16)	6,272	-	6,672	1
2280	Lease liabilities - current		4,824	-	2,927	-
2320	Long-term liabilities due within 1 year or 1 business cycle	6(14)	10,744	1	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities - others		5,886	-	4,070	1
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		377,834	23	229,444	17
	Non-current liabilities					
2527	Contractual liabilities - non-current	6(21)	42,096	3	52,694	4
2540	Long-term loans	6(14)	155,043	9	-	-
2550	Liability reserves - non-current	6(16)	1,999	-	1,942	1
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(26)	1,278	-	1,078	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		33,021	2	1,274	-
2645	Guarantee deposits received	7	1,148	-	-	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		234,585	14	56,988	5
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		612,419	37	286,432	22
	Equity					
	Share capital	6(18)				
3110	Common share capital		302,612	19	275,102	21
	Capital reserves	6(17)(19)				
3200	Capital reserves		462,673	28	478,566	36
	Retained earnings	6(20)				
3310	Legal reserves		118,655	7	101,948	8
3320	Special reserves		44,993	3	40,263	3
3350	Unappropriated earnings		146,858	9	192,050	14
	Other equity items					
3400	Other equity items		(49,896)	(3)	(44,993)	(4)
3XXX	**Total equity**		1,025,895	63	1,042,936	78
	Major post-balance sheet date events	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 1,638,314	100	$ 1,329,368	100

The attached Notes to the standalone financial statements are part of this standalone financial statement and should be read in conjunction.

Chairman: Chuang, Yung-Shun   Manager: Wang, Feng-Hsiang   Head of Accounting: Yang, Hsiang-Chih

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Standalone Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the periods January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT$ thousand
(except earnings per share, which are presented in NTD)

	Item	Note	2021 Amount	2021 %	2020 Amount	2020 %
4000	Operating revenues	6(21) and 7	$ 935,272	100	$ 966,340	100
5000	Operating costs	6(4)(24) (25) and 7	(670,318)	(72)	(650,196)	(67)
5900	Gross profit		264,954	28	316,144	33
5910	Unrealized gain on sales		(14,016)	(1)	(10,246)	(1)
5920	Realized gain on sales		10,246	1	9,262	1
5950	Net gross profit		261,184	28	315,160	33
	Operating expenses	6(24) (25) and 7				
6100	Selling expenses		(61,108)	(7)	(58,482)	(6)
6200	Administrative expenses		(43,515)	(5)	(41,924)	(5)
6300	R&D expenses		(76,926)	(8)	(65,597)	(7)
6450	Expected credit impairment gain (loss)	12(2)	51	-	(2,660)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(181,498)	(20)	(168,663)	(18)
6900	Operating profit		79,686	8	146,497	15
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	7	134	-	732	-
7010	Other income	6(22) and 7	9,765	1	4,425	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6(23)	3,133	-	(1,815)	-
7050	Financial costs		(2,169)	-	(156)	-
7070	Share of profits/losses on equity-accounted subsidiaries, associated companies, and joint ventures	6(6)	50,301	6	48,967	5
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		61,164	7	52,153	5
7900	**Pre-tax profit**		140,850	15	198,650	20
7950	Income tax expense	6(26)	(13,299)	(1)	(31,575)	(3)
8200	**Current net income**		$ 127,551	14	$ 167,075	17
	Other comprehensive income					
	Items not reclassified into profit or loss					
8330	Share of other comprehensive income from subsidiaries, equity-accounted associated companies, and joint ventures - not reclassified into profit or loss		($ 387)	-	($ 846)	-
8310	Items not reclassified into profit or loss - total		(387)	-	(846)	-
	Items likely to be reclassified into profit or loss					
8361	Financial statement translation differences arising from foreign operations		(4,963)	(1)	(4,406)	-
8380	Share of other comprehensive income from equity-accounted subsidiaries, associated companies, and joint ventures - likely to be reclassified into profit or loss		(545)	-	(359)	-

(Continued next page)

The attached Notes to the standalone financial statements are part of this standalone financial statement and should be read in conjunction.

Chairman: Chuang, Yung-Shun Manager: Wang, Feng-Hsiang Head of Accounting: Yang, Hsiang-Chih

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Standalone Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the periods January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT$ thousand
(except earnings per share, which are presented in NTD)

	Item	Note	2021 Amount	2021 %	2020 Amount	2020 %
8399	Income tax on items that are likely to be reclassified into profit or loss	6(26)	992	-	881	-
8360	Items likely to be reclassified into profit or loss - total		(4,516)	(1)	(3,884)	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income (net)**		($ 4,903)	(1)	($ 4,730)	-
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the current period**		$ 122,648	13	$ 162,345	17
	Basic earnings per share	6(27)				
9750	Current net income		$ 4.22		$ 5.52	
	Diluted earnings per share	6(27)				
9850	Current net income		$ 4.20		$ 5.49	

The attached Notes to the standalone financial statements are part of this standalone financial statement and should be read in conjunction.

Chairman: Chuang, Yung-Shun   Manager: Wang, Feng-Hsiang   Head of Accounting: Yang, Hsiang-Chih

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity
For the periods January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Note	Common share capital	Capital reserves	Retained earnings: Legal reserves	Retained earnings: Special reserves	Retained earnings: Unappropriated earnings	Other equity items: Financial statement translation differences arising from foreign operations	Other equity items: Unrealized gains/losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
2020									
Balance as at January 1, 2020		$ 220,082	$ 473,856	$ 78,010	$ -	$ 276,245	($ 4,100)	($ 36,163)	$ 1,007,930
Current net income		-	-	-	-	167,075	-	-	167,075
Other current comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	(3,884)	(846)	(4,730)
Total comprehensive income for the current period		-	-	-	-	167,075	(3,884)	(846)	162,345
Appropriation and distribution of 2019 earnings:	6(20)								
Provision for legal reserves		-	-	23,938	-	(23,938)	-	-	-
Provision for special reserves		-	-	-	40,263	(40,263)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(132,049)	-	-	(132,049)
Stock dividends	6(18)	55,020	-	-	-	(55,020)	-	-	-
Share-based payment	6(17)(19)	-	4,710	-	-	-	-	-	4,710
Balance as at December 31, 2020		$ 275,102	$ 478,566	$ 101,948	$ 40,263	$ 192,050	($ 7,984)	($ 37,009)	$ 1,042,936
2021									
Balance as at January 1, 2021		$ 275,102	$ 478,566	$ 101,948	$ 40,263	$ 192,050	($ 7,984)	($ 37,009)	$ 1,042,936
Current net income		-	-	-	-	127,551	-	-	127,551
Other current comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	(4,516)	(387)	(4,903)
Total comprehensive income for the current period		-	-	-	-	127,551	(4,516)	(387)	122,648
Appropriation and distribution of 2020 earnings:	6(20)								
Provision for legal reserves		-	-	16,707	-	(16,707)	-	-	-
Provision for special reserves		-	-	-	4,730	(4,730)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(123,796)	-	-	(123,796)
Stock dividends	6(18)	27,510	-	-	-	(27,510)	-	-	-
Distribution of cash from capital reserves	6(19)	-	(27,510)	-	-	-	-	-	(27,510)
Share-based payment	6(17)(19)	-	11,617	-	-	-	-	-	11,617
Balance as at December 31, 2021		$ 302,612	$ 462,673	$ 118,655	$ 44,993	$ 146,858	($ 12,500)	($ 37,396)	$ 1,025,895

The attached Notes to the standalone financial statements are part of this standalone financial statement and should be read in conjunction.

Chairman: Chuang, Yung-Shun　　Manager: Wang, Feng-Hsiang　　Head of Accounting: Yang, Hsiang-Chih

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Standalone Cash Flow Statement
For the periods January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Note	January 1 to December 31, 2021	January 1 to December 31, 2020
Cash flow from operating activities			
Pre-tax profit for the current period		$ 140,850	$ 198,650
Adjustments			
Income, expenses, and losses			
Depreciation	6(7)(8)(24)	18,062	21,894
Depreciation of investment properties (presented as other gains and losses)	6(10)(23)	541	-
Amortization	6(24)	1,678	952
Expected credit impairment (gain) loss	12(2)	(51)	2,660
Loss (gain) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)(12)(23)	921	(2,544)
Interest expenses		2,169	156
Interest income		(134)	(732)
Dividend income	6(22)	(6,218)	(1,623)
Share-based payment - remuneration	6(17)	11,046	4,466
Share of gain from subsidiaries and associated companies accounted using the equity method	6(6)	(50,302)	(48,967)
Loss on lease amendment	6(8)(23)	5	-
Unrealized gains/losses among affiliates		3,770	984
Change in assets/liabilities related to operating activities			
Net change in assets related to operating activities			
Financial assets mandatory to be carried at fair value through profit or loss		-	153
Notes receivable		49	(49)
Accounts receivable		(38,796)	39,675
Accounts receivable - related parties		(59,433)	(16,729)
Other receivables		(1,647)	4,579
Inventory		(87,307)	(815)
Prepayments		(1,127)	(2,875)
Other current assets		(234)	1,105
Net change in liabilities related to operating activities			
Financial liabilities held for trading		(55)	(1,211)
Contractual liabilities		11,011	17,062
Accounts payable		29,918	4,313
Accounts payable - related parties		3,288	(47,226)
Other payables		(542)	(296)
Other payables - related parties		(1,245)	844
Liability reserves		(343)	(2,493)
Other current liabilities		1,816	218
Cash (outflow) inflow from operating activities		(22,310)	172,151
Interests received		134	732
Dividends received		45,889	30,756
Interests paid		(2,118)	(156)
Income tax paid		(40,853)	(15,459)
Net cash (outflow) inflow from operating activities		(19,258)	188,024
Cash flow from investing activities			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(3,623)	(179)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	3,865
Decrease in restricted assets (presented as other current assets)		-	45
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(30,000)	-
Acquisition of equity-accounted investments		(20,138)	(27,951)
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	6(28)	(294,412)	(11,075)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(1,133)	(5,533)
Decrease (increase) in guarantee deposits paid		12,406	(12,500)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(336,900)	(53,328)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Increase in short-term loans	6(29)	105,000	-
Borrowing of long-term loan	6(29)	172,000	-
Repayment of long-term loan	6(29)	(6,213)	-
Repayment of lease principal	6(29)	(5,054)	(10,714)
Increase in guarantee deposits received		1,148	-
Cash dividends paid	6(20)	(123,796)	(132,049)

The attached Notes to the standalone financial statements are part of this standalone financial statement and should be read in conjunction.

Chairman: Chuang, Yung-Shun Manager: Wang, Feng-Hsiang Head of Accounting: Yang, Hsiang-Chih

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Standalone Cash Flow Statement
For the periods January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Note	January 1 to December 31, 2021	January 1 to December 31, 2020
Distribution of cash from capital reserves	6(19)	(27,510)	-
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		115,575	(142,763)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents for the current period		(240,583)	(8,067)
Opening cash and cash equivalents balance	6(1)	295,565	303,632
Closing cash and cash equivalents balance	6(1)	$ 54,982	$ 295,565

The attached Notes to the standalone financial statements are part of this standalone financial statement and should be read in conjunction.

Chairman: Chuang, Yung-Shun Manager: Wang, Feng-Hsiang Head of Accounting: Yang, Hsiang-Chih

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
For 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT$ thousand
(unless specified otherwise)

1. Corporate history

ONYX Healthcare Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated on February 2, 2010 in the Republic of China. The Company is mainly involved in the design, manufacturing, and trading of medical computers and peripherals. AAEON Technology Inc. holds 50% equity ownership in the Company, whereas ASUSTeK Computer Inc. is the Company's ultimate parent.

2. Financial statement approval date and procedures

This standalone financial report was passed during the board of directors meeting dated February 24, 2022.

3. Application of new standards, amendments and interpretations

(1) Impacts of adopting new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

The following is a list of new/amended/modified IFRSs and interpretations approved by FSC that are applicable for the 2021 financial year:

New/amended/modified standards and interpretations	Effective date of IASB announcement
Amendments to IFRS 4 regarding “Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9”	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4, and IFRS 16 (phase 2) regarding "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform"	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IFRS 16 regarding "Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions after June 30, 2021"	April 1, 2021 (Note)

Note: FSC has given its permission to bring forward the adoption to January 1, 2021.

After a thorough assessment, the Company expects no material financial or performance impact from the above standards and interpretations.

(2) Impacts of adopting new and amended IFRSs not yet approved by FSC

The following is a list of new/amended/modified IFRSs and interpretations approved by FSC that are applicable for the 2022 financial year:

New/amended/modified standards and interpretations	Effective date of IASB announcement
Amendments to IFRS 3 regarding "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16 regarding "Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use"	January 1, 2022
Amendment to IAS 37 regarding "Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"	January 1, 2022
Improvements for years 2018-2020	January 1, 2022

After a thorough assessment, the Company expects no material financial or performance impact from the above standards and interpretations.

(3) Impacts of IFRS changes announced by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not yet approved by FSC

The following is a list of new/amended/modified IFRSs announced by IASB but not approved by FSC:

New/amended/modified standards and interpretations	Effective date of IASB announcement
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 regarding "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"	Pending final decision from IASB
IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 - "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 - "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 regarding "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 regarding "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 regarding "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 regarding "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"	January 1, 2023

After a thorough assessment, the Company expects no material financial or performance impact from the above standards and interpretations.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

Below is a summary of significant accounting policies used for the preparation of standalone financial statements. Unless otherwise stated, the following policies were applied consistently in all reporting periods.

(1) Statement of compliance

The standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers."

