ADIMMUNE CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Adimmune Corporation

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparations of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those 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 Company's 2021 financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only 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 Company’s 2021 parent company only 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 inventory valuation, please refer to Note 5(2). For a description of allowance for inventory valuation losses, please refer to Note 6(4). As of December 31, 2021, the Company’s inventories and allowance for inventory valuation losses amounted to NT $662,027 thousand and NT $198,208 thousand, respectively.

The Company is engaged in the development, manufacture and distribution of vaccines. The production time of vaccine is longer than other industries and the validity period of vaccine should also be considered in the estimate of inventory valuation. The Company’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 Company’s determination of net realisable value for inventories involves subjective judgement. Considering the Company’s inventories and the allowance for inventory valuation losses were material to the financial statements, we consider the estimation 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 key audit matter mentioned above:

1. Assessed the reasonableness of provision policies on allowance for inventory valuation losses and procedures based on our understanding of the Company’s operation and industry.

2. Inspected the annual physical inventory plan and participated in the annual physical inventory count in order to assess how management controls aging inventory.

3. We obtained the valuation data 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 report to assess the basis of net realisable value and the reasonableness of allowance for inventory valuation losses.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the 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 parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,

as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Liu, Mei-Lan	Hsu, Chien-Yeh

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 29, 2022

The accompanying parent company only 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 parent company only 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
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2021 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2020 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 2,520,332	33	$ 3,961,836	49
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current		-	-	-	-
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost	6(2) and 8	7,600	-	24,658	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	77,830	1	86,493	1
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	7	10,000	-	17,107	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	271	-	45	-
130X	Inventory	6(4)	463,819	6	266,415	3
1410	Prepayments		241,891	3	140,459	2
1470	Other current assets	8	22,606	-	26,359	1
11XX	**Current Assets**		3,344,349	43	4,523,372	56
	Non-current assets					
1517	Total non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(5) and 12	119,337	2	137,082	2
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortised cost	6(2) and 8	1,986	-	1,997	-
1560	Non-current contract assets		137,373	2	-	-
1550	Investments accounted for under equity method	6(6) and 7	169,230	2	197,397	2
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7) and 8	3,427,798	44	2,330,835	28
1755	Right-of-use assets		13,022	-	12,741	-
1760	Investment property - net	6(8)	23,252	-	23,252	-
1780	Intangible assets	6(9)	116,485	2	138,602	2
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(25)	228,025	3	227,890	3
1900	Other non-current assets	6(10) and 12	139,286	2	544,373	7
15XX	**Non-current assets**		4,375,794	57	3,614,169	44
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 7,720,143	100	$ 8,137,541	100

(Continued)

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

			December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities					
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(19)	$ 48,395	1	$ 167,905	2
2170	Accounts payable		5,521	-	23,455	-
2200	Other payables	7	195,120	3	211,798	3
2280	Current lease liabilities		6,350	-	5,379	-
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion		39,000	-	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities, others		4,514	-	101,444	1
21XX	**Current Liabilities**		298,900	4	509,981	6
	Non-current liabilities					
2530	Corporate bonds payable	6(12) and 8	-	-	-	-
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(13) and 8	1,261,000	16	1,300,000	16
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		6,342	-	6,354	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(14)	5,079	-	5,020	-
25XX	**Non-current liabilities**		1,272,421	16	1,311,374	16
2XXX	**Total Liabilities**		1,571,321	20	1,821,355	22
	Equity					
	Share capital	6(16)				
3110	Share capital - common stock		4,295,078	56	4,295,078	53
	Capital surplus	6(17)				
3200	Capital surplus		855,120	11	830,210	10
	Retained earnings	6(18)				
3310	Legal reserve		112,287	1	-	-
3350	Total unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)		832,550	11	1,122,866	14
	Other equity interest					
3400	Other equity interest	6(5)	53,787	1	68,032	1
3XXX	**Total equity**		6,148,822	80	6,316,186	78
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9				
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 7,720,143	100	$ 8,137,541	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

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

	Items	Notes	Year ended December 31 2021 AMOUNT	2021 %	2020 AMOUNT	2020 %
4000	Sales revenue	6(19), 7 and 12	$ 1,553,242	100	$ 1,894,431	100
5000	Operating costs	6(4)(9)(23)	(1,124,151)	(73)	(1,262,858)	(67)
5900	Net operating margin		429,091	27	631,573	33
5910	Unrealized loss from sales		(3,216)	-	(6,521)	-
5950	Net operating margin		425,875	27	625,052	33
	Operating expenses	6(9)(23)				
6100	Selling expenses		(39,296)	(3)	(24,906)	(1)
6200	General & administrative expenses		(271,683)	(17)	(254,415)	(13)
6300	Research and development expenses		(264,947)	(17)	(282,662)	(15)
6000	Total operating expenses		(575,926)	(37)	(561,983)	(29)
6900	Operating (loss) profit		(150,051)	(10)	63,069	4
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(20)	2,199	1	2,311	-
7010	Other income	6(21)	233,897	15	1,253,559	66
7020	Other gains and losses	6(22)	1,389	-	(10,296)	(1)
7050	Finance costs	6(24)	(14,464)	(1)	(21,990)	(1)
7070	Share of loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, net	6(6)	(29,904)	(2)	(45,407)	(2)
7000	Total non-operating revenue and expenses		193,117	13	1,178,177	62
7900	**Profit before income tax**		43,066	3	1,241,246	66
7950	Income tax (expense) benefit	6(25)	-	-	-	-
8200	**Profit for the year**		$ 43,066	3	$ 1,241,246	66
	Other comprehensive income					
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Other comprehensive income, before tax, actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	6(14)	($ 675)	-	($ 913)	-
8316	Unrealised gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(5) and 12	(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(25)	135	-	183	-
8310	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(14,785)	(1)	(35,437)	(2)
8300	**Other comprehensive income for the year**		($ 14,785)	(1)	($ 35,437)	(2)
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		$ 28,281	2	$ 1,205,809	64
	Basic earnings per share	6(26)				
9750	Total basic earnings per share		$ -		$ 3.03	
	Diluted earnings per share	6(26)				
9850	Diluted earnings per share		$ -		$ 3.03	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

