

**ADIMMUNE CORPORATION AND
SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

December 31, 2021 AND 2020

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Declaration of Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises

For the year ended December 31, 2021, pursuant to “Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliates Enterprises,” the entities that are required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates, are the same as the entities required to be included in the consolidated financial statements under International Financial Reporting Standard No.10. In addition, information required to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates is included in the aforementioned consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, it is not required to prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Hereby declare,

Chi Steve Chan

Chairman

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

March 29, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Adimmune Corporation

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Group’s 2021 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Group's 2021 consolidated financial statements are stated as follows:

Assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description

For a description of the accounting policy on inventories, please refer to Note 4(12). For accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty in relation to the evaluation of inventories, please refer to Note 5(2). For a description of allowance for inventory valuation and obsolescence losses, please refer to Note 6(4). As of December 31, 2021, the cost of Group's inventories and allowance for inventory valuation losses amounted to NT\$708,937 thousand and NT\$203,059 thousand, respectively.

The Group is primarily engaged in the development, manufacturing and distribution of vaccines. The production time of vaccine is normally longer than in other industries, and the effectiveness of the vaccine is considered in the estimation of inventory valuation. The Group's inventories, which are over the specific inventory aging or identified as having value impairment, were measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value based on the Group's inventory valuation policy, and the Group's determination of net realisable value for inventories involves management's judgement. Considering the Group's inventories and the allowance for inventory valuation losses were both material to the financial statements, we determined the assessment of the allowance for inventory valuation losses as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the matter mentioned above:

1. Assessed the reasonableness of provision policies on allowance for inventory valuation losses and procedures based on our understanding of the Group's operation and industry.
2. Inspected the annual count inventory plan and observed the annual physical inventory count in order to assess how management controls aging inventory.
3. Obtained the valuation sheet of the lower of cost and net realisable value which was compiled by management, randomly checked selected individual inventory against sales documents and records, and checked the calculation accuracy of the sheet to assess the validity of net realisable value and the reasonableness of allowance for inventory valuation losses.

Other matter – Parent company only financial statements

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of Adimmune Corporation as at and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparations of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements.

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
 3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
 5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
 6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements.
- We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Liu, Mei-Lan

Hsu, Chien-Yeh

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 29, 2022

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Assets		Notes	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 2,652,017	33	\$ 4,087,463	48
1136	Financial assets at amortised cost - current	6(2) and 8	239,000	3	349,558	4
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(3)	-	-	12	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	99,638	1	109,737	1
130X	Inventories	6(4)	505,878	6	302,048	4
1410	Prepayments		273,801	4	165,455	2
1470	Other current assets		25,664	-	32,295	1
11XX	Current Assets		3,795,998	47	5,046,568	60
Non-current assets						
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(5)	119,337	2	137,082	2
1535	Financial assets at amortised cost - non-current	6(2) and 8	1,986	-	1,997	-
1560	Non-current contract assets		137,373	2	-	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(6) and 8	3,432,944	43	2,336,938	27
1755	Right-of-use assets		13,794	-	15,363	-
1760	Investment property, net	6(7)	23,252	-	23,252	-
1780	Intangible assets	6(8)	117,091	1	138,915	2
1840	Deferred income tax assets		228,025	3	227,890	3
1900	Other non-current assets	6(9)	140,287	2	545,409	6
15XX	Non-current assets		4,214,089	53	3,426,846	40
1XXX	Total assets		\$ 8,010,087	100	\$ 8,473,414	100

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ADIMMUNE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Liabilities and Equity		Notes	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities						
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(18)	\$ 23,444	-	\$ 167,905	2
2150	Notes payable		-	-	-	-
2170	Accounts payable		5,882	-	23,455	-
2200	Other payables		214,439	3	222,828	3
2280	Current lease liabilities		7,125	-	7,232	-
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion		41,090	1	2,072	-
2399	Other current liabilities, others		5,060	-	101,914	1
21XX	Current Liabilities		297,040	4	525,406	6
Non-current liabilities						
2530	Corporate bonds payable	6(11) and 8	-	-	-	-
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(12) and 8	1,266,217	16	1,307,307	16
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		6,342	-	7,129	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(13)	7,946	-	4,885	-
25XX	Non-current liabilities		1,280,505	16	1,319,321	16
2XXX	Total Liabilities		1,577,545	20	1,844,727	22
Equity						
Share capital		6(15)				
3110	Share capital - common stock		4,295,078	54	4,295,078	51
Capital surplus		6(16)				
3200	Capital surplus		855,120	11	830,210	9
Retained earnings		6(17)				
3310	Legal reserve		112,287	1	-	-
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings					
	(Accumulated deficit)		832,550	10	1,122,866	13
Other equity interest						
3400	Other equity interest	6(5)	53,787	1	68,032	1
31XX	Equity attributable to owners of the parent		6,148,822	77	6,316,186	74
36XX	Non-controlling interest		283,720	3	312,501	4
3XXX	Total equity		6,432,542	80	6,628,687	78
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments		9				
Significant events after the balance sheet date		11				
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		\$ 8,010,087	100	\$ 8,473,414	100

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

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

				Year ended December 31			
				2021		2020	
Items	Notes			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000 Sales revenue	6(18)			\$ 1,641,061	100	\$ 1,869,147	100
5000 Operating costs	6(4)(8)(22)			(1,176,916)	(72)	(1,246,085)	(66)
5900 Net operating margin				464,145	28	623,062	34
5910 Unrealized profit from sales				-	-	-	-
Operating expenses	6(22)						
6100 Selling expenses				(45,407)	(3)	(29,288)	(2)
6200 General and administrative expenses				(304,260)	(18)	(281,904)	(15)
6300 Research and development expenses				(321,284)	(20)	(337,684)	(18)
6000 Total operating expenses				(670,951)	(41)	(648,876)	(35)
6900 Operating loss				(206,806)	(13)	(25,814)	(1)
Non-operating income and expenses							
7100 Interest income	6(19)			4,597	-	4,003	-
7010 Other income	6(20)			234,740	15	1,256,509	67
7020 Other gains and losses	6(21)			(3,558)	-	(15,271)	(1)
7050 Finance costs	6(23)			(14,688)	(1)	(22,163)	(1)
7000 Total non-operating income and expenses				221,091	14	1,223,078	65
7900 Loss before income tax				14,285	1	1,197,264	64
7950 Income tax expense	6(24)			-	-	-	-
8200 Loss for the period				<u>\$ 14,285</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 1,197,264</u>	<u>64</u>
Other comprehensive income							
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss							
8311 Other comprehensive income, before tax, actuarial gain on defined benefit plans				(\$ 675)	-	(\$ 913)	-
8316 Unrealized gain and loss on valuation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(5)			(14,245)	(1)	(34,707)	(2)
8349 Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(24)			135	-	183	-
8300 Other comprehensive loss for the period				(\$ 14,785)	(1)	(\$ 35,437)	(2)
8500 Total comprehensive (loss) income for the period				(\$ 500)	-	\$ 1,161,827	62
Loss, attributable to:							
8610 Owners of the parent				\$ 43,066	3	\$ 1,241,246	66
8620 Non-controlling interest				(28,781)	(2)	(43,982)	(2)
Total				<u>\$ 14,285</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 1,197,264</u>	<u>64</u>
Comprehensive loss attributable to:							
8710 Owners of the parent				\$ 28,281	2	\$ 1,205,809	64
8720 Non-controlling interest				(28,781)	(2)	(43,982)	(2)
Total				(\$ 500)	-	\$ 1,161,827	62
Basic loss per share (in dollars)							
9750 Total basic loss per share	6(25)			<u>\$ -</u>		<u>\$ 3.09</u>	
Diluted loss per share (in dollars)							
9850 Total diluted loss per share	6(25)			<u>\$ -</u>		<u>\$ 3.08</u>	

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

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Equity attributable to owners of the parent														
Capital Reserves														
Retained Earnings														
Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income														
Total														
Non-controlling interest														
Total equity														
Notes	Share capital - common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Treasury stock transactions	Difference between the price for acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries and carrying amount	Employee stock warrants	Stock warrants	Others	Legal reserve	Retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)					
2020														
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 3,631,576	\$ 1,060,642	\$ 258	\$ 21,182	\$ 10,925	\$ 14,438	\$ 29,176	\$ -	(\$ 1,225,598)	\$ 102,739	\$ 3,645,338	\$ 180,335	\$ 3,825,673	
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,241,246	-	1,241,246	(43,982)	1,197,264	
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(730)	(34,707)	(35,437)	-	(35,437)	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,240,516	(34,707)	1,205,809	(43,982)	1,161,827	
Capital surplus cover accumulated deficits	6(17)	(1,060,642)	(258)	(21,182)	(10,925)	(14,438)	(29,176)	-	1,136,621	-	-	-	-	
Share-based payments	6(15)	-	-	-	12,349	-	-	-	1,061	-	13,410	441	13,851	
Exercise of employee share options	6(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,963)	-	(5,963)	-	(5,963)	
Cover equity conversion options	6(16)	663,502	817,861	-	-	-	-	-	(14,437)	-	1,466,926	-	1,466,926	
Changes in interests in subsidiaries	6(27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,334)	-	(9,334)	175,707	166,373	
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 4,295,078	\$ 817,861	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,349	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,122,866	\$ 68,032	\$ 6,316,186	\$ 312,501	\$ 6,628,687	
2021														
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 4,295,078	\$ 817,861	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,349	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,122,866	\$ 68,032	\$ 6,316,186	\$ 312,501	\$ 6,628,687	
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,066	-	43,066	(28,781)	14,285	
Other comprehensive income	6(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(540)	(14,245)	(14,785)	-	(14,785)	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,526	(14,245)	28,281	(28,781)	(500)	
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings														
Cash individual	6(18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(214,754)	-	(214,754)	-	(214,754)	
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,287	(112,287)	-	-	-	-	
Share-based payments	6(17)	-	-	-	25,170	-	-	-	-	-	25,170	-	25,170	
Exercise of employee share options	6(14)	-	-	-	(260)	-	-	-	(5,801)	-	(6,061)	-	(6,061)	
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 4,295,078	\$ 817,861	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,259	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 112,287	\$ 832,550	\$ 53,787	\$ 6,148,822	\$ 283,720	\$ 6,432,542	