(2) Basis of preparation

1. This standalone financial report is prepared based on historical cost, except for items including financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (including derivatives) and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
2. Preparation of financial report that complies with the version of International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards and interpretations approved by FSC (collectively referred to as "IFRSs" below) involves some use of critical accounting estimates, and the management is required to exercise some judgment when applying the Company's accounting policies. Please refer to Note 5 for highly complex and significant assumptions and estimates made in relation to the standalone financial report.

(3) Foreign currency conversion

All items listed in the standalone financial report are measured using the currency of the main economic environment where the Company operates (i.e. the functional currency). This standalone financial report is presented using the Company's functional currency - "NTD."

1. Foreign currency transaction and balance
   (1) Foreign currency transactions are converted into the functional currency using the spot exchange rate at the transaction date or measurement date. Differences arising from the conversion of such transactions are recognized in current profit and loss.
   (2) Balances of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted using the spot exchange rate as at the balance sheet date. Differences arising from exchange rate fluctuation are recognized as current period gain or loss.
   (3) For non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, those that are carried at fair value through profit or loss will have balances converted using the spot exchange rate as at the balance sheet date, and any exchange differences arising from the adjustment will be recognized in current profit and loss; those that are carried at fair value through other comprehensive income will have balances converted using the spot exchange rate as at the balance sheet date, and any exchange differences arising from the adjustment will be recognized in other comprehensive income; those that are not

carried at fair value will have balances converted using the historical exchange rate applicable at the time when the transaction was initiated.

(4) All gains and losses on the exchange are presented as "Other gains and losses" in the statement of comprehensive income.

2. Currency conversion for foreign operations

For entities and associated companies that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency, performance results and financial position are converted into the presentation currency using the following methods:

(1) Every asset and liability in the balance sheet is converted using the exchange rate as at the balance sheet date;

(2) Every income, expense, and loss in the statement of comprehensive income is converted using the average exchange rate for the given period; and

(3) All exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

1. Assets that satisfy any of the following criteria are classified as current assets:

(1) Assets that are expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, over the normal operating cycle.

(2) Held mainly for the purpose of trading.

(3) Assets that are expected to be realized within 12 months after balance sheet date.

(4) Cash or cash equivalents, except those that will be swapped or used to repay liabilities at least 12 months from the balance sheet date, and those with restricted uses.

The Company classifies all assets that do not satisfy the above criteria as non-current assets.

2. Liabilities that satisfy any of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities:

(1) Liabilities that are expected to be settled over the normal operating cycle.

(2) Held mainly for the purpose of trading.

(3) Liabilities that are due to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

(4) Liabilities with repayment terms that cannot be extended unconditionally for more than 12 months after the balance sheet date. Classification of liability is unaffected even if there are terms that give counterparties the option to be repaid in the form of equity instruments.

The Company classifies all liabilities that do not satisfy the above criteria as non-current assets.

(5) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalent refers to short-term and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are prone to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the abovementioned definitions and are held for a tenor of less than three months from initiation to meet short-term cash commitments are stated as cash equivalents.

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

1. Refers to financial assets that are not carried at cost after amortization or at fair value through other comprehensive income.
2. The Company adopts trade day accounting to account for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss that conform with normal trade terms.
3. These items are recognized at fair value at initiation with transaction costs recognized through profit and loss and subsequently assessed at fair value with gains or losses recognized through profit and loss.
4. Dividend income is recognized in a standalone statement of comprehensive income when the entitlement to receive dividend has been established when economic benefits relating to dividends are very likely to be realized. The amount in dividend can be measured reliably.

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

1. Refers to equity instruments not held for trading for which an irrevocable choice was made at initiation to account for subsequent fair value changes through other comprehensive income.
2. The Company adopts trade day accounting to account for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that conforms with normal trade terms.
3. These assets are recognized at fair value at initiation inclusive of transaction cost, and are subsequently measured at fair value:

   A. Changes in the fair value of equity instruments are recognized through other comprehensive income. When the asset is removed from the balance sheet, all cumulative gains/losses previously recognized through other comprehensive income cannot be reclassified to profit and loss and are transferred to retained earnings instead. Dividend income is recognized in a standalone statement of comprehensive income when the entitlement to receive dividend has been established when economic benefits relating to dividends are very likely to be realized. The amount in dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Accounts and notes receivable

1. Refers to accounts and notes that the Company may collect unconditionally as consideration for the transfer of merchandise or rendering of service, according to the terms of the respective contracts.
2. Short-term accounts and notes receivable that bear no interest are subsequently measured at the original invoice amount as the effect of discounting is insignificant.

(9) Impairment of financial assets

Accounts receivable with significant financing components are evaluated on every balance sheet date by taking into account all reasonable and verifiable information (including prospective information). Assets that exhibit no significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition have loss reserves measured based on 12-month expected credit loss; those that exhibit a significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition have loss reserves measured based on expected credit loss over the remaining duration. Accounts receivable that do not contain significant financing components have loss reserves measured based on expected credit loss over the remaining duration.

(10) Removal of financial assets

Financial assets are removed from the balance sheet when entitlement to contractual cash inflow has ended.

(11) Lease transaction as a lessor - operating lease

Income from the operating lease net of any incentive granted to the lessee is amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease duration and recognized in current profit or loss.

(12) Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The amount in cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work-in-progress includes raw material, direct labor, other direct costs, and production-related overheads (allocated based on normal production capacity), but excludes the cost of borrowing. The lower of cost or net realizable value is compared on an item-by-item basis. Net realizable value refers to the remainder of the estimated selling price after deducting variable selling expenses over the normal operating cycle and estimated costs to completion.

(13) Equity-accounted investments/subsidiaries and associated companies

1. A subsidiary refers to an entity (including a structured entity) in which the Company exercises control. The Company is considered to exercise control if it is exposed or entitled to variable returns generated by the entity and can influence such return.
2. Any unrealized gains/losses arising from transactions between the Company and subsidiaries have been eliminated. The subsidiaries have made the necessary adjustments to align their accounting policies with that of the Company.
3. Share of profits/losses from the associated company after the acquisition is recognized in current profit and loss; share of other comprehensive income after the acquisition is recognized in other comprehensive income. If the share of losses on a subsidiary equals or exceeds the Company's equity ownership, the Company will continue recognizing additional losses at the current shareholding percentage.
4. Associated company refers to an entity in which the Company exercises significant influence but no control, which generally means 20% direct or indirect voting interest or above. The Company accounts for associated companies using the equity method. Value

at initial acquisition is accounted for at cost.

5. Share of profits/losses from an associated company after the acquisition is recognized in current profit and loss; share of other comprehensive income after the acquisition is recognized in other comprehensive income. If the Company's share of losses in an associated company equals to or exceeds its equity interest in the associated company (including any other unsecured receivables), the Company will not recognize the extra losses unless the Company has a legal obligation or constructive obligation to pay, or has paid, liabilities on behalf of the associated company.
6. If an associated company undergoes a change of equity that has no impact on profit and loss, other comprehensive income, and shareholding percentage, the Company will recognize the change of ownership proportionally in "Capital reserve."
7. Unrealized gains arising from transactions between the Company and an associated company are eliminated proportionally based on ownership percentage. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless there is evidence to suggest impairment in the transferred assets. All associated companies have made the necessary adjustments to align their accounting policies with that of the Company.
8. If the Company disposes of an associated company in a manner that causes it to lose significant influence, all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associated company are accounted on the same basis as if the Company had directly disposed of the relevant assets or liabilities. In other words, if gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are to be reclassified into profit and loss upon disposal of relevant assets or liabilities, such gains or losses shall be reclassified into profit and loss when the Company loses significant influence in the associated company. If the Company still retains significant influence in the associated company, the above amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified proportionally in the manner mentioned above.
9. According to Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the amount in current profit/loss and other comprehensive income attributable to parent company shareholders should be consistent between standalone and consolidated financial reports; the amount in equity attributable to parent company shareholders should also be consistent between standalone and consolidated financial reports.

(14) Property, plant and equipment

1. All property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost.
2. Subsequent costs incurred are added to book value or recognized as separate assets only when future economic benefits associated with the costs are likely to be realized by the Company. Such costs can be reliably measured. Book values of replaced components are

removed from the balance sheet. All other maintenance expenses are recognized in current profit and loss when incurred.

3. Property, plant, and equipment are subsequently measured using the cost method, with depreciation recognized over the estimated useful life using the straight-line method. Significant compositions of property, plant, and equipment are depreciated separately.
4. The Company reviews the residual value, useful life, and depreciation method of all assets at the end of each financial year. If the residual value or useful life differs from the previous estimate, or if there is any material change to how an asset's future economic benefit is realized, the difference would be treated as a change in accounting estimate according to IAS 8 - "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" from the day the change occurs. The useful lives of various asset categories are explained in Note 6(7).

(15) Lease transaction as a lessee - right-of-use assets/lease liabilities

1. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the day lease asset becomes available for use. For short-term lease and lease of low-value asset, lease payments are expensed using the straight-line method over the lease tenor.

2. Lease liability is recognized on the lease start date as the present value of outstanding lease payments discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments are made in fixed amounts and presented net of any lease incentives collectible.

   Leases are subsequently measured at cost after amortization using the interest approach with interest expenses provided over the lease tenor. Lease liabilities will be re-evaluated for any change in lease tenor or lease payment that is not caused by modification of contract terms. In which case, the amount in remeasurement will be adjusted to right-of-use assets.

3. Right-of-use assets are recognized at cost on the lease start date. The cost includes:

   (1) Initial measured amount in lease liability; and
   (2) Any direct cost incurred at initiation.
   Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured using the cost approach with depreciation expenses provided over the useful life or lease tenor, whichever expires the earlier. When lease liability is re-assessed, the right-of-use asset is adjusted for any remeasurement made to lease liability.

4. If there is any contract amendment that reduces the scope of the lease, the lessor will reduce the book value of the right-of-use asset accordingly to reflect partial or total termination of the lease arrangement. Any difference between right-of-use asset and remeasured lease liability is recognized through profit or loss.

(16) Investment property

Investment properties are recognized at cost at initiation, and subsequently measured using the cost approach. Except for land, investment properties are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life, which is 30 years.

(17) Intangible assets

Intangible asset mainly comprises the cost of computer software, which is amortized using the straight-line method over 3 years.

(18) Impairment of non-financial assets

For assets that show signs of impairment on the balance sheet date, the Company first estimates the recoverable amount in such assets. It recognizes impairment losses if the recoverable amount is lower than the book value. The recoverable amount refers to the higher of an asset's fair value net of disposal cost or its utilization value. Impairment losses previously recognized can be reversed if asset impairment no longer exists or has been reduced. However, the reversal of impairment loss shall not increase the asset's book value above the amount in book value after depreciation/amortization if the impairment loss had not occurred in the first place.

(19) Loans

Refers to long-term and short-term funding borrowed from banks. Loans are recognized at fair value less transaction costs at initiation. Any subsequent differences between proceeds net of transaction cost and the redemption value are recognized as interest expenses in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method over the loan duration.

(20) Accounts payable

1. Refers to liabilities arising from purchases of raw material, merchandise, or service on credit and accounts payable on operating and non-operating activities.
2. Short-term accounts payable that bear no interest are subsequently measured at the original invoice amount as the effect of discounting is insignificant.

(21) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

1. Refers to financial liabilities that arise mainly to buy back in the near future, and financial liabilities held for trading that are not designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting principles.
2. These items are recognized at fair value at initiation with transaction costs recognized through profit and loss and subsequently assessed at fair value with gains or losses recognized through profit and loss.

(22) Removal of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are removed from the balance sheet upon fulfillment, cancellation, or expiry of contractual obligation.

(23) Non-hedging derivatives

Non-hedging derivatives are measured at a fair value of the contract signing date at the initiation. They are presented as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and subsequently measured at fair value. Gains or losses on non-hedging derivatives are recognized in profit and loss.

(24) Liability reserves

Liability reserves (warranty) are obligations that the Company is legally liable or deemed liable to fulfill due to a past event. The Company is very likely to incur an outflow of economic benefit or resource to settle such an obligation. Liability reserves are recognized when the amount in obligation can be estimated reliably. Liability reserves represent the Company's best estimate of the present value of all future obligations that the Company is liable to settle as at the balance sheet date. The discount rate used is a pre-tax discount rate reflecting the market's current perceptiof the time value of currency and risks associated with the specific liability. The amount in discount is amortized and recognized as an interest expense. No liability reserve is made on future operating losses.

(25) Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

   Short-term employee benefits are measured as non-discounted amounts expected to be paid in the future and are recognized as expenses when relevant service is rendered.

2. Pension

   Defined contribution plan

   For a defined contribution plan, the contributions payable to the pension fund are recognized as pension costs in the year that occurred on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions that are refundable in cash or can be offset against future payments are recognized as assets.

3. Employees’ and directors’ remuneration

   Employees' and directors' remuneration are recognized as expense and liability when the entity becomes legally obligated or is deemed obligated to pay, and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Any differences between the amount estimated and the amount resolved/paid are treated as a change of accounting estimate.

(26) Share-based payment

In a share-based payment arrangement, the value of employees' services is measured based on the fair value of the equity instrument granted on the grant date. This payment is recognized as remuneration in the period vested, with corresponding adjustments made to equity. The fair value of the equity instrument should reflect the market price and the effects of both vesting and non-vesting conditions. The cost of remuneration to be recognized will be adjusted as service conditions and non-market value vesting conditions are met. The quantity of shares paid on the vesting date will determine the final amount to be recognized in the financial report.