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

			Capital Reserves						Retained Earnings				
	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Total capital surplus, 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	Capital surplus, others	Legal reserve	Total unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	Total Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Treasury stocks	Total equity
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
Net profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,241,246	-	-	1,241,246
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(730)	(34,707)	-	(35,437)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,240,516	(34,707)	-	1,205,809
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
Exercise of employee share options	6(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,963)	-	-	(5,963)
Cover equity conversion options	6(16)	663,502	817,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,437)	-	-	1,466,926
Changes in interests in subsidiaries	6(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,334)	-	-	(9,334)
Balance at December 31, 2020		$ 4,295,078	$ 817,861	$ -	$ -	$ 12,349	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,122,866	$ 68,032	$ -	$ 6,316,186
2021													
Balance at January 1, 2021		$ 4,295,078	$ 817,861	$ -	$ -	$ 12,349	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,122,866	$ 68,032	$ -	$ 6,316,186
Net profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,066	-	-	43,066
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(540)	(14,245)	-	(14,785)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,526	(14,245)	-	28,281
Appropriation and distribution of retained													
Cash individual		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(214,754)	-	-	(214,754)
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,287	(112,287)	-	-	-
Share-based payments		-	-	-	-	25,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,170
Exercise of employee share options		-	-	-	-	(260)	-	-	-	(5,801)	-	-	(6,061)
Balance at December 31, 2021		$ 4,295,078	$ 817,861	$ -	$ -	$ 37,259	$ -	$ -	$ 112,287	$ 832,550	$ 53,787	$ -	$ 6,148,822

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 43,066	$ 1,241,246
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation (including depreciation charge of right-of-use assets)	6(23)	197,523	199,282
Amortisation	6(23)	24,720	26,849
Other expenses		4,253	1,501
Interest expense	6(24)	14,464	21,990
Interest income	6(20)	(2,199)	(2,311)
Dividend income	6(21)	(7,982)	(7,982)
Grant revenue		(62,266)	-
Share-based payments	6(15)	25,170	13,732
Net (gain) loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(22)	-	(1,436)
Unrealized profit from sales	6(6)	6,338	6,578
Realized profit from sales	6(6)	(3,122)	(57)
Share of loss (profit) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	29,904	45,407
Gains on license of intangible assets	6(6)(22)	(4,953)	(4,953)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and	6(22)	(11)	(162)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss		3,210	(5,571)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Accounts receivable		8,424	418,657
Accounts receivable - related parties		7,107	(17,107)
Other receivables - related parties		(226)	263
Inventory		(197,404)	161,382
Prepayments		(101,433)	1,642
Other current assets		(4,561)	(13,504)
Contract asset		(137,373)	-
Changes in operating liabilities			
Current contract liabilities		(119,510)	154,469
Accounts payable		(17,937)	13,348
Other payables		(63,266)	99,516
Other non-current liabilities		(137)	589
Net defined benefit liabilities		(493)	(397)
Other current liabilities		(34,664)	98,618
Cash (outflow) inflow generated from operations		(393,358)	2,451,589
Interest paid		(14,464)	(16,609)
Interest received		2,233	2,245
Dividends received		7,982	7,982
Net cash flows (used in) from operating activities		(397,607)	2,445,207

(Continued)

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through		$ 3,500	$ -
(Increase) decrease in current financial assets at amortised cost		17,058	(17,058)
Decrease (increase) in non-current financial assets at amortised cost		11	1,139,820
Increase in investments accounted for using equity method	6(6)	-	(201,572)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(27)	(841,108)	(197,717)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		11	162
Increase in intangible assets		(741)	(16,116)
Prepayment of business facilities		-	(335,060)
Decrease in refundable deposits		2,331	95,577
Net cash flows (used in) from investing activities		(818,938)	468,036
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		-	1,300,000
Repayment of long-term borrowings		-	(1,144,000)
Decrease in guarantee deposits received		-	(6)
Payments of principal portion of least liabilities	6(28)	(7,213)	(6,683)
Cash dividends		(214,754)	-
Redemption of convertible bonds	6(28)	-	(105)
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities		(221,967)	149,206
Effect of exchange rate changes		(2,992)	5,195
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,441,504)	3,067,644
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		3,961,836	894,192
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		$ 2,520,332	$ 3,961,836

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY 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.) on 1965. The Company and its 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 PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These parent company only 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	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
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 Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2021 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

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Company’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
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 Company’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Company’s assessment.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

The parent company only financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”.

(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) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of parent company only financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Company's functional and the Company's presentation currency. The policies about 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 with 'other gains and losses'.

(4) 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 pay off 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 paid off within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

(c) Liabilities that are to be paid off 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.