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

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

		Year ended December 31	
	Notes	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		\$ 14,285	\$ 1,197,264
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation (including right-of-use assets)	6(6)(22)	201,056	200,703
Amortisation		24,857	26,880
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(21)	-	(1,436)
Expected credit losses		67	-
Interest expense	6(23)	14,688	22,163
Interest income		(4,597)	(4,003)
Dividend income	6(20)	(7,982)	(7,982)
Unrealised foreign currency exchange (gain) loss		3,241	(5,569)
Grant revenue		(62,266)	-
Share-based payments	6(14)	25,170	13,851
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(21)	(11)	(162)
Other expense		4,253	1,501
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		12	(12)
Accounts receivable		9,793	395,734
Inventories		(203,830)	125,847
Prepayments		(108,347)	(3,589)
Other current assets		(1,704)	(4,217)
Contract asset		(137,373)	-
Changes in operating liabilities			
Accounts payable, net		(17,576)	13,347
Other payables		(52,654)	102,864
Net defined benefit pension obligations - non-current		(493)	(397)
Contract liabilities - current		(144,461)	154,469
Other non-current liabilities		13	588
Other current liabilities		(34,588)	98,727
Cash (outflow) inflow generated from operations		(478,447)	2,326,571
Interest received		4,631	3,938
Dividends received		7,982	7,982
Interest paid		(14,683)	(16,768)
Net cash flows (used in) from operating activities		(480,517)	2,321,723

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ADIMMUNE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

		Year ended December 31	
	Notes	2021	2020
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Decrease (Increase) in financial assets at amortised cost- current		\$ 110,558	(\$ 298,458)
Decrease in financial assets at amortised cost- non-current		11	1,139,820
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(27)	(844,087)	(201,861)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		11	162
Decrease(Increase) in Prepaid equipment		-	(335,106)
Decrease in refundable deposits		2,340	94,646
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive		3,500	-
Acquisition of intangible assets		(1,171)	(16,442)
Net cash flows (used in) from investing activities		(728,838)	382,761
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		-	1,310,500
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(2,072)	(1,145,121)
Decrease in guarantee deposits received		3,000	-
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(9,066)	(7,769)
Cash dividends		(214,754)	-
Capital increase from non-controlling interests		-	166,373
Redemption convertible Bond		-	(105)
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities		(222,892)	323,878
Net effect of exchange rate changes in foreign currency ex. rate		(3,199)	5,195
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,435,446)	3,033,557
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6(1)	4,087,463	1,053,906
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(1)	<u>\$ 2,652,017</u>	<u>\$ 4,087,463</u>

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

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

Adimmune Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) in 1965. The Company and its subsidiary (collectively referred herein as the “Group”) are primarily engaged in the development, manufacture and distribution of vaccines and other biological products. The Company’s shares were approved to be traded in the Taiwan Stock Exchange starting from May 3, 2012.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 29, 2022.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”)

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2021 are as follows:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendments to IFRS 4, ‘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, ‘Interest Rate Benchmark Reform— Phase 2’	January 1, 2021
Amendment to IFRS 16, ‘Covid-19-related rent concessions beyond 30 June 2021’	April 1, 2021(Note)

Note : Earlier application from January 1, 2021 is allowed by FSC.

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Group’s assessment.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Group

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2022 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Reference to the conceptual framework'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment: proceeds before intended use'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, 'Onerous contracts—cost of fulfilling a contract'	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	January 1, 2022

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment.

(3) IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Disclosure of accounting policies'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8, 'Definition of accounting estimates'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12, 'Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction'	January 1, 2023

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”).

(2) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for the following items, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:
- (a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
 - (b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

- A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:
- (a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group’s consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.
 - (b) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.
 - (c) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the noncontrolling interests having a deficit balance.
 - (d) Changes in a parent’s ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e., transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity.

B. Subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Adimmune Corporation	Enimmune Corporation	Biotechnology industry	51	51
Adimmune Corporation	Global Commonwealth Life Science (Holdings) Limited	General investment	100	100
Adimmune Corporation	ADIMMUNE B.V.	General investment	100	100
Adimmune Corporation	Eggs Corporation	Animal husbandry	100	100
Adimmune Corporation	Adimmune Co., Ltd. Nanjing, China	Trading	100	100
Eggs Corporation	Animmune Corporation	Biotechnology industry	51.22	51.22

(a) On December 16, 2019, the Board of Directors of Enimmune Corporation, resolved to increase its capital by issuing 16 million common shares with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share amounting to NT\$ 160 million. Considering the overall business benefits, on May 22, 2020, the Group acquired 8,764 thousand shares at NT\$23 (in dollars) per share amounting to \$201,572 thousand. As a result, the Group increased its interest on Enimmune Corporation by 1.37% to 51%.

(b) For the operational needs and future development, on November 5, 2021, the Board of Directors of the subsidiary, Enimmune Corporation, resolved to jointly establish a company, Enimmune Biotech Pte. Ltd., in Singapore with a Singapore company, Aios Biotech Pte. Ltd. As of March 29, 2022, the establishment has not yet been completed.

C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.

E. Significant restrictions: None.

F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group: None.

(4) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Company's functional and the Group's presentation currency. The policies regarding foreign currency transactions and balances are as follows:

- A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- B. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.
- C. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.
- D. All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

- A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:
 - (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
 - (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.
- B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
 - (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
 - (c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(6) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that

meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value. The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as other income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Financial assets at amortised cost

The Group's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Notes and accounts receivable

- A. Notes and accounts receivable entitle the Group a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.
- B. The short-term notes and accounts receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(10) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortised cost including accounts receivable or contract assets that have a significant financing component, at each reporting date, the Group recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(12) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials,

direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	10 ~ 56 years
Machinery and equipment	2 ~ 20 years
Transportation equipment	4 ~ 10 years
Other equipment	2 ~ 26 years

(14) Leasing arrangements (lessee) — right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities

- A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.
The Group subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the

amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

- (a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability; and
- (b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(15) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. The land classified as investment property is not depreciated.

(16) Intangible assets

A. Authorization techniques

Authorization techniques are mainly technology know-how related to the manufacturing of influenza vaccines. Authorization techniques are stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 16 years.

B. Computer software

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 2 to 20 years.

C. Internally generated intangible assets—research and development expenditures

- (a) Research expenditures are recognised as an expense as incurred.
- (b) Development expenditures that do not meet the following criteria are recognised as expenses as incurred, but are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:
 - i. It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
 - ii. An entity intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
 - iii. An entity has the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
 - iv. It can be demonstrated how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
 - v. Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset are available; and
 - vi. The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be reliably measured.
- (c) Upon being available for use, internally generated intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of 10 to 16 years.

(17) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(18) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise long-term bank borrowings. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(19) Notes and accounts payable

- A. Notes payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.
- B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(20) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires.

(21) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

(22) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognised as expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognised as pension expense when

they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Group in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) of the currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the employment benefit obligations.

ii. Remeasurement arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognised as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal obligation or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(23) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(24) Income tax

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Group operates and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to

situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

- C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed.
- E. A deferred tax asset shall be recognised for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from research and development expenditures that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilized.

(25) Share capital

- A. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.
- B. Where the Company repurchases the Company's equity share capital that has been issued, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, the difference between their book value and any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

(26) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(27) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods:

- (a) The Group manufactures and sells vaccine related products. Sales are recognised when control of the products has been transferred. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
- (b) The Group's obligation to provide a refund for faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a provision.
- (c) A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

B. Filling service

The Group provides vaccine filling services. Revenue from providing service is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided. This is determined based on the filled amounts relative to the total amounts of vaccine needed to be filled. The customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

C. Sales of services

- (a) The Group provides contract testing and development services for biopharmaceuticals. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided. This is determined based on the actual hours spent relative to the total expected hours. The customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.
- (b) The Group's estimate about revenue, labour hours and progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation is subject to a revision whenever there is a change in circumstances. Any increase or decrease in revenue or labour hours due to an estimate revision is reflected in profit or loss during the period when the management become aware of the changes in circumstances.

(28) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with any conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

(29) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Group's chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A. Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Group must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. The production time of vaccine is normally longer than other industries and the effectiveness of vaccine is considered in the estimate of inventory valuation. The Group evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

As of December 31, 2021, the carrying amounts of inventories was \$505,878 thousand.