(27) Income tax

1. Income tax expenses include current and deferred income tax. Income taxes are recognized in profit and loss, except for certain items that must be recognized in other comprehensive income or presented directly as equity items.
2. The Company calculates current income tax based on the statutory tax rate applicable at countries of operation and where it generates taxable income as at the balance sheet date. The management regularly assesses income tax filing in accordance with applicable income tax laws and estimates income tax liabilities for the estimated amount in tax payable to the authority. Unappropriated earnings are subject to additional income tax according to the Income Tax Act. This additional tax is recognized in the year after earning is generated, when the earnings appropriation proposal is passed in a shareholder meeting and the amount in earnings retained can be ascertained.
3. Deferred income tax is accounted for using the balance sheet method and recognized on taxable temporary differences that arise between the taxable basis and book value of assets and liabilities shown in the standalone balance sheet. No deferred income tax is recognized upon initial recognition of an asset or liability (except in the case of business combination) if it affects neither accounting profit nor taxable income (tax loss) at the time of the transaction. Temporary differences arising from investment in subsidiaries and associated companies are not recognized as income tax asset/liability if the Company is able to control the timing at which temporary difference is reversed and that the temporary difference is unlikely to be reversed in the foreseeable future. Deferred income taxes are calculated using the tax rate (and tax law) applicable on the day deferred income tax assets/liabilities are expected to be realized/settled, based on prevailing laws as at the balance sheet date.
4. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that temporary differences are likely to be used to offset future taxable income. Unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are re-assessed on each balance sheet date.

(28) Dividend distribution

Dividends to the Company's shareholders are recognized in the financial report at the time the resolution is passed in a shareholder meeting. Cash dividends pending payment are recognized as liability, whereas stock dividends pending distribution are presented as pending stock dividends and reclassified into common share capital on the issuance baseline date.

(29) Revenue recognition

1. Sales of goods

(1) The Company manufactures and sells medical computers and peripherals. Sales revenues are recognized when control of the product is transferred to the customer; or in other words, when the product is delivered to the customer and the Company has no outstanding obligation that would otherwise affect the customer from accepting the product. Product transfer is deemed to have completed when the product is shipped to the designated location and the customer accepts the product according to the terms of the sales contract, or if there is objective evidence to prove that acceptance has been made, and thereby transferring all risks associated with obsolescence and loss to the customer.

(2) The Company offers a standard warranty on the products sold and is obligated to repair defective products. Liability reserves are made to account for this obligation at the time of sale.

(3) Accounts receivable are recognized when products are delivered to the customer because this is the point of time when the Company gains unconditional rights to contractual proceeds and is entitled to collect consideration from customers simply through the passage of time.

2. Warranty income

Warranty income in advance that the Company receives for the sale of warranty extension is reclassified into income based on the remaining service duration.

(30) Government subsidies

Government subsidies are recognized at fair value when the Company has reasonable assurance towards fulfilling the government's subsidy criteria and receiving the subsidy. For government subsidies aimed to reimburse expenses incurred, the Company will recognize government subsidies through current profit and loss in a systematic manner when the relevant expenses are incurred.

5. Major sources of uncertainty for significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The management had exercised judgment to determine the accounting policies to adopt when the standalone financial report was prepared and made accounting estimates and assumptions based on prevailing circumstances and reasonable expectations toward future events as at the balance sheet date. The significant accounting estimates and assumptions made can differ from the actual result, which the management will continually evaluate and adjust based on historical experience and other factors. These estimates and assumptions may result in major adjustments to the book value of assets and liabilities in the next financial year. Uncertainties associated with significant accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions are explained below:

(1) Significant judgments adopted for accounting policies

None.

(2) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

Valuation of inventory

Due to the fact that inventory is presented at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Company is required to exercise judgment and make estimates in order to determine the net realizable value of inventory as at the balance sheet date. Inventory as at the balance sheet may be susceptible to normal wear, obsolescence, or loss of market value due to rapidly changing technologies. The Company estimates the above losses and reduces inventory cost down to the net realizable value. This inventory valuation is made by estimating product demand within a specific period of time in the future, which may give rise to significant changes.

Book value of the Company's inventory as at December 31, 2021 totaled $239,372.

6. Notes to major accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Petty cash	$	245	$	296
Check and current deposit		54,737		255,269
Time deposit		-		40,000
	$	54,982	$	295,565

1. All financial institutions that the Company deals with are of strong credit background. The Company also diversifies credit risk by dealing with multiple financial institutions at the same time and therefore is unlikely to suffer from the default of a financial institution.
2. Cash and cash equivalents that have been placed as collateral for forwarding exchange contracts are presented as other financial assets (under other current assets). Please see Note 8 for details.

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

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Current portion:				
Financial assets mandatory to be carried at fair value through profit or loss				
TWSE/TPEX listed shares	$	9,873	$	6,250
Valuation adjustment		252	(	738)

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
	$ 10,125	$ 5,512
Non-current portion:		
Financial assets mandatory to be carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Not listed on TWSE/TPEX or the Emerging Stock Market board	$ 30,000	$ 30,000
Valuation adjustment	6,406	8,261
	$ 36,406	$ 38,261

1. Details of gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

	2021	2020
Financial assets mandatory to be carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity instrument	($ 865)	$ 3,856
Derivatives	-	(100)
	($ 865)	$ 3,756

2. None of the Company's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss was collateral.
3. For information relating to the credit risk of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss, please refer to Note 12(2).

(3) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Notes receivable	$ -	$ 49
Accounts receivable	$ 98,292	$ 59,496
Less: loss provisions	(4,334)	(4,385)
	$ 93,958	$ 55,111

1. Notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) aging analysis:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Current	$ 194,109	$ -	$ 105,055	$ 49
Overdue within 30 days	11,090	-	1,208	-
Overdue 31 - 60 days	1,793	-	3,863	-
Overdue 91 - 120 days	-	-	285	-
Overdue more than 121 days	5,401	-	3,753	-
	$ 212,393	$ -	$ 114,164	$ 49

The above aging analysis has been prepared based on the number of days overdue.

2. Balances of accounts and notes receivable (including related parties) as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, had arisen entirely from contractual arrangements with customers. Balances of contractual proceeds receivable from customers (including related parties) and loss provisions as at January 1, 2020 were $137,110 and $1,725, respectively.

3. In the absence of collaterals and other credit enhancements, maximum credit risk exposure associated with the Company's notes receivable as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, amounted to $0 and $49, respectively; maximum credit risk exposure associated with the Company's accounts receivable (including related parties) as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, amounted to $208,059 and $109,779, respectively.

4. The Company held no collateral on accounts and notes receivable (including related parties).

5. For credit risk information on notes and accounts receivable (including related parties), please refer to Note 12(2).

(4) Inventory

	December 31, 2021		
	Cost	Allowance for obsolescence and devaluation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 139,530	($ 12,885)	$ 126,645
Work-in-progress	37,966	(652)	37,314
Semi-finished goods	76,354	(9,366)	66,988
Finished goods	10,638	(2,213)	8,425
	$ 264,488	($ 25,116)	$ 239,372

	December 31, 2020		
	Cost	Allowance for obsolescence and devaluation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 85,367	($ 7,388)	$ 77,979
Work-in-progress	26,696	(181)	26,515
Semi-finished goods	45,592	(7,809)	37,783
Finished goods	11,447	(1,659)	9,788
	$ 169,102	($ 17,037)	$ 152,065

Cost of inventory recognized as expenses or losses in the current period:

	2021	2020
Cost of inventory sold	$ 647,996	$ 629,251
Service and warranty cost	11,280	7,837
Obsolescence and devaluation loss	10,936	13,108
Loss on stock-take	106	-
	$ 670,318	$ 650,196

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

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Non-current portion:		
Equity instrument		
Not listed on TWSE/TPEX or the Emerging Stock Market board	$ 69,334	$ 39,334
Valuation adjustment	(36,953)	(36,953)
	$ 32,381	$ 2,381

1. The Company has chosen to classify shares of MELTEN CONNECTED HEALTHCARE INC. and ProtectLife International Biomedical Inc., both of which are strategic investments, as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value of these investments was reported at $32,381 and $2,381 as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.
2. The amounts of fair value changes recognized through comprehensive income for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income were both $0 in 2021 and 2020.
3. None of the Company's financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income was placed as collateral.
4. For information relating to the credit risk of financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income, please refer to Note 12(2).

(6) Equity-accounted investments

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Subsidiaries:		
ONXY HEALTHCARE USA, INC. (OHU)	$ 94,100	$ 95,464
ONYX HEALTHCARE EUROPE B.V.(ONI)	11,672	14,803
Onyx Healthcare (Shanghai) Inc. (OCI)	7,508	4,622
iHELPER Inc. (iHELPER)	7,557	8,445
Associated companies:		
Winmate Inc. (Winmate)	561,275	537,102
	$ 682,112	$ 660,436

1. Subsidiaries

(1) For information relating to the Company's subsidiaries, please refer to Note 4(3) of the 2021 consolidated financial statements.

(2) The Company's board of directors made a resolution during the meeting held in December 2021 to invest US$200,000 into subsidiary - OCI for additional working capital.

(3) Share of profits/losses on equity-accounted subsidiaries and associated companies amounted to $50,301 in 2021 and $48,967 in 2020.

2. Associated companies

(1) Profile of significant associated companies:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Name of associated company	Shareholding %	Amount presented	Shareholding %	Amount presented
Winmate (Note)	13.85%	$561,275	13.60%	$537,102

Note: Although the Company held less than 20% of voting shares in Winmate, it did undertake directorship in Winmate and therefore accounted for the entity using the equity method for exercising significant influence.

(2) Summary financial information of significant associated companies:

Balance sheet

	Winmate	
	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current assets	$ 2,320,961	$ 1,713,003
Non-current assets	1,208,922	1,052,240
Current liabilities	(740,940)	(550,772)
Non-current liabilities	(501,456)	(12,362)
Total net assets	$ 2,287,487	$ 2,202,109
As a percentage of net assets across associated companies	$ 318,919	$ 299,487
Goodwill	242,356	237,615
Book value of associated company	$ 561,275	$ 537,102

Statement of comprehensive income

	Winmate	
	2021	2020
Income	$ 2,501,627	$ 1,845,525
Current net income	$ 364,706	$ 256,062
Other comprehensive income (net, after-tax)	(6,582)	(9,669)
Total comprehensive income for the current period	$ 358,124	$ 246,393
Dividends received from associated companies	$ 39,671	$ 29,133

(3) Fair value of significantly associated companies that are openly quoted:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Winmate	$ 787,214	$ 739,360

(7) Property, plant and equipment

2021

	Land	Buildings	Machinery	Office equipment	Lease improvements	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment pending inspection	Total
January 1								
Cost	$ -	$ -	$ 17,380	$ 2,411	$ 14,044	$ 63,122	$ 4,105	$ 101,062
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(12,290)	(2,022)	(12,108)	(57,070)	-	(83,490)
	$ -	$ -	$ 5,090	$ 389	$ 1,936	$ 6,052	$ 4,105	$ 17,572
January 1	$ -	$ -	$ 5,090	$ 389	$ 1,936	$ 6,052	$ 4,105	$ 17,572
Addition	229,660	48,798	600	845	5,182	10,222	586	295,893
Transfer	-	-	-	-	3,007	1,684	(4,691)	-
Reclassification	(229,660)	(48,526)	-	-	-	-	-	(278,186)
Depreciation	-	(272)	(1,991)	(392)	(4,440)	(6,079)	-	(13,174)
December 31	$ -	$ -	$ 3,699	$ 842	$ 5,685	$ 11,879	$ -	$ 22,105
December 31								
Cost	$ -	$ -	$ 17,980	$ 3,207	$ 19,555	$ 75,027	$ -	$ 115,769
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(14,281)	(2,365)	(13,870)	(63,148)	-	(93,664)
	$ -	$ -	$ 3,699	$ 842	$ 5,685	$ 11,879	$ -	$ 22,105

2020

	Machinery	Office equipment	Lease improvements	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment pending inspection	Total
January 1						
Cost	$ 13,336	$ 2,483	$ 12,406	$ 63,622	$ 1,660	$ 93,507
Accumulated depreciation	(10,580)	(1,826)	(9,653)	(51,846)	-	(73,905)
	$ 2,756	$ 657	$ 2,753	$ 11,776	$ 1,660	$ 19,602
January 1	$ 2,756	$ 657	$ 2,753	$ 11,776	$ 1,660	$ 19,602
Addition	1,328	-	1,763	384	5,737	9,212
Transfer	2,716	-	-	576	(3,292)	-
Depreciation	(1,710)	(268)	(2,580)	(6,684)	-	(11,242)
December 31	$ 5,090	$ 389	$ 1,936	$ 6,052	$ 4,105	$ 17,572
December 31						
Cost	$ 17,380	$ 2,411	$ 14,044	$ 63,122	$ 4,105	$ 101,062
Accumulated depreciation	(12,290)	(2,022)	(12,108)	(57,070)	-	(83,490)
	$ 5,090	$ 389	$ 1,936	$ 6,052	$ 4,105	$ 17,572

Major components of property, plant, and equipment held by the Company, and useful lives:

Item	Major component	Useful life
Machinery	Oscilloscope, suspensory burn-in equipment, and automated streamline workstation	3 years
Office equipment	Server and host	3 years
Lease improvements	Plant expansion and renovation works	2 years
Other equipment	Front and back cover mold, repair mold, and sizing mold	2-5 years

1. All property, plant, and equipment mentioned above are self-occupied.
2. No borrowing cost was capitalized into the Company's property, plant, and equipment.
3. None of the Company's property, plant, and equipment was placed as collateral.