(5) 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 commitment in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(6) 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 Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company 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 revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(7) Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company'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.

(8) Notes and accounts receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) 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 Company 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 Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(10) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(11) Leasing arrangements (lessor)－operating leases

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(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) Investments accounted for using equity method / associates

A. Subsidiaries are all entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company 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.

B. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

C. The Company's share of its subsidiaries' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company recognise loss continuously in proportion to its ownership.

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.

E. In accordance with "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers", the profit or loss and other comprehensive income or loss presented on the parent company only financial statements are consistent with those presented on the consolidated financial statements. In addition, owner's equity presented on the parent company only is consistent with equity attributable to owners of parent presented on the consolidated financial statements.

(14) 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 Company 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 balance sheet date. 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	3~10 years
Other equipment	2~26 years

(15) 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 Company. 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 Company 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;

(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.

(16) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Land is not depreciated.

(17) Intangible assets

A. Authorisation of technique

Authorisation of technique is mainly technology know-how related to the manufacturing of flu vaccines. Authorisation of technique is stated initially at its 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.

(18) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company 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.

(19) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise long-term and short-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.

(20) Notes and accounts payable

A. Accounts 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 accounts and notes payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(21) 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.

(22) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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.

(23) 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 expenses in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognised as pension expenses 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 defined benefit net 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).

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, directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' compensation, 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.

(24) 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-market 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. And ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(25) 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 generates 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 10% 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 income tax is parent company only, 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 income tax is not accounted for if it arises from 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 income 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 income 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 carry forward of unused tax credits resulting from research and development expenditures to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised.

(26) 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, and is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

(27) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are approved 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.

(28) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods:

(a) The Company manufactures and sells vaccine related products. Sales are recognised when control of the products has 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 Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

(b) The Company'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 Company provides vaccine filling services. Revenue from providing filling 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 Company 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 Company 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.

(29) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Company 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 Company recognises expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

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

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company'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 Company'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 Company must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. The production time of vaccine is longer than other industries and the validity period of vaccine should also be considered in the estimate of inventory valuation. Due to the rapid technology innovation, 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 amount of inventories was $463,819 thousand.

B. Services revenue recognition

(a) Services revenue is recognised under the percentage-of-completion method. The Company establishes the significant assumptions for the estimation of future total labor 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 Company's services revenue amounted to $152,715 thousand.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 1,196	$ 1,201
Checking accounts and demand deposits	2,289,136	3,740,635
Time deposits	230,000	220,000
	$ 2,520,332	$ 3,961,836

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. The Company's time deposits pledged to others as collateral were transferred to 'financial assets at amortised'cost. Details are provided in Note 8.

C. The Company's time deposits with maturity over three months that did not meet short-term cash commitments were classified as 'current financial assets at amortised cost'.

(2) Financial assets at amortised cost

Items	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current items:		
Time deposits maturing in excess of three months	$ 7,600	$ 17,058
Pledged time deposits	-	7,600
	$ 7,600	$ 24,658
Non-current items:		
Corporate bonds and the syndicated loan reserve account	1,986	1,994
Corporate bonds pledge account	-	3
	$ 1,986	$ 1,997

A. Details of the Company'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) Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts receivable	$ 77,830	$ 86,493
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	-	-
	$ 77,830	$ 86,493

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Not past due	$ 77,600	$ 86,493
31 to 60 days	230	-
	$ 77,830	$ 86,493

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2021, December 31, 2020 and January 1, 2020, the balances of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to $77,830 thousand, $86,493 thousand, and $504,731 thousand, respectively.

C. The Company 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 Company's accounts receivable were $77,830 thousand and $86,493 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 loss for obsolete and slow-moving inventories	Book value
Raw materials	$ 162,730	($ 6,131)	$ 156,599
Work in process	484,113	(188,912)	295,201
Finished goods	14,564	(3,159)	11,405
Merchandise	620	(6)	614
	$ 662,027	($ 198,208)	$ 463,819

	December 31, 2020		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss and loss for obsolete and slow-moving inventories	Book value
Raw materials	$ 43,146	($ 2,060)	$ 41,086
Work in process	394,021	(176,856)	217,165
Finished goods	6,462	(181)	6,281
Merchandise	1,902	(19)	1,883
	$ 445,531	($ 179,116)	$ 266,415

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year:

	Years ended December 31, 2021	2020
Costs of goods sold	$ 796,142	$ 898,402
Gain on reversal of decline in market value	19,092	(84,443)
Loss on scrapping inventory	-	179,351
Revenue from sale of scraps	(18)	(15)
Unallocated overhead expense	308,935	269,563
	$ 1,124,151	$ 1,262,858

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company reversed the loss for market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories due to the scrapping of certain obsolete and slow-moving inventories.