B. Services revenue recognition

(a) Services revenue is recognised under the percentage-of-completion method. The Group establishes the significant assumptions for the estimation of future total labour hours based on the historical operating experience, and regularly reviews and assesses the reasonableness of relevant assumptions.

(b) For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Group's services revenue amounted to \$152,715 thousand.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 1,196	\$ 1,222
Checking accounts and demand deposits	2,380,821	3,826,241
Time deposits	<u>270,000</u>	<u>260,000</u>
	<u>\$ 2,652,017</u>	<u>\$ 4,087,463</u>

- A. The Group transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, and therefore, it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.
- B. The Group classified the pledged time deposits as ‘financial assets at amortised cost’. Please refer to Note 8 for details.
- C. The Group classified time deposits with original maturities of more than three months that do not meet the definition of cash equivalent as ‘financial assets at amortised cost - current’.

(2) Financial assets at amortised cost

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Current items:		
Time deposits with maturities of more than three months	\$ 239,000	\$ 337,058
Pledged time deposits	<u>-</u>	<u>12,500</u>
	<u>\$ 239,000</u>	<u>\$ 349,558</u>
Non-current items:		
Corporate bonds reserve account	\$ 1,986	\$ 1,994
Corporate bonds pledge account	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>\$ 1,986</u>	<u>\$ 1,997</u>

- A. Details of the Group’s financial assets at amortised cost pledged to others as collateral are provided in Note 8.
- B. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at amortised cost is provided in Note 12(2).

(3) Notes and accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Notes receivable	\$ -	\$ 12
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 99,705	\$ 109,737
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	<u>(67)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 99,638</u>	<u>\$ 109,737</u>

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable and notes receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not past due	\$ 99,391	\$ -	\$ 109,737	\$ 12
Up to 30 days	-	-	-	-
31 to 90 days	230	-	-	-
91 to 180 days	84	-	-	-
Over 180 days	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 99,705</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 109,737</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>

The above ageing analysis is based on past due date.

- B. As at December 31, 2021, December 31, 2020 and January 1, 2020, the balances of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$99,705 thousand, \$109,749 thousand, \$430,129 thousand, and \$505,052 thousand, respectively.
- C. The Group does not hold any collateral as security.
- D. As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Group's notes receivable was \$0 thousand and \$12 thousand, respectively; As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Group's accounts receivable was \$99,705 thousand and \$109,737 thousand, respectively.
- E. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) Inventories

December 31, 2021			
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss and obsolescence loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 180,543	(\$ 6,131)	\$ 174,412
Work in process	484,113	(188,912)	295,201
Finished goods	28,625	(3,159)	25,466
Merchandise	15,656	(4,857)	10,799
	<u>\$ 708,937</u>	<u>(\$ 203,059)</u>	<u>\$ 505,878</u>
December 31, 2020			
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss and obsolescence loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 62,058	(\$ 2,249)	\$ 59,809
Work in process	394,021	(176,856)	217,165
Finished goods	6,462	(181)	6,281
Merchandise	19,006	(213)	18,793
	<u>\$ 481,547</u>	<u>(\$ 179,499)</u>	<u>\$ 302,048</u>

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the period:

Years ended December 31,			
	2021	2020	
Costs of goods sold	\$ 844,482	\$ 881,249	
Loss on decline in market value	23,489	(84,063)	
Loss on inventory retirement	28	179,351	
Gain on sale of scraps	(18)	(15)	
Unallocated overhead	308,935	269,563	
	<u>\$ 1,176,916</u>	<u>\$ 1,246,085</u>	

(5) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current

Items	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Unlisted stocks	\$ 65,550	\$ 69,050
Valuation adjustment	53,787	68,032
	<u>\$ 119,337</u>	<u>\$ 137,082</u>

A. The Group has elected to classify equity instruments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to \$119,337 thousand and \$137,082 thousand as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

B. The Group recognised loss of \$14,245 thousand and loss of \$34,707 thousand in other comprehensive income(loss) for fair value change for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

C. On December 13, 2021, the Group received cash proceeds of \$3,500 thousand from capital reduction of Hematech Biotherapeutics Inc.

(6) Property, plant and equipments

	Year ended December 31, 2021				
	Beginning balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Ending balance
<u>Cost</u>					
Land	\$ 14,357	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,357
Buildings and structures	2,141,459	6,517	(68,503)	28,465	2,107,938
Machinery equipment	1,534,372	119,892	(9,571)	351,393	1,996,086
Transportation equipment	2,342	510	-	177	3,029
Other equipment	992,288	11,241	(217)	55,539	1,058,851
Construction in progress and under acceptance equipment	317,153	750,238	-	(35,873)	1,031,518
	<u>5,001,971</u>	<u>888,398</u>	<u>(78,291)</u>	<u>399,701</u>	<u>6,211,779</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
Buildings and structures	(823,498)	(61,577)	68,503	-	(816,572)
Machinery equipment	(1,024,955)	(99,286)	9,571	(159)	(1,114,829)
Transportation equipment	(2,342)	(29)	-	-	(2,371)
Other equipment	(814,238)	(31,042)	217	-	(845,063)
	<u>(2,665,033)</u>	<u>(191,934)</u>	<u>78,291</u>	<u>(159)</u>	<u>(2,778,835)</u>
	<u>\$ 2,336,938</u>				<u>\$ 3,432,944</u>

Year ended December 31, 2020					
	Beginning balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Ending balance
<u>Cost</u>					
Land	\$ 14,357	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,357
Buildings and structures	2,139,225	1,833	-	401	2,141,459
Machinery equipment	1,522,727	10,509	(5,316)	6,452	1,534,372
Transportation equipment	2,342	-	-	-	2,342
Other equipment	986,785	8,723	(4,913)	1,693	992,288
Construction in progress and under acceptance equipment	128,640	197,059	-	(8,546)	317,153
	<u>4,794,076</u>	<u>218,124</u>	<u>(10,229)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,001,971</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
Buildings and structures	(758,495)	(65,003)	-	-	(823,498)
Machinery equipment	(942,133)	(88,138)	5,316	-	(1,024,955)
Transportation equipment	(2,292)	(50)	-	-	(2,342)
Other equipment	(778,176)	(40,975)	4,913	-	(814,238)
	<u>(2,481,096)</u>	<u>(194,166)</u>	<u>10,229</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,665,033)</u>
	<u>\$ 2,312,980</u>				<u>\$ 2,336,938</u>

A. Amount of borrowing costs capitalised as part of property, plant and equipment and the range of the interest rates for such capitalisation are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Amount capitalised	\$ <u>13,605</u>	\$ <u>2,541</u>
Range of the interest rate for capitalisation	<u>1.80%</u>	<u>1.24%~1.90%</u>

B. Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.

(7) Investment property

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
<u>Cost</u>		
Land	\$ <u>23,252</u>	\$ <u>23,252</u>

A. The Company's parcels of land located at Gui-Shing Section No. 203, 474-10, 237, 212, 248 and 265, and Shin-Shing Section No. 178-6 are under the name of third parties. Since the legal usage of the abovementioned parcels of land is for agricultural use only, the titles of the land cannot be transferred to the Company. The Company holds the original certificates of land rights and the parcels of land are pledged to the Company.

B. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's investment property was not leased out, and no operating expenses were incurred during the periods.

C. The fair value of the investment property as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, was \$45,859 thousand and \$33,942 thousand, respectively, which was assessed based on valuation performed by management.

(8) Intangible assets

	Year ended December 31, 2021				
	Beginning balance	Additions	Disposals	Transferred	Ending balance
<u>Cost</u>					
Authorization techniques	\$ 427,828	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 427,828
Internal production cost	232,706	-	-	-	232,706
Computer software	42,580	1,171	-	955	44,706
	<u>703,114</u>	<u>1,171</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>955</u>	<u>705,240</u>
<u>Accumulated amortisation</u>					
Authorization techniques	(219,233)	(12,915)	-	-	(232,148)
Internal production cost	(195,476)	(5,957)	-	-	(201,433)
Computer software	(21,616)	(5,078)	-	-	(26,694)
	<u>(436,325)</u>	<u>(23,950)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(460,275)</u>
<u>Accumulated impairment</u>					
Authorization techniques	(127,874)	-	-	-	(127,874)
	<u>\$ 138,915</u>				<u>\$ 117,091</u>
	Year ended December 31, 2020				
	Beginning balance	Additions	Disposals	Transferred	Ending balance
<u>Cost</u>					
Authorization techniques	\$ 427,828	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 427,828
Internal production cost	232,706	-	-	-	232,706
Computer software	26,138	16,442	-	-	42,580
	<u>686,672</u>	<u>16,442</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>703,114</u>
<u>Accumulated amortisation</u>					
Authorization techniques	(206,318)	(12,915)	-	-	(219,233)
Internal production cost	(189,519)	(5,957)	-	-	(195,476)
Computer software	(19,604)	(2,012)	-	-	(21,616)
	<u>(415,441)</u>	<u>(20,884)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(436,325)</u>
<u>Accumulated impairment</u>					
Authorization techniques	(127,874)	-	-	-	(127,874)
	<u>\$ 143,357</u>				<u>\$ 138,915</u>

Details of amortisation on intangible assets are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Operating costs	\$ 19,011	\$ 19,011
General and administrative expenses	4,939	1,873
	<u>\$ 23,950</u>	<u>\$ 20,884</u>

A. In March 2007, the Company entered into a technique transfer agreement with Crucell Switzerland AG (formerly Berna Biotech AG) in relation to flu vaccines and products. In accordance with the agreement, Crucell Switzerland AG transfers the manufacturing technique of flu vaccines to the Company and charges royalties. In addition, the Company commits to exclusively provide products manufactured with the transferred technique to Crucell Switzerland AG. After the technique is transferred, the royalty charge is capitalised and is amortised over the estimated economic life using the straight-line method. The significant terms and conditions under the agreement are set forth below:

- (a) The Company manufactures the antigens needed for flu vaccine “Inflexal V” with the transferred technique.
- (b) The Company should build a plant which has sufficient capacity and complies with the European standards, such as GMP or Europe Pharmacopoeia, and acquire qualifications issued by domestic and foreign competent authorities to produce.

B. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company determined that the recoverable amount of the technique transferred from Crucell Switzerland AG has decreased. Therefore, the Company recognised an impairment loss of \$127,874 thousand dollars. The accumulated impairment loss of abovementioned technique is \$127,874 thousand as at December 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(9) Other non-current assets

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Prepaid equipment	\$ 128,037	\$ 527,900
Long-term prepayments	-	\$ 4,253
Refundable deposits	4,543	4,641
Others	7,707	8,615
	<u>\$ 140,287</u>	<u>\$ 545,409</u>

(10) Other payables

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Salaries payable	\$ 74,470	\$ 120,108
Payables on equipment	68,674	24,363
Others	71,295	78,357
	<u>\$ 214,439</u>	<u>\$ 222,828</u>

(11) Long-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period repayment term	Collateral	December 31, 2021
Long-term bank borrowings			
Land Bank of Taiwan (lead and management bank)	From October 8, 2020 to October 7, 2030; Term loan A is to be repaid with installments starting from October 2022	Land, Buildings, Machinery equipment	\$ 1,300,000
Chang Hwa Bank	From May 28, 2020 to May 28, 2025; Repaid with installments starting from June 2020	Note	3,758
Taichung Commercial Bank	From June 1, 2020 to June 1, 2025; Repaid with installments starting from July 2020	Note	3,549
			<u>1,307,307</u>
Less: Long-term liabilities due within one year			(<u>41,090</u>)
			<u>\$ 1,266,217</u>
Interest rate range			<u>1.75%~1.88%</u>

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period repayment term	Collateral	December 31, 2020
Long-term bank borrowings			
Land Bank of Taiwan (lead and management bank)	From October 8, 2020 to October 7, 2030; Term loan A is to be repaid with installments starting from October 2022	Land, Buildings, Machinery equipment	\$ 1,300,000
Chang Hwa Bank	From May 28, 2020 to May 28, 2025; Repaid with installments starting from June 2020	Note	4,858
Taichung Commercial Bank	From June 1, 2020 to June 1, 2025; Repaid with installments starting from July 2020	Note	4,521
			<u>1,309,379</u>
Less: Long-term liabilities due within one year			(<u>2,072</u>)
			<u>\$ 1,307,307</u>
Interest rate range			<u>1.75%~1.88%</u>

Note: The guarantor is Small and Medium Enterprise Credit Guarantee Fund of Taiwan.
Therefore, no collateral was pledged.

- A. On July 14, 2020, the Company entered into a syndicated facility agreement with Land Bank of Taiwan as Management Bank and other banks, including First Commercial Bank, Mega International Commercial Bank, Taiwan Business Bank, Agribank, Bank of Panhsin, Taichung Commercial Bank and Chang Hwa Bank and Taiwan Cooperative Bank and obtained a credit line in the amount of \$4,200,000 thousand, consisting of Tranche A: non-revolving long-term credit line of \$1,300,000 thousand and Tranche B: non-revolving medium-term credit line of \$1,400,000 thousand and Tranche C: revolving medium-term credit line of \$1,500,000 thousand. The syndicated facility agreement is full repayment on October 8, 2020.
- B. Under the syndicated secured facility agreement as stated above:
- (a) The Company shall obtain, maintain, update or comply with any grant, approval and certification required by the competent authorities.
 - (b) The Company net tangible assets shall not less than \$370,000 thousand before the loan is settled.
 - (c) The Company has responsibility to notifying Management Bank via confirmation letters if any significant investment equivalent to or over \$100,000 thousand is resolved by the Board of the Directors.
 - (d) The fund obtained in this agreement shall not be illegally diverted to and used in the Mainland China.
 - (e) Before the syndicated facility agreement has made payment, the Company may not do the following without written approval by all banks:
 - vi. The Company is not allowed to merge with other companies or split up.
 - vii. The Company is not allowed to change the main operating businesses.
 - viii. The Company is not allowed to sell, lease, transfer, lend, pledge or dispose of whole or main parts of its business assets.
 - ix. Unless allowed under the Operational Procedures for Lending of Company Funds and the Operational Procedures for Endorsements and Guarantees, the Company should not provide loans or endorsements and guarantees to others.
 - x. The Company is not allowed to distribute any cash dividends upon occurrence or expected occurrence of default on the contract.
 - (f) If the borrower fails to comply with any one of the above, the Company shall immediately repay interests and all outstanding balances of the loan. As of December 31, 2020, the Company did not violate above restrictions.

(12) Pensions

- A.(a)The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Labor Standards Act. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of

service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make contributions for the deficit by the end of next March.

(b) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 15,223	\$ 16,096
Fair value of plan assets	(11,064)	(11,982)
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 4,159</u>	<u>\$ 4,114</u>

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	2021		
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	\$ 16,096	(\$ 11,982)	\$ 4,114
Interest (expense) income	56	(42)	14
Settlement profit or loss	(1,715)	1,437	(278)
	<u>14,437</u>	<u>(10,587)</u>	<u>3,850</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	(175)	(175)
Change in demographic assumptions	47	-	47
Change in financial assumptions	(735)	-	(735)
Experience adjustments	<u>1,538</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,538</u>
	<u>850</u>	<u>(175)</u>	<u>675</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	(366)	(366)
Paid pension	(64)	64	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 15,223</u>	<u>(\$ 11,064)</u>	<u>\$ 4,159</u>

	2020		
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	\$ 15,770	(\$ 11,989)	\$ 3,781
Interest (expense) income	118	(91)	27
Settlement profit or loss	(1,089)	861	(228)
	<u>14,799</u>	<u>(11,219)</u>	<u>3,580</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	(384)	(384)
Change in demographic assumptions	40	-	40
Change in financial assumptions	867	-	867
Experience adjustments	<u>390</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>390</u>
	<u>1,297</u>	<u>(384)</u>	<u>913</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	(379)	(379)
Paid pension	-	-	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 16,096</u>	<u>(\$ 11,982)</u>	<u>\$ 4,114</u>

- (d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's and domestic subsidiaries' defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitisation products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorised by the Regulator. The Company and domestic subsidiaries have no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company and domestic subsidiaries are unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Discount rate	0.70%	0.35%
Future salary increases	2.00%	2.00%

Future mortality rate was estimated based on the 6th and 5th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(f) Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
<u>December 31, 2021</u>				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 452)	\$ 471	\$ 463	(\$ 447)
<u>December 31, 2020</u>				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 510)	\$ 532	\$ 521	(\$ 503)

(g) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Group for the year ending December 31, 2021 amount to \$355 thousand.

(h) As of December 31, 2021, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 12 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	\$	145
1-2 year(s)		348
2-5 years		2,117
Over 5 years		13,764
	\$	<u>16,374</u>

B. (a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company and its subsidiary established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

(b) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were \$16,985 thousand and \$14,704 thousand, respectively.

(13) Share-based payment

A. For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group’s share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted	Vested period	Vesting conditions
2017~2020 years issuance of employees bonus shares	2017.12.19	920 units	3 years	Service vested
Enimmune Corporation's cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption	2020.03.17	1,600 units	-	Vested
2020~2023 years issuance of employees bonus shares	2020.12.18	920 units	3 years	Service vested

B. Details of the share-based payment arrangements are as follows:

Enimmune Corporation's cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption

	2020	
	Number of options	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	-	\$ -
Options granted	1,600	23.00
Options exercised	(502)	23.00
Options forfeited	(1,098)	23.00
Options outstanding at December 31	-	-
Options exercisable at December 31	-	-

- C. For the years 2017~2020 issuance of employees bonus shares, the fair value of stock price of the Company was \$19.55(in dollars). As of December 31, 2021, the shares all have been vested and executed.
- D. For the years 2020~2023 issuance of employees bonus shares, the fair value of stock price of the Company was \$56.60(in dollars). As of December 31, 2021, the Company has ungranted 920 units.
- E. The Group's subsidiary, Enimmune Corporation, increased its capital for employee preemption. The inputs determined by the Black-Scholes option-pricing model were expected price volatility of 37.61%, expected option life of 0.5-year, risk-free interest rate of 0.4410%, fair value per unit of \$0.311 and the employee exercise price of \$23(in dollars).
- F. Expenses incurred on share-based payment transactions are shown below:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Equity-settled	\$ 25,170	\$ 13,851

(14) Share capital

- A. As of December 31, 2021, the Company's authorised capital was \$7,000,000 thousand, consisting of 700,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock (including 15,000 thousand shares reserved for employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was \$4,295,078 thousand with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows:

	2021 (thousand shares)	2020 (thousand shares)
At January 1	\$ 429,508	\$ 363,158
Conversion of convertible bonds	-	66,350
At December 31	\$ 429,508	\$ 429,508

- B. On August 12, 2016, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved the issuance of the first and second secured convertible bonds. For the year ended December 31, 2020, 66,350 thousand shares were converted. I.