(8) Leases - as a lessee

1. The Company leases buildings and office equipment; the duration of the lease agreements usually ranges from 1 to 20 years. Lease contracts were individually negotiated and drafted with different terms and conditions with no additional restriction, except that the leased assets cannot be placed as collateral.
2. Lease tenors for buildings do not exceed 12 months.
3. Book value of right-of-use assets and recognized amounts of depreciation expense are presented below:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
	Book value	Book value
Buildings	$ 35,898	$ 2,216
Office equipment	2,101	1,977
	$ 37,999	$ 4,193

	2021	2020
	Depreciation	Depreciation
Buildings	$ 4,447	$ 10,291
Office equipment	441	361
	$ 4,888	$ 10,652

4. Amounts of right-of-use assets added in 2021 and 2020 were $39,202 and $5,365, respectively.

5. Income and expenses relating to lease agreements are presented below:

	2021	2020
Current income/expense accounts affected		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 643	$ 156
Expenses on short-term lease agreements	7,703	2,788
Loss on lease amendment	5	-

6. Amounts of cash outflow incurred on leases totaled $13,400 in 2021 and $13,658 in 2020.

(9) Leases - as a lessor

1. The Company leases out its land and buildings. The current lease tenor is from September 2021 to August 2024. Lease contracts are negotiated individually and involve different terms and conditions. To ensure that lease assets are used for the purpose described, lessees are generally prohibited from sub-leasing, lending, or transferring all or part of the leased asset, or in any other way allowing others to make use of the leased asset. Lessees are also prohibited from transferring leases to others.
2. The Company recognized $2,301 of rental income from operating lease agreements in 2021; this amount included no variable lease payment.
3. Maturity analysis for lease payments collectible on operating leases:

	December 31, 2021
2022	$ 6,897
2023	6,897
2024	4,598
	$ 18,392

4. See Note 7 for details on the lease of assets to related parties.

(10) Investment property

	2021		
	Land	Buildings	Total
January 1			
Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
	$ -	$ -	$ -

	Land	Buildings	Total
January 1	$ -	$ -	$ -
Reclassification	229,660	48,526	278,186
Depreciation	-	(541)	(541)
December 31	$ 229,660	$ 47,985	$ 277,645
December 31			
Cost	$ 229,660	$ 48,798	$ 278,458
Accumulated depreciation	-	(813)	(813)
	$ 229,660	$ 47,985	$ 277,645

1. The Company signed a contract to purchase real estate property located in Xindian District for a price of $280,077 (tax-inclusive) on March 26, 2021, and the ownership transfer was completed in May 2021. The Company previously presented the asset under property, plant, and equipment due to its initial intention to occupy the property; however, relocation and construction activities were disrupted due to COVID-19 control measures. It was inconvenient to have customers certify the plant relocation on-site during this time. After taking into account the above concerns, a decision was made to postpone plant relocation and lease the plant to a related party in September 2021. For this reason, the asset was reclassified into an investment property.

2. Rent income and direct expenses associated with investment property:

	2021
Rent income from investment property	$ 2,301
Direct expenses incurred in relation to current rent income generated from investment property	$ 541

3. Fair value of the Company's investment properties was reported at $280,333 as at December 31, 2021 based on the valuation result produced by an independent valuer. The valuation used a combination of the comparative and income approaches, which involved level 3 fair value inputs. Main assumptions of the valuation are as follows:

	December 31, 2021
Income capitalization rate	1.8%

4. See Note 8 for details of investment property pledged as collateral.

(11) Short-term loans

Nature of loan	December 31, 2021	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings			
Unsecured loan	$ 105,000	1.08%~1.10%	None

1. None as at December 31, 2020.
2. $513 of interest expenses were recognized in profit or loss in 2021.

(12) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Details of gains (losses) on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

	2021	2020
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Derivatives	($ 56)	($ 1,212)

(13) Other payables

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Employee and director remuneration payable	$ 21,552	$ 24,522
Salaries payable	21,351	20,899
Equipment purchase payable	1,726	245
Other payables	11,343	9,315
	$ 55,972	$ 54,981

(14) Long-term loans

Nature of loan	Loan tenor and repayment method	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2021
Long-term bank borrowings				
Secured borrowings	From May 28, 2021 to May 28, 2036; principal and interest repayable on a monthly basis	1.00%	Land and buildings	$ 165,787
Less: current portion of long-term loan				(10,744)
				$ 155,043

None as at December 31, 2020.

(15) Pension

1. The Company has implemented defined contribution policies in accordance with the "Labor Pension Act" that apply to all employees of local nationality. For employees who are subject to the pension scheme introduced under the "Labor Pension Act," the Company contributes an amount equal to 6% of employee's monthly salary to their individual accounts held with the Bureau of Labor Insurance on a monthly basis. Upon retirement, employees are paid the balance of their pension account plus cumulative gains either in monthly installments or in one lump sum.
2. Total pension costs recognized under the above policies amounted to $4,888 in 2021 and $4,618 in 2020.

(16) Liability reserves

	2021	2020
	Warranty	Warranty
January 1	$ 8,614	$ 11,107
Increase of liability reserves in the current period	6,318	6,244
Liability reserves used and reversed in the current period	(6,661)	(8,737)
December 31	$ 8,271	$ 8,614

Analysis of liability reserves:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current	$ 6,272	$ 6,672
Non-current	$ 1,999	$ 1,942

Warranty reserves are related to the sale of medical computers, the amount in which is estimated based on historical warranty information of the product concerned.

(17) Share-based payment

1. The Company had the following share-based payment arrangements in 2021 and 2020:

Type of agreement	Grant date	Quantity granted (thousand shares)	Contract duration	Vesting condition
Employee warrant program	2020.08.06	1,000	5 years	2-4 years of service

The above share-based payment arrangement is settled with equity.

2. Details of the above share-based payment arrangements:

	2021		2020	
	Quantity of warrants (thousands)	Weighted average exercise price (NTD)	Quantity of warrants (thousands)	Weighted average exercise price (NTD)
Opening balance (January 1) of outstanding warrants	1,000	$ 139.50	-	$ -
Warrants granted in the current period	-	-	1,000	139.50
Closing balance (December 31) of outstanding warrants	1,000	121.50	1,000	139.50
Closing balance (December 31) of exercisable warrants	-		-	

3. Maturity date and exercise price of warrants outstanding as at the balance sheet date:

			December 31, 2021	
Type of agreement	Issuance date	Maturity date	Shares (thousand shares)	Exercise price (NTD)
Employee warrant program	2020.08.06	2025.08.06	1,000	$ 121.50

			December 31, 2020	
Type of agreement	Issuance date	Maturity date	Shares (thousand shares)	Exercise price (NTD)
Employee warrant program	2020.08.06	2025.08.06	1,000	$ 139.50

4. The Company uses the Black-Scholes options pricing model to estimate the fair value of warrants allocated for share-based payment. Information on relevant parameters is presented below:

Type of agreement	Grant date	Share price	Exercise price expectations (NTD)	Volatility	Expected duration	Risk-free rate	Fair value per unit (NTD)
Employee warrant program	2020.08.06	$139.50	$ 139.50	32.26%	3.88 years	0.29%	$ 35.39

5. Expenses incurred on share-based payments are as follows:

	2021	2020
Equity settlement	$ 11,046	$ 4,466

(18) Share capital

1. A resolution was passed during the shareholder meeting held in May 2020 to capitalize $55,020 of earnings and issue 5,502,000 new shares. Registration for the above capital increase was completed in August 2020.
2. Having accumulated the required number of electronic votes, a resolution was passed during the shareholder meeting held in May 2021 to capitalize $27,510 of earnings and issue 2,751,000 new shares. Registration for the above capital increase was completed in September 2021.
3. The Company had $500,000 of authorized capital (including 6,000,000 shares reserved for issuance of employee warrant) as per Articles of Incorporation and $302,612 of paid-up capital issued in 30,261,000 shares at a face value of NT$10 per share as at December 31, 2021.
   Reconciliation between the opening and closing number of outstanding common shares (in thousand shares) in 2021 and 2020 is explained below:

	2021	2020
January 1	27,510	22,008
Stock dividends	2,751	5,502
December 31	30,261	27,510

4. The board of directors passed a resolution on August 7, 2019 to issue employee warrants and later resolved on December 23, 2019 to amend the issuance policy. A total of 1,000 units of the warrant were issued, and each warrant is vested with the right to subscribe 1,000 shares. 1,000,000 new common shares will have to be issued when the warrants are exercised. The subscription price per share will be determined according to policy. The warrants mentioned above were issued on August 6, 2020; please see Note 6(17) for details.
5. The board of directors passed a resolution to issue 3,000,000 common shares for cash during the meeting held on December 17, 2021. The cash issue was effected after it was reported to the authority on January 13, 2022. For the above cash issue, the board of directors made a resolution on January 25, 2022 to set the issuance price at NT$88 per share. Registration for the change of capital had yet to be completed as at February 24, 2022.

(19) Capital reserves

Pursuant to The Company Act, the amount in premiums received on shares issued above the face value plus any capital reserves arising from gifts received may be used to reimburse previous losses. If the Company has not accumulated losses, this amount may be distributed to shareholders in cash or new shares based on shareholders' exiting ownership percentage. Furthermore, according to the Securities and Exchange Act, the amount in capital reserves capitalized into share capital is capped at 10% of paid-up capital per year. The Company may not utilize capital reserves to offset losses when there is still a positive balance in the earning reserves.

	2021		
	Share premium	Employee warrants	Total
January 1	$ 473,856	$ 4,710	$ 478,566
Distribution of cash from capital reserves	(27,510)	-	(27,510)
Share-based payment	-	11,617	11,617
December 31	$ 446,346	$ 16,327	$ 462,673

	2020		
	Share premium	Employee warrants	Total
January 1	$ 473,856	$ -	$ 473,856
Share-based payment	-	4,710	4,710
December 31	$ 473,856	$ 4,710	$ 478,566

(20) Retained earnings

1. According to the Articles of Incorporation, annual net income concluded by the Company is the first subject to reimbursement of previous losses (including adjustment to unappropriated earnings) followed by a 10% provision for legal reserve. However, no further provision is needed when the legal reserve has accumulated to an amount equal to the Company's paid-up capital. Any surpluses remaining shall be subject to provision or reversal of special reserve as laws or the authority may require. The residual balance can then be added to unappropriated earnings (including adjustment to unappropriated earnings) carried from previous years and distributed as dividends to shareholders, subject to the board of directors' proposal and shareholder meeting resolution. The amount in dividends paid to shareholders must not be less than 5% of total distributable earnings.
   Cash dividends must not be less than 10% of the sum of cash and stock dividends for the current year. However, cash dividends amounting to less than NT$0.1 per share are to be paid in stock dividends instead.
   The Company adopts a residual dividend policy that takes into consideration current and future investment prospects, capital requirements, local and foreign competition, capital budget, shareholders' interest, balanced dividend, long-term financial plans and related factors.

2. The legal reserve may not be used for purposes other than reimbursing previous losses or distributing proportionally back to existing shareholders in the form of cash or new shares. Only the amount in reserve that exceeds paid-up capital by 25% may be distributed in cash or new shares.

3. When distributing earnings, the Company is bound by laws to make provision for special reserves equal to the debit balance of other equity items as at the current balance sheet date before proceeding. If the debit balance of other equity items is reversed on a later date, the amount reversed can be added to available earnings for distribution.

4. The following allocations of 2020 and 2019 earnings were resolved during the shareholder meetings held on May 22, 2021 (after accumulating the required number of electronic votes) and May 22, 2020, respectively:

	2020		2019	
	Amount	Dividends per share (NTD)	Amount	Dividends per share (NTD)
Legal reserves	$ 16,707		$ 23,938	
Special reserves	4,730		40,263	
Cash dividends	123,796	$ 4.5	132,049	$ 6.0
Stock dividends	27,510	1.0	55,020	2.5
	$ 172,743		$ 251,270	

   Furthermore, a resolution was passed after accumulating the required number of electronic votes during the shareholder meeting held on May 22, 2021 to issue additional common shares at a premium above face value against the capitalization of $27,510 in capital reserves. This is equivalent to NT$1 of stock dividend per share.

Appropriation of 2020 earnings was resolved during the shareholder meeting held on July 2, 2021

As explained above, the appropriation of 2020 and 2019 earnings were indifferent from the proposals raised by the board of directors.