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

Items	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Non-current items:		
Shares of listed companies	$ 61,129	$ 61,129
Shares of unlisted companies	4,421	7,921
	65,550	69,050
Valuation adjustment	53,787	68,032
	$ 119,337	$ 137,082

A. The Company 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 Company recognised loss of $14,245 thousand and gain of $34,707 thousand in other comprehensive income 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) Investments accounted for using equity method

	Years ended December 31, 2021	Years ended December 31, 2020
At January 1	$ 197,397	$ 52,455
Addition of investments accounted for using equity method	-	201,572
Share of profit or loss of investments accounted for using equity method	(29,904)	(45,407)
Changes in equity of subsidiaries	-	(9,334)
Changes in capital surplus	-	(321)
Realized profit from sales	3,122	57
Unrealized profit (loss) from sales	(6,338)	(6,578)
Gains on license of intangible assets	4,953	4,953
At December 31	$ 169,230	$ 197,397

Please refer to Note 4(3) in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 for the information regarding the Company's subsidiaries.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

Year ended December 31, 2021	Beginning balance	Addtions	Disposals	Transferred	Ending balance
Cost					
Land	$ 14,357	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 14,357
Buildings and structures	2,141,459	6,516	(68,503)	28,465	2,107,937
Machinery equipment	1,530,750	119,470	(9,571)	351,346	1,991,995
Transportation equipment	2,342	510	-	177	3,029
Other equipment	989,465	10,986	(217)	55,539	1,055,773
Construction in progress prepayments for business facilities	317,153	750,238	-	(35,873)	1,031,518
	4,995,526	887,720	(78,291)	399,654	6,204,609
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings and structures	(823,498)	(61,577)	68,503	-	(816,572)
Machinery equipment	(1,024,915)	(98,888)	9,571	(159)	(1,114,391)
Transportation equipment	(2,342)	(29)	-	-	(2,371)
Other equipment	(813,936)	(29,758)	217	-	(843,477)
	(2,664,691)	(190,252)	78,291	(159)	(2,776,811)
	$ 2,330,835				$ 3,427,798

	Year ended December 31, 2020				
	Beginning balance	Addtions	Disposals	Transferred	Ending balance
Cost					
Land	$ 14,357	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 14,357
Buildings and structures	2,139,225	1,833	-	401	2,141,459
Machinery equipment	1,522,727	6,887	(5,316)	6,452	1,530,750
Transportation equipment	2,342	-	-	-	2,342
Other equipment	986,785	5,900	(4,913)	1,693	989,465
Construction in progress prepayments for business facilities	128,640	197,059	-	(8,546)	317,153
	4,794,076	211,679	(10,229)	-	4,995,526
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings and structures	(758,495)	(65,003)	-	-	(823,498)
Machinery equipment	(942,133)	(88,098)	5,316	-	(1,024,915)
Transportation equipment	(2,292)	(50)	-	-	(2,342)
Other equipment	(778,176)	(40,673)	4,913	-	(813,936)
	(2,481,096)	(193,824)	10,229	-	(2,664,691)
	$ 2,312,980				$ 2,330,835

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	$ 13,605	$ 2,541
Range of the interest rate for capitalisation	1.80%	1.24%~1.90%

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

(8) Investment property, net

Cost	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Land	$ 23,252	$ 23,252

A. The Company's real estate lots in Gui-Shing Section No. 203, 474-10, 237, 212, 248 and 265 (due to the government's resurvey of the cadastral map, these parcels of land were originally numbered as 473-40, 474-10, 476, 477, 811, and 812, respectively) and the Company's real estate lots in Shin-Shing Section No. 178-6 are registered under the name of third parties due to the land usage is for agriculture. Consequently, the title of the land has not been formally registered under the name of the Company. The Company has obtained the deeds of land and the registered owners have pledged the land to the Company.

B. As of December 31, 2021, the Company's investment property has not been leased, and no operating expense has been incurred.

C. The fair value of the investment property held by the Company as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, was $45,859 thousand and $33,942 thousand, respectively, which was valued based on the trading prices of land recorded in the Actual Selling Price Property Value Reporting, Ministry of Interiors.

(9) Intangible assets

	Year ended December 31, 2021				
	Beginning balance	Addtions	Disposals	Transferred	Ending balance
Cost					
Technology transfer royalties	$ 427,828	$ -	$ -		$ 427,828
Internal production cost	232,706	-	-		232,706
Computer software expenditure	42,158	741	-	955	43,854
	702,692	741	-	955	704,388
Accumulated amortisation					
Technology transfer royalties	(219,232)	(12,915)	-	-	(232,147)
Internal production cost	(195,477)	(5,957)	-	-	(201,434)
Computer software expenditure	(21,507)	(4,941)	-	-	(26,448)
	(436,216)	(23,813)	-	-	(460,029)
Accumulated impairment					
Technonlogy transfer royalties	(127,874)	-	-	-	(127,874)
	$ 138,602				$ 116,485

	Year ended December 31, 2020				
	Beginning balance	Addtions	Disposals	Transferred	Ending balance
Cost					
Technology transfer royalties	$ 427,828	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 427,828
Internal production cost	232,706	-	-	-	232,706
Computer software expenditure	26,042	16,116	-	-	42,158
	686,576	16,116	-	-	702,692
Accumulated amortisation					
Technology transfer royalties	(206,317)	(12,915)	-	-	(219,232)
Internal production cost	(189,520)	(5,957)	-	-	(195,477)
Computer software expenditure	(19,526)	(1,981)	-	-	(21,507)
	(415,363)	(20,853)	-	-	(436,216)
Accumulated impairment					
Technology transfer royalties	(127,874)	-	-	-	(127,874)
	$ 143,339				$ 138,602

Details of amortisation on intangible assets are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Operating costs	$ 19,011	$ 19,011
Administrative expenses	4,802	1,842
	$ 23,813	$ 20,853

A. In March 2007, the Company entered into the technology transfer agreement and exclusive supply agreement with Crucell Switzerland AG (formerly Berna Biotech AG) in relation to flu vaccines and other biological technology. In accordance with the agreement, Crucell Switzerland AG transfers the manufacturing technology of flu vaccines to the Company and charges royalties. In addition, the Company commits to exclusively provide products manufactured under the transferred technology to Crucell Switzerland AG. After the technology 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" under the transferred technology.