(15) Capital surplus

- A. Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.
- B. Information relating to the capital surplus used to cover accumulated deficits is provided in Note 6(16).

(16) Retained earnings

- A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and recover prior year's losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be appropriate as legal reserve. The remainder, if any, to be retained or to be appropriated shall be resolved by the stockholders at the stockholders' meeting.
- B. The Company operates in the biotechnology industry, which has the industry life cycle. Dividends shall be allocated after taking into consideration several factors including current and future investment environment, capital requirements, domestic and foreign competition, capital budget, shareholders' interests, balanced dividends, and the Company's long-term financial plan. Dividend distribution plans are to be proposed by the Board of Directors and presented for a final resolution in the shareholders' meeting on a yearly basis.
- C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their

share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

- D. On March 29, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Company proposed not to distribute dividends after taking into account the distributable profit of the current year. The aforementioned proposal of 2021 earnings distribution is pending receipt of approval from the shareholders' meeting.
- E. On March 26, 2021, the Board of Directors proposed to appropriate cash dividends amounting to \$214,754 thousand (\$0.5 (in dollars) per share) from 2020 earnings. The appropriation of dividends has been approved at the shareholders' meeting on August 20, 2021.
- F. On March 27, 2020, the Board of Directors resolved not to distribute dividend due to the accumulated deficit incurred as of the year ended December 31, 2019. The aforementioned resolution was approved by the shareholders in their meeting held on June 22, 2020.
- G. Information relating to employees' compensation and directors' remuneration is provided in Note 6(21).

(17) Operating revenue

Information on products and services

- A. The Group engages in the manufacture and trade of vaccines , modern medicine products and testing reagents. Details of revenue is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Sales of finished goods	\$ 1,162,083	\$ 1,360,318
Revenue from professional packing service	454,596	496,211
Sales of semi-finished goods	22,206	12,594
Other revenues	2,176	24
	<u>\$ 1,641,061</u>	<u>\$ 1,869,147</u>

	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	\$ 1,186,465	\$ 1,372,936
Over time	454,596	496,211
	<u>\$ 1,641,061</u>	<u>\$ 1,869,147</u>

B. Contract assets and liabilities

(a) The Group has recognised the following revenue-related contract assets and liabilities:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	January 1, 2021
Contract assets:			
Service	\$ 137,373	\$ -	\$ -
Contract liabilities:			
Return and exchange rights	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,042
Advance sales receipts	23,444	167,905	9,394
	<u>\$ 23,444</u>	<u>\$ 167,905</u>	<u>\$ 13,436</u>

(b) Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of 2021 and 2020 was \$158,620 thousand and \$4,151 thousand, respectively.

(c) Long-term contracts that are fully unsatisfied

Aggregate amount of the transaction price and each milestone payment allocated to long-term contract development and manufacturing services agreements that are fully unsatisfied as at December 31, 2021 amounted to \$1,836,372 thousand, and the management expects to recognise those amounts in the future years. The information on services revenue that has been recognised for the current year for partially satisfied performance obligations is provided in Note 6(19).

(18) Interest income

	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Interest income from bank deposits	\$ 4,583	\$ 3,987
Other interest income	14	16
	<u>\$ 4,597</u>	<u>\$ 4,003</u>

(19) Other income

	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Service revenue	\$ 152,715	\$ -
Grant revenue	68,714	88,652
Dividend income	7,982	7,982
Other non-operating income	5,329	581
Indemnity income	-	1,159,294
	<u>\$ 234,740</u>	<u>\$ 1,256,509</u>

A. The Company filed a request for arbitration with the Chinese Arbitration Association, Taipei in a dispute over an indemnity clause within the agreement between the Company and Janssen Vaccines and Prevention B.V. ("Janssen"). The Company requested Janssen to return the

Company's stocks and to pay indemnity in 2018. The Company also filed a litigation against Janssen and its parent company, Johnson & Johnson over the patent infringement. The abovementioned infringement was settled on December 30, 2019 and the composition contract to settlement was signed and effective on January 2, 2020. According to the contract, Janssen shall dispose the Company's stocks with the approval of the Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC) and transfer the proceeds of disposal to the Company within 10 months starting from the effective date. On November 30, 2020, Janssen disposed the stocks in the amount of \$1,159,294 thousand and fully transferred to the Company.

- B. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the grant revenue both are government grants revenue. Details of the contract are provided in Note 9(2).
- C. On December 30, 2020, the Company entered into 'a contract development and manufacturing services agreement' with a customer whereby the Company assists the customer in designing the production lines and developing the related production process, and renders drug filling services to the customer after the production process is completed. The services revenue recognised according to the completion of contract amounted to \$152,715 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2021.

(20) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ 11	\$ 162
Foreign exchange gains and losses	4,284 (15,272)
Net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,436
Indemnity income (Note)	(4,390)	-
Other gains and losses	(3,463)	(1,597)
	<u>(\$ 3,558)</u>	<u>(\$ 15,271)</u>

Note: Details on litigation settlements are provided in Note 9(1).

(21) Employee benefit expense, depreciation and amortisation

Nature	Year ended December 31,2021		
	Operating cost	Operating expense	Total
Employee benefit expense			
Wages and salaries	\$ 225,457	\$ 193,143	\$ 418,600
Share-based payments	-	25,170	25,170
Labor and health insurance fees	24,217	12,787	37,004
Pension costs	10,189	6,532	16,721
Directors' remuneration	-	7,420	7,420
Other personnel expenses	5,841	9,393	15,234
	<u>\$ 265,704</u>	<u>\$ 254,445</u>	<u>\$ 520,149</u>
Depreciation	<u>\$ 175,283</u>	<u>\$ 25,773</u>	<u>\$ 201,056</u>
Amortisation	<u>\$ 19,011</u>	<u>\$ 5,846</u>	<u>\$ 24,857</u>

Nature	Year ended December 31,2020		
	Operating cost	Operating expense	Total
Employee benefit expense			
Wages and salaries	\$ 191,366	\$ 192,793	\$ 384,159
Share-based payments	91	13,760	13,851
Labor and health insurance fees	18,249	9,545	27,794
Pension costs	8,869	5,635	14,504
Directors' remuneration	-	4,099	4,099
Other personnel expenses	4,763	7,861	12,624
	<u>\$ 223,338</u>	<u>\$ 233,693</u>	<u>\$ 457,031</u>
Depreciation	<u>\$ 178,203</u>	<u>\$ 22,500</u>	<u>\$ 200,703</u>
Amortisation	<u>\$ 19,011</u>	<u>\$ 7,869</u>	<u>\$ 26,880</u>

- A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The ratio shall be 5%~10% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 5% for directors' remuneration.
- B. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, employees' compensation was accrued at \$4,209 and \$59,085, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the employees' compensation remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 8.6% and 5%, respectively, of distributable profit of current year as of the end of reporting period. The employees' compensation remuneration resolved by the Board of Directors was \$4,209 and \$59,085, respectively, and the employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash.
- Employees' compensation of 2020 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2020 financial statements.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company did not accrue directors' remuneration.

Information regarding employees' compensation and directors' remuneration as resolved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(22) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Interest expense:		
Bank borrowings	\$ 28,002	\$ 20,330
Convertible bonds	-	4,167
Interest expense on lease liabilities	291	207
Less: Capitalisation of qualifying assets	(13,605)	(2,541)
Finance costs	<u>\$ 14,688</u>	<u>\$ 22,163</u>

(23) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

The income tax charge relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	<u>(\$ 135)</u>	<u>(\$ 183)</u>

B. Reconciliation between income tax benefit and accounting profit

	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Tax calculated based on loss before tax and statutory tax rate	(\$ 4,245)	\$ 228,826
Expenses disallowed by tax regulation	6,814	10,454
Tax exempted income by tax regulation	(14,417)	(13,522)
Temporary difference not recognised as deferred tax assets	6,133	-
Change in assessment of realisation of deferred tax assets	(5,078)	(243,454)
Loss carryforward not recognised as deferred tax assets	<u>10,793</u>	<u>17,696</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences and loss carryforward are as follows:

2021				
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
— Deferred tax assets:				
Unrealised loss on inventory obsolescence	\$ 11,695	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,695
Loss on inventory	210,666	-	-	210,666
Others	5,529	-	135	5,664
	<u>\$ 227,890</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 135</u>	<u>\$ 228,025</u>
2020				

	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
— Deferred tax assets:				
Unrealised loss on inventory obsolescence	\$ 11,695	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,695
Loss on inventory	210,666	-	-	210,666
Others	5,346	-	183	5,529
	<u>\$ 227,707</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 183</u>	<u>\$ 227,890</u>

D. The Group is eligible for research and development investment tax credits under the Statute for Biotech and New Pharmaceuticals Industry. Details are as follows:

December 31, 2021

Year incurred	Qualifying items	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused tax credits	Unrecognised deferred tax assets
Year 2011	Research and development	Amount assessed	\$ 31,076	\$ 31,076
Year 2012	Research and development	Amount assessed	15,490	15,490
Year 2013	Research and development	Amount assessed	15,696	15,696
Year 2014	Research and development	Amount assessed	14,737	14,737
Year 2015	Research and development	Amount assessed	31,878	31,878
Year 2016	Research and development	Amount assessed	20,364	20,364
Year 2017	Research and development	Amount assessed	20,841	20,841
Year 2018	Research and development	Amount assessed	25,598	25,598
Year 2019	Research and development	Amount assessed	55,623	55,623
Year 2020	Research and development	Amount filed	78,332	78,332
Year 2021	Research and development	Estimated filed amount	18,585	18,585
			<u>\$ 328,220</u>	<u>\$ 328,220</u>