(21) Operating revenues

	2021	2020
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 935,272	$ 966,340

1. Breakdown of revenue from contracts with customers

   The Company recognizes income when merchandise is transferred or when service is rendered, which may take place progressively over time or occur at a specific time. Income can be distinguished by main product lines and geographic areas as follows:

2021	Medical computers Taiwan	Services and warranty Taiwan	Total
Revenue from contracts with external customers	$ 909,348	$ 25,924	$ 935,272
Timing of revenue recognition			
Revenues recognized at a specific time	$ 909,348	$ -	$ 909,348
Revenues recognized progressively over time	-	25,924	25,924
	$ 909,348	$ 25,924	$ 935,272

2020	Medical computers Taiwan	Services and warranty Taiwan	Total
Revenue from contracts with external customers	$ 937,502	$ 28,838	$ 966,340
Timing of revenue recognition			
Revenues recognized at a specific time	$ 937,502	$ 13,633	$ 951,135
Revenues recognized progressively over time	-	15,205	15,205
	$ 937,502	$ 28,838	$ 966,340

2. Contractual liabilities

(1) Contractual liabilities associated with revenue from contracts with customers are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	January 1, 2020
Contractual liabilities - current:			
Service and sales contract	$ 64,568	$ 40,482	$ 13,225
Warranty contract	10,862	13,339	15,130
Contractual liabilities - non-current:			
Service and sales contract	26,024	31,995	34,454
Warranty contract	16,072	20,699	26,644
	$ 117,526	$ 106,515	$ 89,453

(2) Amount in opening contractual liabilities recognized as current income

	2021	2020
Amount in opening contractual liabilities recognized as current income		
Service and sales contract	$ 23,557	$ 6,763
Warranty contract	13,339	15,130
	$ 36,896	$ 21,893

(3) Long-term contracts not yet fulfilled

The Company had long-term contracts with customers that were unfulfilled (or not fully fulfilled) as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, which had allocated prices of $117,526 and $106,515, respectively. The management expects to recognize $75,430 and $53,821 of revenues from allocated prices of unfulfilled performance obligations as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, in the following year. In contrast, the remaining contract prices are expected to be recognized as income over 2 to 8 years. The above amounts do not include constraining estimates of variable consideration.

(22) Other income

	2021	2020
Dividend income	$ 6,218	$ 1,623
Rental income	2,301	-
Other income	1,246	2,802
	$ 9,765	$ 4,425

(23) Other gains and losses

	2021	2020
Government subsidies income	$ 10,579	$ 6,551
Loss on currency exchange	(5,979)	(10,910)
(Loss) gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(921)	2,544
Depreciation of investment property	(541)	-
Loss on lease amendment	(5)	-
	$ 3,133	($ 1,815)

(24) Additional information on the nature of costs and expenses

	2021	2020
Employee benefit expenses	$ 144,712	$ 133,372
Depreciation on property, plant, and equipment	13,174	11,242
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	4,888	10,652
Amortization	1,678	952
	$ 164,452	$ 156,218

(25) Employee benefit expenses

	2021	2020
Salary expenses	$ 129,134	$ 119,334
Labor/health insurance premium	9,341	8,257
Pension expense	4,888	4,618
Other personnel expenses	1,349	1,163
	$ 144,712	$ 133,372

1. According to the Articles of Incorporation, any profits remaining after reimbursing cumulative losses in a given year shall be subject to employee remuneration of no less than 5% and director remuneration of no higher than 3%.
2. The Company had estimated employee remuneration at $11,329 and $15,000, and director remuneration at $2,400 and $2,400, for 2021 and 2020, respectively. All above amounts were presented as salary expenses for the respective years.

   Amounts for 2021 were estimated based on the current year's profits and the percentages outlined in the Articles of Incorporation. The board of directors has resolved to pay $11,329 and $2,400, respectively, in cash.

The board of directors had resolved to pay 2020 employee remuneration and director remuneration at $15,000 and $2,400, respectively; both figures were consistent with the amounts previously recognized in the 2020 financial report and were paid in cash. Payment of the above amounts had yet to be completed as at February 24, 2022.

Details of employees' and directors' remuneration passed by the Company's board of directors can be found on the Market Observation Post System.

3. The Company employed a total of 118 employees in 2021 and 114 employees in 2020; the number of directors without a concurrent role as an employee was 5 in both years.

(26) Income tax

1. Income tax expenses

(1) Composition of income tax expense:

	2021	2020
Current income tax:		
Income tax on current profit	$ 17,441	$ 28,137
Additional tax on unappropriated earnings	-	949
Overestimation of income tax expenses in previous years	(1,817)	(287)
Total current income tax	15,624	28,799
Deferred income tax:		
Occurrence and reversal of temporary difference	(2,325)	2,776
Income tax expense	$ 13,299	$ 31,575

(2) Income tax on other comprehensive income:

	2021	2020
Translation differences from foreign operations	($ 992)	($ 881)

2. Relationship between income tax expense and accounting profit

	2021	2020
Income tax derived by applying the statutory tax rate to pre-tax profit	$ 28,170	$ 39,730
Tax-exempt income under tax law	(13,054)	(8,817)
Overestimation of income tax expenses in previous years	(1,817)	(287)
Additional tax on unappropriated earnings	-	949
	$ 13,299	$ 31,575

3. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities arising from temporary differences are presented below:

2021

	January 1	Recognized through profit and loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary difference:				
- Deferred income tax assets:				
Warranty reserves	$ 1,723	($ 69)	$ -	$ 1,654
Allowance for inventory devaluation	3,407	1,616	-	5,023
Unrealized gross profit	2,049	754	-	2,803
Unrealized loss on exchange	178	128	-	306
Translation differences from foreign operations	1,906	-	992	2,898
Others	1,353	96	-	1,449
	10,616	2,525	992	14,133
- Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Gain on foreign investments	(1,078)	(200)	-	(1,278)
	$ 9,538	$ 2,325	$ 992	$ 12,855

2020

	January 1	Recognized through profit and loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary difference:				
- Deferred income tax assets:				
Warranty reserves	$ 2,221	($ 498)	$ -	$ 1,723
Allowance for inventory devaluation	2,687	720	-	3,407
Unrealized gross profit	1,853	196	-	2,049
Unrealized loss on exchange	747	(569)	-	178
Translation differences from foreign operations	1,025	-	881	1,906
Others	2,951	(1,598)	-	1,353
	11,484	(1,749)	881	10,616
- Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Gain on foreign investments	-	(1,078)	-	(1,078)
Others	(51)	51	-	-
	(51)	(1,027)	-	(1,078)
	$ 11,433	($ 2,776)	$ 881	$ 9,538

4. The Company's profit-seeking enterprise business income tax returns have been certified by the tax authority up to 2019.

(27) EPS

2021

	Amount after tax	Weighted average outstanding shares (thousand shares)	Earnings per share (NTD)
Basic earnings per share			
Current net income	$ 127,551	30,261	$ 4.22
Diluted earnings per share			
Current net income	$ 127,551	30,261	
Dilutive effect of potential ordinary shares - employee remuneration	-	126	
Current net income plus effect of potential common shares	$ 127,551	30,387	$ 4.20

2020

	Amount after tax	Retrospective adjustment to outstanding shares (thousand shares)(Note)	Earnings per share (NTD)
Basic earnings per share			
Current net income	$ 167,075	30,261	$ 5.52
Diluted earnings per share			
Current net income	$ 167,075	30,261	
Dilutive effect of potential ordinary shares - employee remuneration	-	170	
Current net income plus effect of potential common shares	$ 167,075	30,431	$ 5.49

Employee warrants issued by the Company had an anti-dilutive effect in 2021 and 2020, and were therefore excluded from the calculation of earnings per share.

Note: The outstanding shares mentioned above have been adjusted retrospectively for the capitalization of unappropriated earnings in 2020.

(28) Supplementary cash flow information

Investing activities involving partial cash outlay:

	2021	2020
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	$ 295,893	$ 9,212
Plus: equipment proceeds payable at the beginning of the period	245	2,108
Less: Equipment proceeds payable at the end of the period	(1,726)	(245)
Cash paid during the current period	$ 294,412	$ 11,075

(29) Change of liabilities relating to financing activities

2021	Short-term loans	Long-term loans	Lease liabilities	Total
January 1	$ -	$ -	$ 4,201	$ 4,201
Increase in short-term loans	105,000	-	-	105,000
Borrowing of long-term loan	-	172,000	-	172,000
Repayment of long-term loan	-	(6,213)	-	(6,213)
Repayment of lease principal	-	-	(5,054)	(5,054)
Other changes without cash effect	-	-	38,698	38,698
December 31	$ 105,000	$ 165,787	$ 37,845	$ 308,632

2020	Short-term loans	Long-term loans	Lease liabilities	Total
January 1	$ -	$ -	$ 9,550	$ 9,550
Repayment of lease principal	-	-	(10,714)	(10,714)
Other changes without cash effect	-	-	5,365	5,365
December 31	$ -	$ -	$ 4,201	$ 4,201

7. Related party transactions

(1) Parent company and ultimate controller

The Company (incorporated in the Republic of China) has 50% of its shares controlled by AAEON Technology Inc. AAEON Technology Inc. is the parent company, whereas ASUSTeK Computer Inc. is the ultimate controller of the Company.

(2) Name and relationship of related parties

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
ASUSTeK Computer Inc.	The Company's ultimate parent company
AAEON Technology Inc.	The Company's parent company
AAEON Technology (Su Zhou) Inc.	Affiliated subsidiary - with the common ultimate parent
AAEON TECHNOLOGY SINGAPORE PTE.LTD.	Affiliated subsidiary - with the common ultimate parent
ONYX HEALTHCARE USA,INC.	The Company's subsidiary
ONYX HEALTHCARE EUROPE B.V.	The Company's subsidiary
Onyx Healthcare (Shanghai) Inc.	The Company's subsidiary
iHELPER Inc.	The Company's subsidiary
Winmate Inc.	Associated company - investee accounted by the Company using the equity method
Litemax Electronics Inc.	Other related party - investee accounted by the Company's parent using the equity method
IBASE Technology Inc.	Other related party - investee accounted by the Company's parent using the equity method
WT Microelectronics Co., Ltd. (Note)	Other related party - investee accounted by the Company's affiliated subsidiary using the equity method
NuVision Technology, Inc. (Note)	Other related party - subsidiary of an investee accounted by the Company's affiliated subsidiary using the equity method
Morrihan International Corp. (Note)	Other related party - subsidiary of an investee accounted by the Company's affiliated subsidiary using the equity method
Fu Li Investment Co., Ltd.	Other related party - the Company's Chairman concurrently serves as chairman in the entity
Everfocus Electronics Corporation	Other related party - the Company's Chairman concurrently serves as chairman in the entity
Everhighlight Technology Corp.	Other related party - the Company's Chairman concurrently serves as chairman in the entity's parent
AAEON Foundation	Other related party - the Company's Chairman concurrently serves as chairman in the foundation
MACHVISION Inc Co., LTD	Other related party - the Company's Chairman concurrently serves as director in the entity
AtechOEM Inc.	Other related party - the Company's Chairman concurrently serves as director in the entity
MedAlliance Inc.	Other related party - the Company's Chairman is a 1st-degree relative to the chairman of the entity
Chuang, Yung-Shun	Executive management - the Company's Chairman

Note: WT Microelectronics Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries became related parties of the Company on April 21, 2020.

(3) Major transactions with related parties

1. Operating revenues

	2021	2020
Sales of goods:		
Ultimate parent company	$ -	$ 106
Parent company	6,048	116
Affiliated subsidiary of the same group	4,444	14,370
Subsidiary		
ONYX HEALTHCARE USA,INC.	277,974	286,739
Others	39,085	25,230
Associated company	4	1
Other related parties	2,506	-
	$ 330,061	$ 326,562

Selling prices of transactions with related parties were determined between the Company and the related counterparties, for which there were no transactions of similar nature available for comparison. Other sales transactions were handled according to normal trade terms (at market price). Sales proceeds were collectible 30-90 days after shipment or 30-90 days after month-end.

2. Purchases

	2021	2020
Purchase of merchandise:		
Parent company		
AAEON Technology Inc.	$ 71,265	$ 74,302
Subsidiary	486	74
Associated company	2,623	2,290
Other related parties	17,628	12,272
	$ 92,002	$ 88,938

The abovementioned purchases were handled according to normal trade terms (at market price). Payments were made 30 days after delivery or 30-60 days after month-end.

3. Operating costs and expenses

	2021	2020
Parent company	$ 4,043	$ 4,154
Affiliated subsidiary of the same group	15	36
Subsidiary	27,618	27,797
Associated company	1,376	351
Other related parties	2,211	4,316
	$ 35,263	$ 36,654

The above operating costs and expenses mainly represent service charges, donations, and sundry expenses.

4. Rental income (presented as other income)

	2021	2020
Parent company		
AAEON Technology Inc.	$ 2,301	$ -

5. Related party receivables

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts receivable:		
Ultimate parent company	$ -	$ 111
Parent company	2,093	22
Affiliated subsidiary of the same group	447	513
Subsidiary		
ONYX HEALTHCARE USA, INC.	99,253	52,484
Others	12,175	1,538
Other related parties	133	-
	$ 114,101	$ 54,668
Other receivables:		
Subsidiary	$ 11	$ 17

6. Related party payables

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts payable:		
Parent company	$ 6,260	$ 2,726

	2021	2020
Associated company	22	-
Other related parties	941	1,209
	$ 7,223	$ 3,935
Other payables:		
Parent company	$ 152	$ 280
Subsidiary	2,201	3,321
Other related parties	3	-
	$ 2,356	$ 3,601

7. Loans to external parties

Loans to related parties

Interest income:

	2021	2020
Subsidiary		
Onyx Healthcare (Shanghai) Inc.	$ -	$ 92

Loans granted to subsidiaries are repayable within one year after disbursement. Interests were collected at 5.76% per annum in 2020.

8. Guarantee deposits received

	2021	2020
Parent company		
AAEON Technology Inc.	$ 1,148	$ -

Represents rental deposit.

(4) Compensation for key management

	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	$ 16,525	$ 16,107
Retirement benefits	470	455
	$ 16,995	$ 16,562

8. Pledged assets

The Company had placed the following assets as collaterals:

Assets	Book value December 31, 2021	Book value December 31, 2020	Purpose of security
Time deposit (presented as other current assets)	$ 830	$ 854	Security for forward exchange contract
Guarantee deposits paid (presented as other current and non-current assets)	$ 1,992	$ 14,398	Rental deposit for office and warehouse space, and deposit for special projects
Land (presented as investment property)	$ 229,660	$ -	Long-term loans
Buildings (presented as investment property)	$ 47,985	$ -	Long-term loans

9. Major contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

None.