(b) The Company should build a plant at sufficient capacity under the European standards, such as GMP or Europe Pharmacopoeia, and acquire qualifications from domestic and foreign competent authorities to produce the antigens in the plant.

B. Intangible assets generated internally within the Company including all development, production and building up assets so that the intangible assets will be available for use, such as labour costs and materials costs, are amortised after mass production on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic life.

C. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company determined that the future economic benefits from the specialised technology of Crucell Switzerland AG have decreased, resulting in the impairment of the intangible asset. The Company has adjusted the carrying amount of the asset to the recoverable amount and recognised an impairment loss of $127,874 thousand dollars as at December 30, 2021 and 2020.

(10) Other non-current assets

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Prepayments for business facilities	$ 128,037	$ 527,854
Long-term prepayments	-	4,253
Guarantee deposits	3,542	3,652
Others	7,707	8,614
	$ 139,286	$ 544,373

(11) Long-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period repayment term	Collateral	December 31, 2021
Long-term bank borrowings			
Land Bank (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
Less: Current portion			(39,000)
			$ 1,261,000
Interest rate range			1.80%

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period repayment term	Collateral	December 31, 2020
Long-term bank borrowings			
Land Bank (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
Less: Current portion			-
			$ 1,222,000
Interest rate range			1.80%

A. On July 14, 2020, the Company entered into a syndicated facility agreement with Land Bank as the management bank and other banks, such as First Commercial Bank, Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., Taiwan Business Bank, Agribank, Bank of Panhsin, Taichung Commercial Bank, 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 for the purpose of repaying borrowings from financial institutions, supporting capital expenditures and replenishing working capital. On October 8, 2020, the outstanding of syndicated facility obtained on June 22, 2015 was repaid by using Tranche A.

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) Before the syndicated facility agreement has made payment, the Company shall maintain its net tangible assets not lower than $370,000 thousand.

(c) The Company has responsibility for notifying the management bank via confirmation letters if the significant or over $100,000 thousand investment project is agreed 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:

(i) The Company is not allowed to merge with other companies or split up.

(ii) The Company is not allowed to change the main operating businesses.

(iii) The Company is not allowed to sell, lease, transfer, lend, pledge or dispose of whole or main parts of its business assets.

(iv) 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.

(v) 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, 2021, the Company did not violate the above restrictions.

(12) Pensions

A.(a)The Company has 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 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 contributes 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 would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method, to the employees expected to be qualified for retirement next year, the Company will make contributions to cover the deficit by 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	$ 4,159	$ 4,114

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

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

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

(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 authorized by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan asset 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:

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

Future mortality rate was estimated based on the 5th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Tabl 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%
December 31, 2021				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 452)	$ 471	$ 463	($ 447)
December 31, 2020				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 510)	$ 532	$ 521	($ 503)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on other conditions that are unchanged but only one assumption is changed. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

(g) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2022 amounts to $355 thousand.

(h) As of December 31, 2021, the weighted average duration of that 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
	$	16,374

B. (a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company 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 contributes 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 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were $15,534 thousand and $13,571 thousand, respectively.

(13) Share-based payment

A. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company’s share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted	Contract period	Vesting conditions
2017~2020 years issuance of employees bonus shares	2017.12.19	920 units	3 years	Service vested
2020~2023 years issuance of employees bonus shares	2020.12.18	920 units	3 years	Service vested

B. 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.

C. 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..

D. Expenses incurred on share-based payment transactions are shown below:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Equity-settled	$ 25,170	$ 13,732

(14) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2020, 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. The first and second issuances of domestic secured convertible bonds, resolved by the Board of Directors of the Company on August 12, 2016, were converted into 66,350 thousand common stock as of December 31, 2020.

(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 capital surplus used to offset accumulated deficits is provided in Note 6(16).

(16) Retained earnings

A. The Company's Articles of Incorporation requires that 10% of the current year's earnings, after paying taxes and offsetting prior years' operating losses, if any, shall be set aside as legal reserve. The remaining amount, after setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with related laws and regulations, the appropriation of the remaining earnings, along with the accumulated unappropriated earnings, shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders at their meetings as dividends to shareholders.

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 theaccumulated deficit incurred as of the year ended December 31, 2019. The aforementioned resolution was approval by the shareholders in their meeting held on June 22, 2020.

F. Information relating to employees' compensation and directors' remuneration is provided in Note 6(21).

(17) Operating revenue:

Information on products and services

The Company engages in the manufacture and trade of vaccines and modern medicine products. Details of revenue is as follows:

	Years ended December 31, 2021	Years ended December 31, 2020
Revenue from professional packing service	$ 454,596	$ 496,211
Sales of finished goods	1,074,264	1,375,362
Sales of semi-finished goods	22,206	12,594
Other operating revenues	2,176	10,264
	$ 1,553,242	$ 1,894,431

	Years ended December 31, 2021	Years ended December 31, 2020
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	1,098,646	1,398,220
Over time	454,596	496,211
	$ 1,553,242	$ 1,894,431

A. Contract assets and liabilities

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

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	January 1, 2020
Contract assets:			
Service	$ 137,373	$ -	$ -
Contract liabilities:			
Return and exchange rights	$ -	$ -	$ 4,042
Advance sales receipts	48,395	167,905	9,394
	$ 48,395	$ 167,905	$ 13,436