December 31, 2021

Year incurred	Qualifying items	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused tax credits	Unrecognised deferred tax assets
Year 2011	Research and development	Amount assessed	\$ 31,076	\$ 31,076
Year 2012	Research and development	Amount assessed	15,490	15,490
Year 2013	Research and development	Amount assessed	15,696	15,696
Year 2014	Research and development	Amount assessed	14,737	14,737
Year 2015	Research and development	Amount assessed	31,878	31,878
Year 2016	Research and development	Amount assessed	20,364	20,364
Year 2017	Research and development	Amount assessed	20,841	20,841
Year 2018	Research and development	Amount assessed	25,598	25,598
Year 2019	Research and development	Amount filed	55,623	55,623
Year 2020	Research and development	Estimated filed amount	78,332	78,332
			<u>\$ 309,635</u>	<u>\$ 309,635</u>

E. Expiration dates of unused net operating loss carryforward and amounts of unrecognised deferred tax assets are as follows:

December 31, 2021						
Year incurred	Usable until year	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused tax losses of loss carryforward	Unused tax losses of unrecognised deferred tax assets	Used tax losses of unrecognised deferred tax assets	Recognition of deferred tax assets
Year 2013	Year 2023	Amount assessed	\$ 625,663	\$ -	\$ 625,663	\$ 125,133
Year 2014	Year 2024	Amount assessed	452,735	25,068	427,667	85,533
Year 2015	Year 2025	Amount assessed	756,940	756,940	-	-
Year 2016	Year 2026	Amount assessed	603,289	603,289	-	-
Year 2017	Year 2027	Amount assessed	566,602	566,602	-	-
Year 2018	Year 2028	Amount assessed	488,619	488,619	-	-
Year 2019	Year 2029	Amount assessed	349,944	349,944	-	-
Year 2020	Year 2030	Amount filed	88,528	88,528	-	-
Year 2021	Year 2031	Estimated filed amount	82,936	82,936	-	-
			<u>\$ 4,015,256</u>	<u>\$ 2,961,926</u>	<u>\$ 1,053,330</u>	<u>\$ 210,666</u>

December 31, 2020						
Year incurred	Usable until year	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused tax losses of loss carryforward	Unused tax losses of unrecognised deferred tax assets	Used tax losses of unrecognised deferred tax assets	Recognition of deferred tax assets
Year 2012	Year 2022	Amount assessed	\$ 92,735	\$ -	\$ 92,735	\$ 18,546
Year 2013	Year 2023	Amount assessed	625,663	305,465	320,198	64,040
Year 2014	Year 2024	Amount assessed	452,735	132,537	320,198	64,040
Year 2015	Year 2025	Amount assessed	756,940	436,741	320,199	64,040
Year 2016	Year 2026	Amount assessed	603,289	603,289	-	-
Year 2017	Year 2027	Amount assessed	566,602	566,602	-	-
Year 2018	Year 2028	Amount assessed	488,619	488,619	-	-
Year 2019	Year 2029	Amount filed	349,944	349,944	-	-
Year 2020	Year 2030	Estimated filed amount	88,528	88,528	-	-
			<u>\$ 4,025,055</u>	<u>\$ 2,971,725</u>	<u>\$ 1,053,330</u>	<u>\$ 210,666</u>

F. The amounts of deductible temporary difference that are not recognised as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Deductible temporary differences	\$ 207,401	\$ 177,395

G. The Company's income tax returns through 2019 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

H. The income tax returns of the Company's subsidiary, Enimmune Corporation, through 2019 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

I. The income tax returns of the Company's subsidiary, Eggs Corporation, through 2019 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

J. The income tax returns of the Company's indirect subsidiary, Animmune Corporation, through 2020 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(24) Earnings (losses) per share

	Year ended December 31, 2021		
		Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	Earnings per share
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>(share in thousands)</u>	<u>(in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 43,066	\$ 429,508	\$ 0.10
potential ordinary shares	-	94	
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 43,066	\$ 429,602	\$ 0.10
	Year ended December 31, 2020		
		Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	Earnings per share
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>(share in thousands)</u>	<u>(in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 1,241,246	\$ 408,985	\$ 3.03
potential ordinary shares	-	1,053	
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 1,241,246	\$ 410,038	\$ 3.03

When calculating diluted earnings per share, the Group assumes that the employees' compensation will all be distributed in the form of shares and the resulting potential shares will be included in the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding if those shares have a dilutive effect.

(25) Transactions with non-controlling interest

Year ended December 31, 2021: None.

The Company did not participate in the capital increase raised by a subsidiary proportionally to its interest to the subsidiary

The Group's subsidiary, Enimmune Corporation, increased its capital by issuing new shares on May 22, 2020. The Group did not acquire shares proportionally to its interest. As a result, the Group increased its share interest by 1.37%. The transaction increased non-controlling interest by \$175,707 thousand and decreased the equity attributable to owners of parent by \$9,334 thousand. The effect of changes in interests on Enimmune Corporation on the equity attributable to owners of the parent for the year ended December 31, 2020 is shown below:

	Year ended December 31, 2020	
Cash	\$	166,373
Increase in the carrying amount of non-controlling interest	(175,707)
Accumulated deficit	(\$	<u>9,334</u>)

(26) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 888,398	\$ 218,124
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	24,363	8,100
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(68,674)	(24,363)
Cash paid during the period	<u>\$ 844,087</u>	<u>\$ 201,861</u>

B. Financing activities with no cash flow effects

	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Convertible bonds converted to capital stocks	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 663,502</u>

(27) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Long-term borrowings (Note)	Dividend Payables	guarantee deposit received (Note)	Lease liabilities (Note)	Liabilities from financing activities - gross
At January 1, 2021	\$ 1,309,379	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,361	\$ 1,323,740
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(2,072)	(214,754)	3,000	(9,066)	(222,892)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	214,754	-	8,172	222,926
At December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 1,307,307</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,000</u>	<u>\$ 13,467</u>	<u>\$ 1,323,774</u>

Note: including current portion.

	Long-term borrowings (Note)	Convertible bonds (Note)	Lease liabilities (Note)	Liabilities from financing activities - gross
At January 1, 2020	\$ 1,144,000	\$ 1,465,018	\$ 2,460	\$ 2,611,478
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	165,379	(105)	(7,769)	157,505
Changes in other non-cash items	-	(1,464,913)	19,670	(1,445,243)
At December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 1,309,379</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,361</u>	<u>\$ 1,323,740</u>

Note: including current portion.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 114,991	\$ 84,597
Post-employment benefits	2,467	2,219
Share-based payments	25,169	13,626
	<u>\$ 142,627</u>	<u>\$ 100,442</u>

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Group's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

Pledged asset	Book value		Purpose
	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,501,667	\$ 1,651,031	Long-term borrowings
Special reserve account and pledged account (included in financial assets at amortised cost - non-current)	1,986	1,997	Pledged for convertible bonds and long-term borrowings
Time deposit (included in financial assets at amortised cost - current)	-	12,500	Performance bond for bidding
	<u>\$ 1,503,653</u>	<u>\$ 1,665,528</u>	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

The Company has signed a supply contract which ended in 2013 with GEEP Taiwan (“GEEP”) in 2007. However, GEEP Taiwan has filed a civil lawsuit against the Company after the contract ended in 2013 for payment of the construction expense for factory expansion, damages arising from insufficient amount of eggs claimed by the GEEP and defective rate of embrocated egg exceeding standards, and the total compensation claimed amounted to \$12,627 thousand and EUR 500 thousand. The Company believed transactions with GEEP Taiwan proceeded fairly and reasonably under the mutually agreed contract and regulation, and transaction terms were the same as with other suppliers. As the appointed lawyers have assessed the lawsuit to be unreasonable, and the possibility of the Company incurring a loss as a result of the lawsuit is low, the Company has not accrued any loss. For the lawsuit related to the construction expense for factory expansion, the High Court denied the GEEP’s claim on September 30, 2015. And the lawsuit related to the damages arising from insufficient amount of eggs claimed by the plaintiff was dismissed by the High Court on July 12, 2017. On August 8, 2017, the plaintiff filed an appeal to the Supreme Court, and the appeal was denied by the Supreme Court on January 16, 2020. The claim against the Group for payment of the defective rate of embrocated egg exceeding standards was denied by the High Court on April 11, 2017. On May 5, 2017, the plaintiff filed an appeal to the Supreme Court. However, the Supreme Court remanded the case to the Taiwan High Court Taichung Branch Court on October 16, 2019. On November 18, 2020, Taiwan High Court Taichung Branch Court rendered a judgment that the Company is liable for compensation of \$4.39 million along with interests. The Company has reached a settlement agreement with the GEEP on August 16, 2021, and made and recognised the payment for the settlement along with interests amounting to \$4.39 million in 2021 (shown as other gains and losses).