10. Losses from major disasters

None.

11. Major post-balance sheet date events

See Note 6(18)5 for details on the cash issue resolved by the board of directors during the meeting held on December 17, 2021.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

Objectives of the Company's capital management efforts are to ensure continuity of business activities and maintain the optimal capital structure that minimizes funding costs while maximizing returns for shareholders. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may revise the amount in dividends paid to shareholders, refund capital back to shareholders, issue new shares, or reduce debts by making more effective use of working capital.

(2) Financial instruments

1. Types of financial instrument

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatory to be carried at	$ 46,531	$ 43,773

fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Voluntarily designated as an investment in an equity instrument	$ 32,381	$ 2,381
Financial assets carried at cost after amortization		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 54,982	$ 295,565
Notes receivable	-	49
Accounts receivable	93,958	55,111
Accounts receivable - related parties	114,101	54,668
Other receivables (including related parties)	4,211	2,564
Other financial assets (presented as other current assets)	830	854
Guarantee deposits paid (presented as other current and non-current assets)	1,992	14,398
	$ 270,074	$ 423,209
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities carried at cost after amortization		
Short-term loans	$ 105,000	$ -
Accounts payable	86,685	56,767
Accounts payable - related parties	7,223	3,935
Other payables	55,972	54,981
Other payables - related parties	2,356	3,601
Long-term loans (including those due within one year)	165,787	-
Guarantee deposits received	1,148	-
	$ 424,171	$ 119,284
Lease liabilities	$ 37,845	$ 4,201

2. Risk management policy

(1) The Company's day-to-day operations are susceptible to multiple forms of financial risk, including market risks (exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and price risk), credit risks, and liquidity risks. The Company undertakes forward exchange and cross-currency swap contracts to eliminate exchange rate risks, thereby minimizing the adverse impact of uncertainties on the Company's financial performance.

(2) Risk management is performed by the Company's Treasury Department according to board-approved policies. The Treasury Department is responsible for identifying, assessing, and mitigating financial risks, and it achieves this by working closely with other departments within the Company. The board of directors has implemented written principles on risk management practices and outlined policies for specific matters such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative/non-

derivative instruments, and investment of residual liquid capital.

(3) Please see Notes 6(2) and (12) for more details on the use of derivatives for financial risk mitigation.

3. Characteristics and level of significant financial risks

(1) Market risk

Exchange rate risk

A. The Company is a multinational organization, and transactions undertaken by the Company in currencies other than the functional currency would give rise to exchange rate risks. USD accounts for the highest exposure of exchange rate risk. Exchange rate risks arise from future commercial transactions and recognized amounts of assets and liabilities.

B. The management has implemented policies to guide the Company in managing exchange rate risks associated with its functional currency. The Company hedges overall exchange rate risk through its Treasury Department. Exchange rate risks are measured by the value of USD transactions that are highly likely to occur. Instruments such as forward exchange and cross-currency contracts are used to mitigate the effect of exchange rate volatility on expected sales revenues.

C. The Company uses forward exchange and cross-currency swap contracts to mitigate exchange rate risks but does not adopt hedge accounting treatment. Instead, it presents them as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Please refer to Notes 6(2) and (12) for details.

D. Some of the Company's business activities involve non-functional currencies (the Company's functional currency is NTD), and are therefore susceptible to exchange rate fluctuations. Information on foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities susceptible to significant exchange rate fluctuation is presented below:

	December 31, 2021		
	Foreign currency (thousand dollars)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 8,453	27.68	$ 233,979
Non-monetary items			
USD:NTD	3,400	27.68	94,100
RMB:NTD	1,730	4.34	7,508
EUR:NTD	373	31.32	11,672
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1,239	27.68	34,296

	December 31, 2020		
	Foreign currency (thousand dollars)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 6,921	28.48	$ 197,110
Non-monetary items			
USD:NTD	3,352	28.48	95,464
RMB:NTD	1,056	4.38	4,622
EUR:NTD	423	35.02	14,803
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	790	28.48	22,499

E. Total loss on exchange (realized and unrealized) recognized by the Company for monetary items susceptible to significant exchange rate fluctuation in 2021 and 2020 amounted to $5,979 and $10,910, respectively.

F. The following is an analysis of risk exposures to various foreign currencies and impacts of significant exchange rate fluctuations:

	2021		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Variation	Effect on profit and loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 2,340	$ -
Non-monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	-	941
RMB:NTD	1%	-	75
EUR:NTD	1%	-	117
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	343	-

	2020		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Variation	Effect on profit and loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 1,971	$ -
Non-monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	-	955
RMB:NTD	1%	-	46
EUR:NTD	1%	-	148
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	225	-

Price risk

A. Equity instruments held by the Company that is exposed to price risks have been presented as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. To better manage price risks on equity instruments, the Company has implemented concentration limits and diversified its investment portfolio accordingly.

B. The Company mainly invests in equity instruments issued by local companies. Prices of these equity instruments are affected by the uncertainty associated with the future value of the underlying investment. A 1% rise/fall in the price of equity instruments would increase/decrease gain or loss on equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss, and hence net income, by $465 and $438 in 2021 and 2020, respectively, assuming that all other factors remain unchanged. For equity investments that are carried at fair value through other comprehensive income, the above changes would increase/decrease gain or loss on investment by $324 and $24, respectively.

Cash flow and fair value risk of interest rate

A. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises mainly from short-term and long-term loans borrowed at a floating interest rate, which gives rise to the risk of cash flow change due to the interest rate. This risk is partially offset by cash and cash equivalents held at a floating interest rate. The Company's floating rate borrowings in 2021 were denominated in NTD.

B. A 1% rise/fall in the borrowing interest rate would reduce/increase net income by $2,166 in 2021, assuming that all other factors remain unchanged. These changes are mainly attributed to changes in interest expense on loans borrowed at the floating rate.

(2) Credit risk

A. Credit risk refers to the possibility of losses suffered by the Company due to its customers or financial instrument counterparties becoming unable to fulfill contractual obligations. These risk events mostly involve the counterparties being unable to settle and pay accounts receivable according to the prescribed terms.

B. The Company has developed credit risk management practices. According to the

Company's internal credit policy, all departments are required to perform credit risk management and analysis on every new customer before establishing payment and delivery terms. The Company adopts an internal risk management system that assesses credit quality by considering customers' financial position, previous conduct, and other relevant factors. The board of directors sets individual counterparty risk limits based on internal or external assessments. Uses of credit limit are monitored on a regular basis.

C. The Company adopts the assumptions stated in IFRS 9 and treats a contract to be in default if payment is overdue for more than 90 days.

D. The Company has adopted the following assumptions mentioned in IFRS 9 to provide the basis for identifying any significant increase in the credit risk of a financial instrument held on hand after initial recognition:
A financial asset is considered to have exhibited a significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition when contractual payment (according to the terms of the underlying contract) becomes past due for more than 30 days.

E. The Company distinguishes accounts receivable by customers' characteristics and adopts a simplified approach along with the use of provision matrix and loss given default to estimate expected credit loss.

F. Financial assets that are rationally deemed unrecoverable after exhausting collection efforts are charged off. In which case, however, the Company will continue taking legal actions to secure debt entitlement. The Company had no charged-off debt with ongoing collection activities as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

G. (1) Customers of good credit background and insured accounts receivable are subject to loss given a default of 0.2%. As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had outstanding accounts receivable of $88,801 and $52,263 and had made bad debt provisions of $199 and $105, respectively.

(2) The Company takes into account multiple considerations, including the Monitoring Indicator published by National Development Council, future prospects, historical and current information etc. to determine loss given default, which is used for estimating loss provisions on notes and accounts receivable from customers under normal credit conditions. Provision matrix as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

	Current	Overdue within 30 days	Overdue 31 - 60 days	Overdue 61 - 90 days	Overdue 91 - 120 days	Overdue more than 121 days	Total
December 31, 2021							
Expected loss given default	0~2%	6%	21%	43%	50%	100%	
Total book value	$ 118,166	$ 928	$ 575	$ -	$ -	$ 3,923	$ 123,592
Loss provision	$ 69	$ 50	$ 93	$ -	$ -	$ 3,923	$ 4,135

	Current	Overdue within 30 days	Overdue 31 - 60 days	Overdue 61 - 90 days	Overdue 91 - 120 days	Overdue more than 121 days	Total
December 31, 2020							
Expected loss given default	0~2%	6%	23%	47%	50%	100%	
Total book value	$ 56,098	$ 111	$ 1,748	$ -	$ 285	$ 3,708	$ 61,950
Loss provision	$ 26	$ -	$ 404	$ -	$ 142	$ 3,708	$ 4,280

H. Below are changes in loss provision on notes and accounts receivable (including related parties), determined using the simplified approach:

	2021	2020
January 1	$ 4,385	$ 1,725
(Reversal) provision of impairment loss	(51)	2,660
December 31	$ 4,334	$ 4,385

Losses provided (reversed) in 2021 and 2020 included $(51) and $2,660 of impairment losses (reversals), respectively, that were recognized on receivables from contracts with customers.

(3) Liquidity risk

A. Cash flow projections are made by individual departments within the Company and consolidated by the Treasury Department. The Treasury Department is responsible for monitoring and predicting liquidity and capital requirements within the Company and ensuring that adequate capital has been sourced to support operational requirements.

B. As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had undrawn credit limits of $59,000 and $86,800, respectively.

C. Non-derivative financial liabilities are presented in the chart below. The Company analyzes them based on their remaining timespan from the balance sheet date until contract maturity. The amount of contractual cash flow shown in the table below are not discounted.

December 31, 2021

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	5 years and above
Short-term loans (including estimated interest)	$ 105,305	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	86,685	-	-	-
Accounts payable - related parties	7,223	-	-	-
Other payables	55,972	-	-	-
Other payables - related parties	2,356	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion maturing in one year and estimated interest)	12,353	12,353	37,059	116,337
Lease liabilities	5,471	4,645	6,673	27,034

December 31, 2020

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	5 years and above
Accounts payable	$ 56,767	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable - related parties	3,935	-	-	-
Other payables	54,981	-	-	-
Other payables - related parties	3,601	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	2,960	417	903	-

D. The Company does not expect cash flows in the maturity analysis to occur at an earlier time, or in amounts that differ significantly.

(3) Fair value information

1. Valuation techniques and inputs used for measuring fair value of financial and non-financial instruments are defined below:

Level 1 input: Quotations that can be obtained from an active market (unadjusted) on the measurement date for asset or liability of equivalent nature. An active market is one where assets or liabilities are transacted in sufficient frequency and quantity and where price information is provided on an ongoing basis. Fair value of investments in listed shares is determined using this input.

Level 2 input: Inputs can be observed directly or indirectly on an asset or liability, except for quotations covered in level 1 input. Fair value of investments in derivative instruments is determined using this input.

Level 3 input: Inputs that cannot be observed for an asset or liability. Investments in equity instruments without an active market are valued using this input.

2. For fair value information of investment properties carried at cost, please refer to Note 6(10).

3. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

   Accounts including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables, other financial assets (presented as other current assets), guarantee deposits paid (presented as other current and non-current assets), short-term loans, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables (including related parties), lease liabilities, long-term loans (including current portion due in one year), and guarantee deposits received have book value that closely resembles their fair value.

4. Information on financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value, classified by asset, liability, nature, characteristics, risks, and levels of fair value input:

   (1) The Company's assets and liabilities by nature:

December 31, 2021	Level 1 input	Level 2 input	Level 3 input	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	$ 10,125	$ -	$ 36,406	$ 46,531
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	-	-	32,381	32,381
	$ 10,125	$ -	$ 68,787	$ 78,912

December 31, 2020	Level 1 input	Level 2 input	Level 3 input	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	$ 5,512	$ -	$ 38,261	$ 43,773
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	-	-	2,381	2,381
	$ 5,512	$ -	$ 40,642	$ 46,154

(2) Methods and assumptions used for measuring fair value:

A. Instruments using market quotation as fair value input (i.e. level 1), distinguished by characteristics:

	TWSE/TPEX listed shares
Market quotation	Closing price

B. Except for financial instruments traded in active markets, as described above, fair values of all other financial instruments were obtained either by applying valuation techniques or by referring to counterparties' quotations.

C. For the valuation of non-standardized financial instruments of low complexity, the Company adopts valuation techniques commonly used among market participants. Valuation models for this type of financial instrument often use observable market information as the parameter.

D. Derivatives are valued using valuation models that are commonly accepted among market users, such as the discounted cash flow approach. Forward exchange contracts are usually valued using the prevailing forward exchange rate.

E. Results generated from the valuation model are approximations of the estimate. The valuation technique may not reflect all relevant factors associated with the holding of financial and non-financial instruments. For this reason, estimates generated from the valuation model are adjusted using additional parameters, such as modeling risks or liquidity risks. Judging by the Company's fair value assessment modeling policies and control procedures, the management is confident that they ensure a fair presentation for the fair values of financial and non-financial instruments shown on the balance sheet. All valuation adjustments made were appropriate and necessary. All price information and parameters used in the valuation process have been thoroughly assessed and adjusted appropriately according to the prevailing market conditions.