(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

	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 2,184	$ 2,295
Other interest income	15	16
	$ 2,199	$ 2,311

(19) Other income

	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Service revenue	$ 152,715	$ -
Grant revenue	65,196	82,061
Dividend revenue	7,982	7,982
Other non-operating income	8,004	4,222
Indemnity income	-	1,159,294
	$ 233,897	$ 1,253,559

A. In 2018, the Company commenced an arbitration in Chinese Arbitration Association, Taipei against Janssen Vaccines and Prevention B.V. (formerly Crucell B.V.), claiming for return of 18,715 thousand shares and compensation. Additionally, the Company filed a civil complaint against Janssen Vaccines and Prevention B.V. and its parent company, Johnson & Johnson, in Taiwan Taipei District Court for infringement of its patent and claimed for compensation. On December 31, 2019, the settlement agreement was reached by both parties and signed with effective date set on January 2, 2020 for the condition that Janssen Vaccines and Prevention B.V. shall dispose 18,715 thousand shares within 10 months after being approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and pay the proceeds from the disposal to the Company. The condition was executed by Janssen Vaccines and Prevention B.V. according to the agreement and the proceeds from the disposal of $1,159,294 thousand was paid to the Company on November 30, 2020.

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

	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Gains on license of intangible assets	$ 4,953	$ 4,953
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipmen	11	162
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	4,275	(15,250)
Net gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value tl	-	1,436
Indemnity income (Note)	(4,390)	-
Other expenditures	(3,460)	(1,597)
	$ 1,389	($ 10,296)

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

(21) Employee benefit expense, depreciation and amortisation

	Year ended December 31, 2021		
Nature	Operating cost	Operating expense	Total
Employee benefit expense			
Wages and salaries	$ 225,457	$ 156,539	$ 381,996
Employee stock options	-	25,170	25,170
Labor and health insurance fees	24,217	10,172	34,389
Pension costs	10,189	5,081	15,270
Directors’ remuneration	-	5,145	5,145
Other personnel expenses	5,841	8,577	14,418
	$ 265,704	$ 210,684	$ 476,388
Depreciation	$ 175,283	$ 22,240	$ 197,523
Amortisation	$ 19,011	$ 5,709	$ 24,720

	Year ended December 31, 2020		
Nature	Operating cost	Operating expense	Total
Employee benefit expense			
Wages and salaries	$ 191,366	$ 166,408	$ 357,774
Employee stock options	91	13,641	13,732
Labor and health insurance fees	18,249	7,662	25,911
Pension costs	8,869	4,501	13,370
Directors’ remuneration	-	2,619	2,619
Other personnel expenses	4,763	7,349	12,112
	$ 223,338	$ 202,180	$ 425,518
Depreciation	$ 178,203	$ 21,079	$ 199,282
Amortisation	$ 19,011	$ 7,838	$ 26,849

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.

C. According to the Company’s compensation policy, the Company divides management and professional positions according to the nature of the job, the complexity of the job content, the degree of responsibility, and the required knowledge. The salary shall be assessed according to different job categories and positions, as well as the employee’s skills, experience and education background. In addition, the Company periodically conducts salary survey to understand the current salary situation in the market, therefore, to adjust the pay level and structure timely to ensure that the Company’s salary standard is competitive.

D.As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had approximately 518 and 475 employees, including 9 non-employee directors.

E. Average employee benefit expense was $926 thousand and $907 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

F. Average employees salaries were $800 thousand and $797 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

G. Adjustments of average employees salaries were 0.38%.

(22) Finance costs

	Years ended December 31, 2021	Years ended December 31, 2020
Interest expense:		
Bank borrowings	$ 27,788	$ 20,169
Convertible bonds	-	4,167
Others	281	195
Less: Capitalisation of qualifying assets	(13,605)	(2,541)
Finance costs	$ 14,464	$ 21,990

(23) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

The income tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Years ended December 31, 2021	Years ended December 31, 2020
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	($ 135)	($ 183)

B. Reconciliation between income tax benefit and accounting profit

	Years ended December 31, 2021	Years ended December 31, 2020
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	$ 8,613	$ 248,230
Expenses disallowed by tax regulation	5,655	8,877
Tax exempted income by tax regulation	(14,048)	(13,522)
Temporary difference not recognised as deferred tax assets	4,858	(17,536)
Change in assessment of realisation of deferred tax assets	(5,078)	(226,049)
Income tax expense	$ -	$ -

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary difference, loss carryforward and investment tax credit are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 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 carryforward	210,666	-	-	210,666
Others	5,529	-	135	5,664
	$ 227,890	$ -	$ 135	$ 228,025

	Year ended December 31, 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 carryforward	210,666	-	-	210,666
Others	5,346	-	183	5,529
	$ 227,707	$ -	$ 183	$ 227,890

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	18,887	18,887
Year 2018	Research and development	Amount assessed	13,525	13,525
Year 2019	Research and development	Amount assessed	47,880	47,880
Year 2020	Research and development	Amount filed	67,256	67,256
Year 2021	Research and development	Estimated filed amount	10,227	10,227
			$ 287,016	$ 287,016

		December 31, 2020		
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	18,887	18,887
Year 2018	Research and development	Amount assessed	13,525	13,525
Year 2019	Research and development	Amount filed	47,880	47,880
Year 2020	Research and development	Estimated filed amount	67,256	67,256
			$ 276,789	$ 276,789