(2) Commitments

A. Capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 136,244	\$ 961,683

B. The Company has signed technical contracts relating to continuing development of vaccine of Enterovirus 71 (“EV 71”) with the Center for Disease Control, R.O.C. (“CDC”) and the National Health Research Institute (“NHRI”) in 2011. Details of each stage in the contracts are as follows:

(a) The Company has signed technical contracts relating to licensing technology of EV71 with CDC and NHRI in September 2011. The main commitments of the technology license are as follows:

- i. Licensing period: Starting from the date when the three parties sign the contracts.
- ii. Authorisation expense: The contracts are signed to pay in accordance with progress.

- (b) In May 2020, the Company renewed “Commission Service Contract” signed in May 2018 with NHRI to provide the Company with development platform for vaccine. The main terms of the contract are as follows:
 - i. Commission period: 2 years (2020.5.1~2022.4.30)
 - ii. Commission expense: Service expense is paid each month.
- (c) The Company has signed “EV 71 vaccine Phase I clinical trial result authorisation” corporation contract with CDC and NHRI in April 2013. NHRI has authorised the technology through non-exclusive license. Details of key commitments are as follows:
 - i. Contract period: Starting from the date when three parties sign the contract until 25 years after the Company’s first EV71 vaccine is authorised.
 - ii. Authorisation fee: The Company pays authorization fee in accordance with contracted progress within 2 years after the contract is signed.
- (d) The Company has signed the “Commission Service Contract” with NHRI to provide the Company with cell culture platform for vaccine. The main terms of the contract are as follows:
 - Commission service fee: The contracts are signed to pay in accordance with progress.
- C. The Company has signed a processing agreement with Shenzhen Techdow Pharmaceutical Co., LTD (“TECHDOW”) on January 18, 2013.
 The two companies’ cooperative injection technique, which is the Company’s packing techniques (aseptic prefilled injection packing techniques) along with TECHDOW’s pharmaceutical material (Enoxaparin sodium), has received EMA’s authorisation and is processed for mass production. Key commitments of the agreement are as follows:
 The Company signed another processing agreement with TECHDOW on September 10, 2019 to cover and replace the initial agreement and extended the cooperation period.
 - (a) Contract period: 5 years after the completion of construction of the second aseptic injection packing line and production starting for TECHDOW’s products from the date of the first order by TECHDOW. Unless one party notifies the other a non-renewal no less than 6 months before the agreement expires, the agreement is automatically renewed every two years.
 - (b) Processing price: By the process quantity in accordance with the agreement.
 - (c) Other commitments: During the agreement period, the Company may not directly or indirectly produce same products for supply in any market.
- D. On September 29, 2017, the Company signed an agreement with the Institute for Information Industry to implement the Research Program for Developing H7N9 Subunit Flu Vaccines Using Recombinant DNA Proteins. This program was terminated on December 24, 2020 with a total grant of \$21,032 thousand.
- E. The Company’s application of COVID-19 subunit vaccines development program in August 2020 was compliant with the grant criteria of ‘2020-2021 Subsidies (Donations) for COVID-19 Vaccine Program Handled and Developed by Civil Associations’ of CDC after the review. The Company received approved grant amounting to \$458.02 million and signed the agreement on October 28,

2020. The grant will be approved and appropriated by CDC upon the completion of each milestone of Phase 1 and 2 clinical trials, item by item. The program was completed on September 3, 2021, and the aggregate amount of grant income recognised for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to \$62,265 thousand and \$59,628 thousand, respectively.

F. On March 25, 2019, the Group's subsidiary, Enimmune Corporation ("Enimmune"), signed an agreement with the Institute for Information Industry to implement the Phase 3 Clinical Testing Program of EV71 Vaccines Manufactured from Bioreactors on Healthy Children. The program has been extended from May 31, 2021 to November 30, 2021 and was approved by the Taipei Computer Association, with a total grant of \$24,107 thousand. The grant income recognised during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021 amounted to \$1,085 thousand. Letters from Institute for Information Industry on December 31, 2020 indicates all rights and obligations arising from this agreement shall be borne by the Taipei Computer Association as for now. The grant receivables as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 were \$1,674 thousand and \$5,729 thousand, respectively (shown as other current assets). The grants of 2019 and 2020 were received in October 2020 and June 2021, respectively, and the grant of 2021 is still awaiting the confirmation from the Taipei Computer Association. The main rights and obligations of the agreement are listed as follows:

- (a) All results from the Enimmune's implementation of the research program, including knowledge, technologies, and intellectual property belong to the Enimmune. The Enimmune has the responsibility to manage and apply these results.
- (b) If the source of the Taipei Computer Association's grant is the Executive Yuan's National Science and Technology Development Fund, the Enimmune's ownership, management, and application of the research results shall be governed by the terms of Executive Yuan's National Science and Technology Development Fund Grant Contract.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On December 14, 2021, the Board of Directors of the subsidiary, Enimmune Corporation, resolved to raise additional cash through issuing 5,800 thousand ordinary shares with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share and a premium issuance price of NT\$38 (in dollars) per share. The capital increase has been approved by the regulatory authority on January 5, 2022, and the effective date was set on March 31, 2022.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Group's capital management is based on the industry where the Group is in, industry's future growth and product development to set an appropriate market share, set a corresponding capital expenditure. The management also based on operating funds calculated based on financial operation plans and consideration of operating profit and cash flow generated by product competitiveness to

determine an appropriate capital structure.

(2) Financial instruments

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value		
through other comprehensive		
income - non-current	\$ 119,337	\$ 137,082
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,652,017	4,087,463
Financial assets at amortised		
cost - current	239,000	349,558
Notes receivable	-	12
Accounts receivable	99,638	109,737
Financial assets at amortised		
cost - non-current	1,986	1,997
Other receivables		
(included in other current assets)	1,681	5,729
Refundable deposits (included in		
other current assets and		
other non-current assets)	5,200	7,540
	<u>\$ 3,118,859</u>	<u>\$ 4,699,118</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Accounts payable	\$ 5,882	\$ 23,455
Other payables	214,439	222,828
Long-term borrowings		
(including current portion)	1,307,307	1,309,379
Guarantee deposits received		
(including in other non-current		
liabilities)	3,000	-
	<u>\$ 1,530,628</u>	<u>\$ 1,555,662</u>
Lease liabilities		
(including current portion)	<u>\$ 13,467</u>	<u>\$ 14,361</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

- (a) The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial position and financial performance.
- (b) Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks by closely cooperating with the Group's operating units. The Board of Directors provides written principles for overall

risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, and credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

- A. The Group manages their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The Group is required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure via the Group treasury.
- B. Foreign exchange risk between USD and JPY with NTD is mainly from exchange loss or profit arising from conversion of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable denominated in USD and JPY.
- C. The Group's businesses involve foreign exchange variation, the information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations and analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation are as follows:

December 31, 2021						
	Foreign Currency		Book Value	Sensitivity analysis		
	Amount (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate		Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD : NTD	\$ 9,908	27.63	\$ 273,758	1%	\$ 2,738	\$ -
JPY : NTD	73,805	0.24	17,603	1%	176	-
December 31, 2020						
	Foreign Currency		Book Value	Sensitivity analysis		
	Amount (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate		Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD : NTD	\$ 8,043	28.43	\$ 228,665	1%	\$ 2,287	\$ -
JPY : NTD	36,931	0.27	\$ 10,130	1%	101	-

Total exchange gain (loss), including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to exchange gain of \$4,284 thousand and loss of \$7,681 thousand, respectively.

Price risk

- i. The Group's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- ii. The Group's investments in equity securities comprise shares issued by the domestic companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, other components of equity for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 would have increased/decreased by \$1,193 thousand and \$1,371 thousand, respectively, as a result of other comprehensive income classified as equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

- i. The Group's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash and cash equivalents held at variable rates. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk.
- ii. As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, if the interest rate had been 25 basis point higher/lower, post-tax profit would have decreased/increased by \$2,614 thousand and \$2,619 thousand, respectively.

(b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms.
- ii. The Group's cash and cash equivalents are deposited in financial institutions with optimal credit quality. The Group manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire group's concern. In order to prevent excessive concentration and to disperse credit risk, the Group manages the deposit ratio in each financial institution, and the credit quality of banks and financial institutions the Group trades with is optimal. According to the Group's credit policy, each local entity in the Group is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The Group screens potential transaction counterparties based on their credit history, and only enters into transactions with counterparties that reach a certain level of credit quality; hence, there is no significant credit risk.
- iii. The Group adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition: If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.

- iv. The Group applies the simplified approach using a provision matrix to estimate the expected credit loss of accounts receivable, and takes into consideration the past default records and current financial position of the customer, economic condition of the industry in which the customer operates. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision matrix uses past due days of accounts receivable to determine expected loss rates and is not further distinguished according to the Group's different customer base.
- v. The Group wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Group will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure the Group's rights.
- vi. The Group used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group's expected loss rate were both immaterial.
- vii. Movements in relation to the Group applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	2021	2020
	Accounts receivable	Accounts receivable
At January 1	\$ -	\$ -
Provision for impairment	67	-
At December 31	\$ 67	\$ -

- viii. The Group used the forecastability of economic forecasting announced by the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics of the Executive Yuan to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of debt instruments as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 in order to estimate expected credit losses.