5. There had been no transfer between level 1 and level 2 input in 2021 or 2020.
6. Changes in level 3 input in 2021 and 2020 are explained below:

	2021 Equity instrument	2020 Equity instrument
January 1	$ 40,642	$ 36,250
Additions in the current period	30,000	-
Recognized through profit or loss (Note)	(1,855)	4,392
December 31	$ 68,787	$ 40,642

Note: Presented as other gains and losses.

7. There had been no transfer to or from level 3 input in 2021 or 2020.
8. The Treasury Department is responsible for validating the fair value of assets that require the use of level 3 fair value input. The department relies on independent sources of information to ensure that the valuation results closely resemble the market condition; it verifies that information is obtained from independent, reliable, and consistent sources; and makes necessary fair value adjustments to ensure that valuation results are reasonable.

   Furthermore, the Treasury Department has financial instrument fair value evaluation policies and procedures in place and adopts practices to ensure compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

9. Quantitative information and sensitivity of significant and unobservable inputs used for level 3 fair value measurement are explained below:

	Fair value as at December 31, 2021	Valuation technique	Significant and unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship between input and fair value
Equity instrument:					
Non-listed shares	$ 32,381	Discounted cash flow method	Note 1	Not applicable	Note 2
Shares of joint venture companies	36,406	Net asset value approach	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

	Fair value as at December 31, 2020	Valuation technique	Significant and unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship between input and fair value
Equity instrument:					
Non-listed shares	$ 2,381	Discounted cash flow method	Note 1	Not applicable	Note 2
Shares of joint venture companies	38,261	Net asset value approach	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Note 1: Long-term revenue growth rate, the weighted average cost of capital, long-term pre-tax operating profit, discount for lack of marketability, discount for minority interest.

Note 2: The higher the weighted average cost of capital, discount for lack of marketability, and discount for minority interest, the lower the fair value; the higher the long-term revenue growth rate and long-term pre-tax operating profit, the higher the fair value.

10. The Company exercises a high level of discretion and evaluation in selecting valuation models and parameters. However, the uses of different valuation models or parameters may produce different valuation results. For financial assets classified as level 3 input, impacts on other comprehensive income in the event of a change in valuation parameter are explained below:

	Input	Variation	December 31, 2021 Recognized in other comprehensive income Favorable variation	 Adverse variation
Financial assets				
Equity instrument	Weighted average funding cost	±0.5%	$ 1,750	($ 1,600)

(4) Other matters

Delivery of some sales orders was postponed due to COVID-19, and as a result, operating revenues decreased in 2021 compared to the previous year. The Company has adjusted its procurement and materials sourcing strategies based on the current state of sales orders and materials supply to ensure prompt shipment.

13. Other disclosures

(1) Information related to significant transactions

Significant transactions undertaken by the Company in 2021, as defined in Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, are explained below; disclosures concerning investees have been prepared based upon investees' audited financial statements for the corresponding period; transactions with subsidiaries have been eliminated while preparing the consolidated financial report, and are disclosed below solely for reference.

1. Loans to external parties: None.
2. Endorsement/guarantee to external parties: None.
3. End-of-period holding position of marketable securities (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associated companies, and joint ventures): Please refer to Attachment 1.
4. Cumulative purchase or sale of the same marketable securities amounting to NT$300 million or more than 20% of the paid-up capital: None.
5. Acquisition of real estate amounting to NT$300 million or more than 20% of paid-up capital: Please refer to Attachment 2.
6. Disposal of real estate amounting to NT$300 million or more than 20% of paid-up capital: None.
7. Sales and purchases with related parties amounting to NT$100 million or more than 20% of paid-up capital: Please refer to Attachment 3.
8. Related party accounts receivable amounting to NT$100 million or more than 20% of paid-up capital: Please refer to Attachment 4.
9. Trading of derivatives: Please see Notes 6(2) and (12).
10. Major business dealings between the parent company and subsidiaries and transactions

between subsidiaries: Please see Attachment 5.

(2) Information on business investments

Names, locations, and information on investees (excluding Mainland investees): Please see Attachment 6.

(3) Information relating to investments in the Mainland

1. Profile: Please see Attachment 7.

2. Significant transactions with Mainland investees, whether directly invested or indirectly invested through a third location: None.

(4) Information on major shareholders

Information on major shareholders: Please see Attachment 8.

14. Segment information

Not applicable.

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Cash and cash equivalents
December 31, 2021

Account set 1 Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Summary	Amount	Remarks
Petty cash		$ 245	
Demand deposit - NTD		21,458	
USD	USD 909,378.41; exchange rate: 27.68	25,172	
EUR	EUR 258,841.92; exchange rate: 31.32	8,107	
		$ 54,982	

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Net accounts receivable
December 31, 2021

Account set 2 Unit: NT$ thousand

Customer name	Summary	Amount		Remarks
Customer A		$	20,973	
Customer B			18,143	
Customer C			11,593	
Customer D			9,256	
Customer E			7,097	
Customer F			7,048	
Others			24,182	No single customer represented more than 5% of this account balance
			98,292	
Less: loss provisions		(	4,334)	
		$	93,958	

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Inventory
December 31, 2021

Account set 3 Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Summary	Amount: Cost	Amount: Net realizable value	Remarks
Raw materials		$ 139,530	$ 126,645	Measured at replacement cost or original cost
Work-in-progress		37,966	37,314	Measured at net realizable value
Semi-finished goods		76,354	66,989	Measured at net realizable value
Finished goods		10,638	11,333	Measured at net realizable value
		264,488	$ 242,281	
Less: Allowance for obsolescence and devaluation loss		(25,116)		
		$ 239,372		

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Change in equity-accounted investments
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Account set 4

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Opening balance		Current period increase		Current period decrease		Closing balance			Market price or net equity			
Name	Shares	Book value	Shares	Amount (Note 1)	Shares	Amount (Note 2)	Shares	Proportion	Amount	Unit price ($)	Total price	Collateralized or pledged	Remarks
OHU	200,000	$ 95,464	-	$ 604	-	($ 1,968)	200,000	100%	$ 94,100	$ -	$ -	None	
ONI	100,000	14,803	-	4,215	-	(7,346)	100,000	100%	11,672	-	-	None	
OCI	-	4,622	-	5,556	-	(2,670)	-	100%	7,508	-	-	None	
iHelper	1,656,000	8,445	-	-	-	(888)	1,656,000	46%	7,557	-	-	None	
Winmate	9,845,000	537,102	196,000	64,777	-	(40,604)	10,041,000	14%	561,275	78.4	787,214	None	
		$ 660,436		$ 75,152		($ 53,476)			$ 682,112				

Note 1: Increases in the current period are the result of additional investments, the share of gain from subsidiaries and associated companies accounted using the equity method, effects of share-based payment, and cumulative translation adjustments.
Note 2: Decreases in the current period are the result of cash dividends collected from investees, share of loss from subsidiaries and associated companies accounted for using the equity method, and cumulative translation adjustments.

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Short-term loans
December 31, 2021

Account set 5 | Unit: NT$ thousand

Lender	Summary	Closing balance	Contract duration	Interest rate range	Financing limit	Collateral or security
Mega International Commercial Bank	Unsecured loan	$ 65,000	November 24, 2021 to May 23, 2022	1.10%	$ 65,000	None
Taishin International Bank	Unsecured loan	40,000	December 22, 2021 to January 21, 2022	1.08%	50,000	None
		$ 105,000				

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Accounts payable
December 31, 2021

Account set 6 Unit: NT$ thousand

Name of supplier	Summary	Amount		Remarks
Supplier A		$	8,166	
Supplier B			6,902	
Supplier C			6,731	
Supplier D			4,553	
Supplier E			4,408	
Others			55,925	No single supplier represented more than 5% of this account balance
		$	86,685	

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Long-term loans
December 31, 2021

Account set 7

Unit: NT$ thousand

Lender	Summary	Amount borrowed	Contract duration	Interest rate	Collateral or security
Mega International Commercial Bank	Secured borrowings	$ 165,787	May 28, 2021 to May 28, 2036	1.00%	Land and buildings
	Less: current portion of long-term loan	(10,744)			
		$ 155,043			

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Operating revenues
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Account set 8 | Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Quantity (pieces)	Amount	Remarks
Sales revenue			
- Medical computers	41,352	$ 819,313	
- Others	107,077	101,248	
		920,561	
Less: sales return		(10,789)	
Sales discount		(424)	
Net sales revenue		909,348	
Service income		25,924	
		$ 935,272	

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Operating costs
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Account set 9 | Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Amount
Opening raw materials	$ 85,367
Plus: Raw materials purchased in the current period	377,098
Less: Closing raw materials	(139,530)
Sale of raw materials	(13,960)
Loss on stock-take of raw materials	(48)
Raw materials used and reclassified to expenses	(2,488)
Director raw materials	306,439
Direct labor	10,833
Manufacturing overhead	59,635
Manufacturing cost	376,907
Opening balance of work-in-progress and semi-finished goods	72,288
Plus: Semi-finished goods purchased	226,198
Reclassification from finished goods	2,061
Less: Closing work-in-progress and semi-finished goods	(114,320)
Sale of semi-finished goods	(21,534)
Loss on stock-take of work-in-progress	(15)
Reclassification of work-in-progress to expenses	(5,114)
Cost of finished goods	536,471
Opening balance of finished goods	11,447
Plus: Finished goods purchased	77,925
Less: Closing balance of finished goods	(10,638)
Reclassification to semi-finished goods	(2,061)
Loss on stock-take of finished goods	(43)
Reclassification of finished goods to expenses	(599)
Production/selling cost	612,502
Cost of raw materials and semi-finished goods sold	35,494
Cost of inventory sold	647,996
Inventory obsolescence and devaluation loss	10,936
Loss on stock-take	106
Service cost	3,600
Warranty cost	7,680
Operating costs	$ 670,318

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Manufacturing overhead
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Account set 10 | Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Amount		Remarks
Salary expenses	$	29,679	
Depreciation		12,590	
Insurance premium		3,939	
Sundry purchases		3,399	
Other manufacturing overhead		10,028	No single item represented more than 5% of this account balance
	$	59,635	

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Selling expenses
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Account set 11 | Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Summary	Amount	Remarks
Service charges		$ 27,734	
Salary expenses		23,534	
Advertising expenses		3,279	
Other expenses		6,561	No single item represented more than 5% of this account balance
		$ 61,108	

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Administrative expenses
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Account set 12 Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Summary	Amount		Remarks
Salary expenses		$	27,825	
Professional service expenses			3,354	
Insurance premium			3,228	
Other expenses			9,108	No single item represented more than 5% of this account balance
		$	43,515	

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
R&D expenses
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Account set 13 | Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Summary	Amount	Remarks
Salary expenses		$ 37,263	
R&D budget		18,294	
Testing expenses		7,469	
Other expenses		13,900	No single item represented more than 5% of this account balance
		$ 76,926	

ONYX Healthcare Inc.
Summary of current employee welfare, depreciation, and amortization by function
January 1 to December 31, 2021

Account set 14 Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	2021 Presented as operating cost	2021 Presented as operating expense	2021 Total	2020 Presented as operating cost	2020 Presented as operating expense	2020 Total
Employee benefit expenses						
Salary expenses	$ 40,512	$ 84,548	$ 125,060	$ 37,086	$ 79,848	$ 116,934
Labor/ health insurance premium	3,557	5,784	9,341	3,090	5,167	8,257
Pension expense	1,714	3,174	4,888	1,560	3,058	4,618
Directors' compensation	-	4,074	4,074	-	2,400	2,400
Other employee benefit expenses	606	743	1,349	495	668	1,163
	$ 46,389	$ 98,323	$ 144,712	$ 42,231	$ 91,141	$ 133,372
Depreciation	$ 12,590	$ 5,472	$ 18,062	$ 20,311	$ 1,583	$ 21,894
Amortization	$ -	$ 1,678	$ 1,678	$ -	$ 952	$ 952

1. Total employee count was 118 in 2021 and 114 in 2020; the number of directors without a concurrent role as an employee was 5 in both years.

2. The Company is required to make the mandatory disclosures below given that its shares are listed for trading on Taipei Exchange (TPEX):

(1) Average employee benefit expense was reported at $1,245 for 2021 and $1,202 for 2020.

(2) Average employee salary expense was reported at $1,107 for 2021 and $1,073 for 2020.

(3) Change in average employee salary expenses was calculated at 3.17%.

(4) The Company has assembled an Audit Committee. Therefore, no compensation was recognized for supervisors in 2021 and 2020.

Account set 14 Unit: NT$ thousand

3. The Company's salary and compensation policy is as follows:

(1) According to the Articles of Incorporation, the Company may authorize the board of directors to compensate directors for the services rendered based on their involvements and contributions to the Company’s operations, in reference to local and foreign peer levels. The Articles of Incorporation also caps director remuneration at 3% of annual profit. Principles for payment of director remuneration:

A. The Company may compensate independent directors with monthly fixed payments regardless of profitability, based on individual participation and contribution to the Company's operations.

B. Independent directors of the Company are not entitled to director remuneration or any other form of profit-sharing besides monthly fixed compensations. For non-independent directors, the Remuneration Committee will recommend the method and amount of remuneration after considering the board's overall performance and the Company's business performance and raising the proposal for board of directors' resolution.

(2) Compensations for the Company's managers are determined after taking into consideration their individual duties, individual contribution, the performance of the Company for the year, and future risks. Compensation proposals are reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and forwarded to the board of directors for final resolution. Managers' compensation comprises the same components as general staff, which include: monthly salary, quarterly incentive bonus, and employee remuneration.

(3) The Company determines employees' salary after considering the organization's performance, industry risks and trends, as well as performance, target accomplishment, and contribution of each individual. Employees' compensation includes: monthly salary, quarterly incentive bonus determined based on organizational performance, and remuneration determined based on the Company's profit performance for the year.