E. Expiration dates of unused net operating loss carryfoward 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	Unused tax losses of recognised 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	445,524	17,857	427,667	85,533
Year 2015	Year 2025	Amount assessed	713,800	713,800	-	-
Year 2016	Year 2026	Amount assessed	537,823	537,823	-	-
Year 2017	Year 2027	Amount assessed	534,417	534,417	-	-
Year 2018	Year 2028	Amount assessed	371,811	371,811	-	-
Year 2019	Year 2029	Amount assessed	282,612	282,612	-	-
			$ 3,511,650	$ 2,458,320	$ 1,053,330	$ 210,666

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	Unused tax losses of recognised 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	445,524	125,326	320,198	64,040
Year 2015	Year 2025	Amount assessed	713,800	393,601	320,199	64,040
Year 2016	Year 2026	Amount assessed	537,823	537,823	-	-
Year 2017	Year 2027	Amount assessed	534,417	534,417	-	-
Year 2018	Year 2028	Amount assessed	371,811	371,811	-	-
Year 2019	Year 2029	Amount filed	282,612	282,612	-	-
			$ 3,604,385	$ 2,551,055	$ 1,053,330	$ 210,666

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	$ 201,081	$ 176,790

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

(24) Earnings (losses)per share

	Year ended December 31, 2021		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Losses per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share (in dollars)			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent potential ordinary shares	$ 43,066	429,508	$ 0.10
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares - Employees' compensation	-	94	
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit for the year plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 43,066	$ 429,602	$ 0.10

	Year ended December 31, 2020		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Losses per share (in dollars)
Basic losses per share (in dollars)			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent potential ordinary shares	$ 1,241,246	408,985	$ 3.03
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares - Employees' compensation	-	1,053	
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit for the year 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) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Years ended December 31, 2021	Years ended December 31, 2020
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 887,720	$ 211,679
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	22,062	8,100
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(68,674)	(22,062)
Cash paid during the year	$ 841,108	$ 197,717

B. Financing activities with no cash flow effects：

	Years ended December 31, 2021	Years ended December 31, 2020
Convertible bonds being converted to capital stocks	$ -	$ 663,502

(26) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Long-term borrowings (Note)	Dividend Payables	Lease liabilities (Note)	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1, 2021	$ 1,300,000	$ -	$ 11,733	$ 1,311,733
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	-	(214,754)	(7,213)	(221,967)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	214,754	8,172	222,926
At December 31, 2021	$ 1,300,000	$ -	$ 12,692	$ 1,312,692

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	156,000	(105)	(6,683)	149,212
Changes in other non-cash items	-	(1,464,913)	15,956	(1,448,957)
At December 31, 2020	$ 1,300,000	$ -	$ 11,733	$ 1,311,733

Note: including current portion

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
ENIMMUNE CORPORATION	The subsidiary of the Company
ANIMMUNE CORPORATION	The Company’s second-tier subsidiary

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Net sales revenue

	Years ended December 31, 2021	Years ended December 31, 2020
Subsidiary	$ 21,429	$ 37,921

Sales revenue arises mainly from finished goods sold from parent company to subsidiary and the transaction price is based on market prices. Credit term is based on the payment schedules specified in the contract.

B. Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Subsidiary	$ 10,000	$ 17,107

Accounts receivable arise mainly from sales transactions and are due 4 months after the date of sales. The accounts receivable bear no interest. Goods are sold based on the price lists in force and terms that would be available to third parties.

C. Account collected in advance (shown as contract liabilities)

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Subsidiary	$ 26,667	$ -

Account collected in advance refers to assist the subsidiary in manufacturing and selling the vaccine of EV71 in accordance with the contract.

D. Other receivables

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Subsidiary	$ 226	$ -
Second-tier subsidiary	45	45
	$ 271	$ 45

Other receivables refers to the rent income of the office and the management service revenue, when to receive the account in accordance with the contract.

E. Other payables

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Subsidiary	$ 295	$ 147

Other payables refers to the expense of the clinical trial and the management service.

F. Management service revenue (shown as other revenue)

	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Subsidiary	$ 1,394	$ 2,230

Management service revenue refers to administrative services commissioned by the subsidiary such as human resources, stock affairs, procurement, information, general affairs, etc., and the actual service hours per month are reimbursed in accordance with the contract. The contract period is from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022.

G. Rent income

	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Subsidiary	$ 767	$ 896
Second-tier subsidiary	$ 514	$ 514

(a) Rent income refers to the property lease contract signed with its subsidiary to rent office in Taipei for business use with a monthly rent of 70 thousand (including tax). The lease term is between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020, while the contract was terminated in advance in August 2020.

(b) Rent income refers to the property lease contract signed with its subsidiary to rent office in Taichung for business use with a monthly rent of 67 thousand (including tax). The lease term is between August 1, 2020 and July 31, 2021, and the contract had been extended on August 1, 2021. The new lease term is between August 1, 2021 and June 31, 2022.

(c) Rent income refers to the property lease contract signed with its second-tier subsidiary to rent office in Taipei for business use with a monthly rent of 45 thousand (including tax). The lease term is between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020, and the contract had been extended on January 1, 2021.

H. Expense of Service (shown as the administration expense)

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Subsidiary	$ 5,731	$ 48

Expense of Service refers to the contract of the management service, consulting and the clinical trial.