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. Group treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities, at all times so that the Group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants on any of its borrowing facilities.
- ii. Group treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts, time deposits and marketable securities, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts.
- iii. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group has undrawn borrowing facilities amounting to \$2,900,000 thousand.
- iv. The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity

date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

<u>December 31, 2021</u>	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Accounts payable	\$ 5,882	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,882
Other payables	214,439				214,439
Long-term borrowings (Note)	6,394	58,065	203,177	1,194,486	1,462,122
Lease liabilities (Note)	2,837	4,444	6,101	327	13,709
Guarantee deposits received (shown as non-current liabilities)	-	3,000	-	-	3,000

<u>December 31, 2020</u>	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Accounts payable	\$ 23,455	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,455
Other payables	222,828	-	-	-	222,828
Long-term borrowings (Note)	6,399	19,190	248,210	1,240,067	1,513,866
Lease liabilities (Note)	1,689	5,848	6,145	970	14,652

(3) Fair value information

A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Group's investment in equity investment without active market is included in Level 3.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

(a) Except for those listed in the table below, the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortised cost, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, refundable deposits, accounts payable, other payables, lease liabilities and long-term borrowings (including current portion) are approximate to their fair values.

(b) The Group uses the methods and assumption of fair value estimate as follows:

Convertible bonds payable: It refers to convertible bonds issued by the Group. The coupon rate approximately equals market interest rate so that the fair value is measured with discounted cash flow projections, which approximately equals the carrying amount.

C. The related information of financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level

on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities are as follows:

(a) The related information of nature of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

December 31, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 119,337	\$ 119,337
December 31, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 137,082	\$ 137,082

(b) The methods and assumptions the Group used to measure fair value are as follows:

The fair value of financial instruments without active market is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques refers to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods.

D. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Non-derivative equity securities	
	2021	2020
At January 1	\$ 137,082	\$ 171,789
Reduction of Capital	(3,500)	-
Gains(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income(loss)	(14,245)	(34,707)
At December 31	\$ 119,337	\$ 137,082
	Embedded derivative instruments	
	2021	2020
At January 1	\$ -	\$ 717
Gains(losses) recognised in loss or profit	-	1,437
Conversion for the year	-	(2,154)
At December 31	\$ -	\$ -

E. For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.

F. Treasury department is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to

make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently calibrating valuation model, updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.

G. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	Fair value at December 31, 2021	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument: Unlisted shares	\$ 119,337	Market comparable companies	Liquidity premium	70%-80%	The higher the multiple, the higher the fair value.
	Fair value at December 31, 2020	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument: Unlisted shares	\$ 137,082	Market comparable companies	Liquidity premium	70%-80%	The higher the multiple, the higher the fair value.

H. The Group has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in difference measurement. The following is the effect of profit or loss or of other comprehensive income from financial assets and liabilities categorised within Level 3 if the inputs used to valuation models have changed:

			December 31, 2021			
			Recognised in		Recognised in other	
			profit or loss		comprehensive income	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	Liquidity premium	±10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,971	(\$ 14,971)

			December 31, 2020			
			Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	Liquidity premium	±10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,194	(\$ 17,194)

(4) Other

The government imposed various epidemic prevention measures in respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, but the Group's operations were not impacted by the pandemic and relevant prevention measures. Meanwhile, the Group has applied countermeasures and continued to manage related matters to prevent the Company's operations from affecting by the pandemic.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(3) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: None.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.
- C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 1.
- D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
- E. Acquisition of real estate reaching NT\$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- F. Disposal of real estate reaching NT\$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- H. Receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: None.
- J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 2.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China) : Please refer to table 3.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

- A. Basic information: Please refer to table 4.
- B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: None.

(4) Major shareholders information

Major shareholders information: Please refer to table 5.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group operates business only in a single industry. The Group's management allocates resources and assesses performance of the Group as a whole, has identified that the Group has only one reportable operating segment.

(1) Information about segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

The segment information provided to the chief operating decision-maker for the reportable segments is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Sales of finished goods	\$ 1,162,083	\$ 1,360,318
Revenue from professional packing service	454,596	496,211
Sales of semi-finished goods	22,206	12,594
Other revenues	2,176	24
Total	<u>\$ 1,641,061</u>	<u>\$ 1,869,147</u>

(2) Geographical information

Revenue is calculated based on geographic location of customers. Non-current assets are classified based on geographic location of assets, including property, plant, equipment; right-of-use asset; investment property and intangible assets.

Geographical information of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, is as follows::

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2021</u>		<u>Year ended December 31, 2020</u>	
	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
Taiwan	\$ 961,503	\$ 3,587,081	\$ 1,292,049	\$ 2,514,468
USA	456,184	-	496,211	-
China	183,878	-	31,533	-
Others	39,496	-	49,354	-
	<u>\$ 1,641,061</u>	<u>\$ 3,587,081</u>	<u>\$ 1,869,147</u>	<u>\$ 2,514,468</u>

(3) Major customer information

Major customer information of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021 is as follows:

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2021</u>		<u>Year ended December 31, 2020</u>	
	Revenue	Segment	Revenue	Segment
Customer A	\$ 822,988	50	\$ 1,199,420	64
Customer B	456,184	28	496,211	27
Customer C	183,878	11	36,285	2

Adimmune Corporation and subsidiaries
Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)
Year ended December 31, 2021

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2021				Footnote
				Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
Adimmune Corporation	Taiwan Biotech Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	3,991,057	\$ 118,129	1.90	\$ 118,129	-
Adimmune Corporation	Hematech Biotherapeutics Inc.	Same chairman	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	442,114	<u>1,208</u>	5.00	<u>1,208</u>	-
				Total	<u>\$ 119,337</u>	Total	<u>\$ 119,337</u>	

Table 1

Adimmune Corporation and subsidiaries
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods
Year ended December 31, 2021

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction		Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
				General ledger account	Amount (Note 4)	
0	Adimmune Corporation	Enimmune Corporation	Note 2	Advance sales receipts	\$ 26,667	In accordance with contrual terms 0.34%
0	Adimmune Corporation	Enimmune Corporation	Note 2	Sales revenue	21,429	In accordance with contrual terms 1.38%
0	Adimmune Corporation	Enimmune Corporation	Note 2	Accounts receivable	10,000	In accordance with the agreed price and terms of both parties 0.13%

Note 1: Parent Company is '0'

Note 2: Parent to subsidiary

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: Only disclose transactions that amounting over NT\$ 8 million.

Note 5: It has been written-off in the consolidated financial statements.

Adimmune Corporation and subsidiaries
Information on investees(Not including investees in Mainland China)
Year ended December 31, 2021

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2021			Net profit (loss) of the investee for Year ended December 31, 2021	Investment income(loss) recognised by the Company for Year ended December 31, 2021	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2021	Balance as at December 31, 2020	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Adimmune Corporation	Enimmune Corporation	Taiwan	Bio-technology	\$ 485,820	\$ 485,820	30,600,000	51.00	\$ 159,107	(\$ 47,246)	(\$ 24,095)	Note 1
Adimmune Corporation	Global commonwealth life science (holdings) limited	Hong Kong	Investment	-	-	2	100.00	-	-	-	Notes 1 & 3
Adimmune Corporation	Adimmune B.V.	Netherland	Investment	-	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	Note 1
Adimmune Corporation	Eggs Corporation	Taiwan	Animal Husbandry	30,000	30,000	3,000,000	100.00	10,123	(5,809)	(5,809)	Note 1
Eggs Corporation	Animmune Corporation	Taiwan	Bio-technology	21,000	21,000	2,100,000	51.22	4,786	(11,236)	(5,755)	Note 2

Note 1: The Company's subsidiary.

Note 2: It's the Company's second-tier subsidiary

Note 3: Initial investment was NT\$ 8.(in dollars)

Table 2

Adimmune Corporation and subsidiaries
Information on investments in Mainland China
Year ended December 31, 2021

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2021	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2021		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2021	Net income of investee as of December 31, 2021	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for Year ended December 31, 2021	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2021	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2021	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Adimmune Co., Ltd. Nanjing, China	Business sales & acquisition	\$ -	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Note 2 & 3

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories:

- (1) Directly invest in a company in Mainland China..
- (2) Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.
- (3) Others

Note 2: The company was approved for business registration by the competent authority on August 10, 2016. As of December 31, 2021, the company still has not yet initiated its operation, thus, no related investment profit or loss.

Note 3: The numbers in this table are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars.

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2021	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA(Note)
Adimmune Co., Ltd. Nanjing, China	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 3,859,525

Note: Calculated in accordance with the limits set in the "Principles for the Review of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China" issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs (60% of the net value).

Table 3

Adimmune Corporation and subsidiaries

Major shareholders information

Year ended December 31, 2021

Table 5

Name of major shareholders	Shares		Footnote
	Number of shares held	Ownership (%)	
National Development Fund, Executive Yuan	48,584,162	11.31%	Notes1 & 2
Bioengine Technology Development Inc.	37,100,000	8.63%	

Note 1: The major shareholders information was from the data that the Company issued common shares (including treasury shares) and preference shares in dematerialised form which were registered and held by the shareholders above 5% on the last operating date of each quarter and was calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation.

Note 2: If the aforementioned data contains shares which were kept at the trust by the shareholders, the data disclosed was the settlor's separate account for the fund set by the trustee.

As for the shareholder who reports share equity as an insider whose shareholding ratio is greater than 10% in accordance with Securities and Exchange Act, the shareholding ratio including the self-owned shares and trusted, at the same time, persons who have power to decide how to allocate the trust assets.

For the information of reported share equity of insider, please refer to Market Observation Post System.