ONYX Healthcare Inc.

End-of-period marketable securities holding position (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures)

December 31, 2021

Attachment 1

Unit: NT$ thousand

(unless specified otherwise)

Company name	Type of security	Name of security (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	Account category	End-of-period Shares	End-of-period Book value (Note 3)	End-of-period Shareholding percentage	End-of-period Fair value	Remarks (Note 4)
ONYX Healthcare Inc.	Shares	MACHVISION Inc Co., LTD	Other related party - the Company's Chairman concurrently serves as director in the entity	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	18,716	$ 5,222	0.04%	$ 5,222	None
ONYX Healthcare Inc.	Shares	Top Union Electronics Corp.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	169,658	4,903	0.17%	4,903	None
ONYX Healthcare Inc.	Shares	Taiwan Star Venture Capital Investment Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	3,000,000	36,406	13.04%	36,406	None
ONYX Healthcare Inc.	Shares	MELTEN CONNECTED HEALTHCARE INC.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	4,193,548	2,381	6.61%	2,381	None
ONYX Healthcare Inc.	Shares	ProtectLife International Biomedical Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	2,500,000	30,000	6.30%	30,000	None

Note 1: Securities mentioned in the financial statements shall refer to shares, bonds, beneficiary certificates, and any securities derived from the above, as specified in IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments."

Note 2: Not required if the securities issuer is a non-related party.

Note 3: For items that are measured at fair value, the amount in fair value after adjustment and net of cumulative impairment is shown in the book value column; for items that are not measured at fair value, the amount in original acquisition cost or cost after amortization net of cumulative impairment is shown in the book value column.

Note 4: All securities that have been placed as collateral, borrowed against, or are subject to restrictions under agreed terms shall have details such as the quantity pledged, the amount charged, and restrictions explained in the remarks column.

ONYX Healthcare Inc.

Acquisition of real estate amounting to NT$300 million or 20% of paid-up capital or above

January 1 to December 31, 2021

Attachment 2

Unit: NT$ thousand

(unless specified otherwise)

Acquiring entity of real estate property	Property name	Date of occurrence (Note 3)	Transaction amount (tax-inclusive)	Payment of consideration (tax-inclusive)	Counterparty	Relationship	Information of previous transfer, if the counterparty is a related party: Owner	Relationship with the issuer	Date of transfer	Amount	Pricing reference	Purpose of acquisition and usage	Other terms and conditions
ONYX Healthcare Inc.	Land and building	March 26, 2021	$ 280,077	$ 280,077	Moxa Inc.	Non-related	-	-	-	-	Valuation report and price negotiation	Property was acquired to be self-occupied for business-related purposes, but is currently leased to an external party	-

Note 1: If prevailing regulations require a valuation on the acquired asset, state the valuation outcome in the "Pricing reference and basis" field.

Note 2: Paid-up capital refers to that of the Parent company. If the issuer has issued shares without a face value or at face values other than NT$10 per share, the 20% requirement on paid-up capital shall be calculated instead at 10% of equity attributable to parent company shareholders, as shown on the balance sheet.

Note 3: Date of occurrence refers to the earliest signing date, payment date, deal date, date of ownership transfer, board of directors' resolution date, or any other dates when the transaction counterparty and the amount can be verified with certainty.

ONYX Healthcare Inc.

Sales and purchases with related parties amounting to NT$100 million or more than 20% of paid-up capital

January 1 to December 31, 2021

Attachment 3

Unit: NT$ thousand

(unless specified otherwise)

				Transaction summary			Distinctive terms of trade and reasons (Note 1)		Notes and accounts receivable (payable)		
Name of buyer (seller)	Name of counterparty	Relationship	Purchase (sale)	Amount	As a percentage to total purchases (sales)	Loan tenor	Unit price	Loan tenor	Balance	As a percentage of total notes and accounts receivable (payable)	Remarks (Note 2)
ONYX Healthcare Inc.	ONYX HEALTHCARE USA, INC.	Subsidiary	(Sale)	($ 277,974)	(29.72%)	90 days after month-end	$ -	-	$ 99,253	47.70%	None
ONYX Healthcare Inc.	AAEON Technology Inc.	Parent company	Purchase	71,265	10.46%	30 days after month-end	-	-	(6,260)	(6.67%)	
ONYX HEALTHCARE USA, INC.	AAEON Technology Inc.	Parent company	Purchase	120,907	28.74%	60 days after month-end	-	-	(25,449)	(19.96%)	None

Note 1: Where the terms of related party transactions differ from ordinary transactions, the discrepancy and causes of discrepancy shall be explained in the unit price and loan tenor columns.

Note 2: In the case of advanced receipt (prepayment), explain in the remarks column the reason, terms & conditions, amount, and deviation from general transaction terms.

Note 3: Paid-up capital refers to that of the Parent company. If the issuer has issued shares without a face value or at face values other than NT$10 per share, the 20% requirement on paid-up capital shall be calculated instead at 10% of equity attributable to parent company shareholders, as shown on the balance sheet.

Note 4: Disclose the revenue side; no disclosure is needed on the opposing side of the same transaction.

ONYX Healthcare Inc.

Related party receivables amounting to NT$100 million or 20% of paid-up capital or above

December 31, 2021

Attachment 4

Unit: NT$ thousand

(unless specified otherwise)

Companies presented as accounts receivable	Name of counterparty	Relationship	Balance of related party receivables (Note 1)	Turnover rate	Overdue balance of related party receivables		Amount of related party receivables collected after the balance sheet date	Loss provisions provided
					Amount	Treatment		
ONYX Healthcare Inc.	ONYX HEALTHCARE USA, INC.	Subsidiary	$ 99,253	3.66	$ -	-	$ 36,417	$ -

Note 1: Please input as related party accounts/notes/other receivables.

Note 2: Paid-up capital refers to that of the Parent company. If the issuer has issued shares without a face value or at face values other than NT$10 per share, the 20% requirement on paid-up capital shall be calculated instead at 10% of equity attributable to parent company shareholders, as shown on the balance sheet.

ONYX Healthcare Inc.

Major business dealings between the parent company and subsidiaries and transactions between subsidiaries

January 1 to December 31, 2021

Attachment 5

Unit: NT$ thousand

(unless specified otherwise)

				Transaction summary			
Serial No. (Note 1)	Name of transacting party	Counterparty	Relationship with the transacting party (Note 2)	Account	Amount	Transaction terms	As a percentage of consolidated revenues or total assets (Note 3)
0	ONYX Healthcare Inc.	ONYX HEALTHCARE USA, INC.	1	Sales	$ 277,974	90 days after month-end	23.13%
0	ONYX Healthcare Inc.	ONYX HEALTHCARE USA, INC.	1	Accounts receivable	9925300.00%	90 days after month-end	5.83%

Note 1: Business dealings between the parent company and subsidiaries are indicated in the serial number column. The numbering rule is explained below:
(1) 0 for the parent company.
(2) Each subsidiary is numbered in sequential order starting from 1.

Note 2: Related party transactions are distinguished into one of three categories, as shown below. Only the category is indicated (no duplicate disclosure is made on two counterparties of the same transaction; for example, in a parent-to-subsidiary transaction, no disclosure is made on the subsidiary's end if disclosure has already been made on the parent company's end; in a subsidiary-to-subsidiary transaction, no disclosure is made on one subsidiary's end if disclosure has already been made on the other subsidiary):
(1) Parent to subsidiary.
(2) Subsidiary to parent.
(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Calculation for business dealings as a percentage of total consolidated revenues or total assets is explained as follows: for balance sheet items, percentage of period-end balance is calculated relative to consolidated total assets or liabilities; for profit and loss items, percentage of end-of-period cumulative amount is calculated relative to consolidated total revenues.

Note 4: The Company determines key transactions presented in this chart based on principles of materiality.

Note 5: Individual transactions that amount to less than $50,000 are not disclosed; disclose the asset or revenue side only. No further disclosure is needed on the opposing side of the same transaction.

ONYX Healthcare Inc.

Names, locations and information on investees (excluding Mainland investees)

January 1 to December 31, 2021

Attachment 6

Unit: NT$ thousand

(unless specified otherwise)

Name of investor	Name of investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Sum of initial investment: End of current period	Sum of initial investment: End of previous year	Period-end holding position: Shares	Period-end holding position: Percentage (%)	Period-end holding position: Book value	Current period profit/loss of the investee (Note 2(2))	Investment gains/losses recognized in the current period (Note 2(3))	Remarks
ONYX Healthcare Inc.	ONYX HEALTHCARE USA, INC.	USA	Sale of medical computers and peripherals	$ 55,360	$ 56,960	200,000	100	$ 94,100	($ 631)	($ 631)	None
ONYX Healthcare Inc.	ONYX HEALTHCARE EUROPE B.V.	The Netherlands	Marketing support and maintenance of medical computers and peripherals	3,132	3,502	100,000	100	11,672	4,215	4,215	None
ONYX Healthcare Inc.	iHELPER Inc.	Taiwan	Research, development, and sale of medical robots	16,560	16,560	1,656,000	46	7,557	(1,930)	(888)	None
ONYX Healthcare Inc.	Winmate Inc.	Taiwan	Tendering, quotation, and distribution of LCD equipment and modules	552,783	538,199	10,041,000	14	561,275	365,311	50,193	None

Note 1: If the public company has set up a foreign holding entity and prepared a consolidated financial report on the holding entity according to local regulations, information on foreign investees can be disclosed to the level of the foreign holding entity, and no further breakdown is needed.

Note 2: Companies that do not meet the condition described in Note 1 shall complete the form according to the following rules:

(1) For columns including "Name of investor," "Location," "Main business activities," "Sum of initial investment," and "Period-end holding position," list down investees that are held by the Company first, followed by those held by directly controlled investees and indirectly controlled investees. Specify in the remarks column the relationship between each investee and the Company (such as a subsidiary or 2nd-tier subsidiary).

(2) For "Current period profit/loss of the investee," specify the amount in profit or loss made by each investee in the current period.

(3) For "Investment gains/losses recognized in the current period," specify only the amount in profit or loss that the Company has recognized from directly held subsidiaries and equity-accounted investees. No disclosure is needed on indirectly held investees. When disclosing "current gains/losses recognized on directly held subsidiaries," make sure that the gains/losses already include investment gains/losses that they are required to recognize on their investments.

Note 3: Amounts that are denominated in foreign currencies shall be converted into NTD using either the average exchange rate between January 1 and December 31, 2021 for profit or loss items or the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period for all other items.

ONYX Healthcare Inc.

Mainland investments - profile

January 1 to December 31, 2021

Attachment 7

Unit: NT$ thousand

(unless specified otherwise)

Name of Mainland investee	Main business activities	Paid-up capital	Method of investment (Note 1)	Opening cumulative balance of investment capital invested from Taiwan	Investment capital contributed or recovered during the current period: Invested	Investment capital contributed or recovered during the current period: Recovered	Closing cumulative balance of investment capital invested from Taiwan	Current period profit/loss of the investee	The Company's direct or indirect holding percentage (%)	Investment gains (losses) recognized in the current period (Note 2(2)B.)	Closing investment book value	Investment gains recovered to date	Remarks
Onyx Healthcare (Shanghai) Inc.	Sale of medical computers and peripherals	$ 60,896	1	$ 55,360	$ 5,536	$ -	$ 60,896	($ 2,588)	100	($ 2,588)	$ 7,508	$ -	None

Company name	Closing cumulative balance of investment capital transferred from Taiwan into Mainland China	Investment limit authorized by the Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs	Limits authorized by the Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs, for investing in Mainland China
ONYX Healthcare Inc.	$ 60,896	$ 60,896	$ 620,860

Note 1: Method of investment is distinguished between the three categories below, and presented in category name only:
(1) Direct investment into the Mainland
(2) Indirect investment into the Mainland through a third location (please indicate the name of the investee at the third location)
(3) Other method
Note 2: With regards to investment gains/losses recognized in the current period:
(1) Additional remarks are made for investments that are in the midst of preparation and have yet to produce gains or losses
(2) Investment gains or losses are specified for having been recognized using one of the following three bases
A. Based on financial statements audited by the R.O.C. partner of an international CPA firm.
B. Based on audited financial statements of the parent company in Taiwan.
C. Others.
Note 3: Figures in this chart are presented in NTD.
Note 4: Amounts that are denominated in foreign currencies shall be converted into NTD using either the average exchange rate between January 1 and December 31, 2021 for profit or loss items or the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period for all other items.

ONYX Healthcare Inc.

Information on major shareholders

December 31, 2021

Attachment 8

Name of major shareholder	Shareholding: Number of shares held	Shareholding: Shareholding percentage (%)
AAEON Technology Inc.	15,132,074	50.00
Chuang, Yung-Shun	2,361,878	7.80
ASUSTeK Computer Inc.	1,694,112	5.59

Note 1: Information on major shareholders, as presented in this chart, was taken from records of Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation as at the final business day of the reported quarter; and included parties holding book-entry common and preferred shares (including treasury stock) for aggregate ownership of 5% and above.

Share capital reported in the Company's financial statements may differ from the number of shares delivered via book entry due to different basis of preparation/calculation.

Note 2: Shareholders who placed shares under the trust are disclosed in trustors' sub-accounts held with various trustees. According to the Securities and Exchange Act, shareholders with more than 10% ownership interest are subject to insider equity reporting.

Insider equity includes shares held in own name and any shares placed under a trust that the insider has control over. Please access Market Observation Post System for reports on insider equity.