(3) Key management compensation

	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 97,694	$ 70,881
Termination benefits	1,989	1,753
Share-based payments	25,169	13,568
	$ 124,852	$ 86,202

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

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

	Book value		
Pledged asset	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Purpose
Property, plant and equipment	$ 1,501,667	$ 1,718,946	Long-term
Special reserve account and pledged account (included in financial assets at amortised cost - non-current)	1,986	1,997	Pledged for convertible bonds
Time deposit (included in financial assets at amortised cost – current)	-	7,600	Performance margin for bidding
	$ 1,503,653	$ 1,728,543	

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 plaintiff and defective rate of embrocated egg exceeding standards, and the total compensation claimed amounting 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 transactions 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 plaintiff'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 Company 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:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
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) In January 2020, the Company signed the "Commission Service Contract" of cell culture technology as a platform for vaccine solution with NHRI. 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"). 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:

(a) Contract period: 5 years after the date of the first order by TECHDOW. Unless one party notifies the other a non-renewal no less than 60 days before the agreement expires, the agreement is automatically renewed once per year.

(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 will end 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 compliance 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 program agreement with CDC 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.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Company's capital management is based on the industry where the Company is in, industry's future growth and product development to set an appropriate market share, set a corresponding capital expenditure. The management is 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

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non - current	$ 119,337	$ 137,082
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,520,332	3,961,836
Financial assets at amortised cost - current	7,600	24,658
Accounts receivable (including accounts receivable due from related parties)	87,830	103,600
Financial assets at amortised cost - non- current	1,986	1,997
Other receivables (included Other receivables due from related parties)	271	45
Other notes receivable (shown as other current assets)	-	217
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as other current assets and non-current assets)	4,199	6,531
	$ 2,741,555	$ 4,235,966

Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Accounts payable	$	5,521	$	23,455
Other payables		195,120		211,798
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)		1,300,000		1,300,000
Guarantee deposits received		134		134
	$	1,500,775	$	1,535,387
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	$	12,692	$	11,733

B. Financial risk management policies

(a) The Company'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 Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

(b) Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The Board 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 Company manages their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The Company is required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the Company 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 Amount (In Thousands)		Exchange Rate	Book Value (NTD)		Sensitivity analysis			
						Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss		Effect on other comprehensive income
Financial assets									
Monetary items									
USD：NTD	$	9,906	27.63	$	273,704	1%	$	2,737	$ -
JPY：NTD		73,805	0.24		17,603	1%		176	-

	December 31, 2020								
	Foreign Currency Amount (In Thousands)		Exchange Rate	Book Value (NTD)		Sensitivity analysis			
						Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss		Effect on other comprehensive income
Financial assets									
Monetary items									
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 Company for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, amounted to exchange profit of $4,275 thousand and exchange loss of $15,250 thousand, respectively.

<u>Price risk</u>

i. The Company’s equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

ii. The Company 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 years 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.

<u>Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk</u>

i. The Company s interest rate risk arises from short-term borrowings and long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company 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 Company to fair value interest rate risk.

ii. 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 $2,600 thousand.

(b) Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company 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 Company’s cash and cash equivalents and financial assets at amortised cost are deposited in financial institutions with optimal credit quality. In order to prevent excessive concentration and to disperse credit risk, the Company manages the deposit ratio in each financial institution, and the credit quality of banks and financial institutions the Company trades with is optimal. According to the Company’s credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard 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 Company 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 Company classifies customers' accounts receivable in accordance with credit rating of customer. The Company applies the simplified approach using provision matrix to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.

v. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Company will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights.

vi. The Company 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 Company's expected loss rate for accounts receivable were both immaterial.

vii. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, there was no change and balance in relation to the Group applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable.

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed and aggregated by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company'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 Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

ii. Company 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 Company had undrawn borrowing facilities amounting to $2,900,000 thousand.

iv. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities and to the expected maturity date for derivative financial liabilities.

December 31, 2021

	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1and 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Accounts payable	$ 5,521	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,521
Other payables	195,120	-	-	-	195,120
Long-term borrowings (Note	5,840	56,404	198,751	########	1,454,494
Lease liabilities (Note)	2,371	4,133	6,101	327	12,932
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	-	134	134

Note: including current portion

December 31, 2020

	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1and 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Accounts payable	23,455	-	-	-	23,455
Other payables	211,798	-	-	-	211,798
Long-term borrowings	5,840	17,521	162,320	1,292,174	1,477,855
Lease liabilities (Note)	1,223	4,450	5,368	970	12,011
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	-	134	134

Note: including current portion

(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 Company's investment in equity investment without active market is included in Level 3.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

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, ease liabilities and long-term borrowings (including current portion) are approximate to their fair values.

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 natures of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

December 31, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- equity securities	-	-	119,337	119,337
	$ -	$ -	$ 119,337	$ 119,337

December 31, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- equity securities	-	-	137,082	137,082
	$ -	$ -	$ 137,082	$ 137,082

(b) The methods and assumptions the Company 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 years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Equity securities	
	2021	2020
At January 1	$ 137,082	$ 171,789
Reduction of Capital	($ 3,500)	$ -
Gains (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	(14,245)	(34,707)
At December 31	$ 119,337	$ 137,082

	Non-derivative equity instruments	
	2021	2020
At January 1	$ -	$ 717
Gains (losses) recognised in loss or profit	-	1,437
Transition for the year	-	(2,154)
At December 31	$ -	$ -

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

F. Treasury division 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 Company 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 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%	$ -	$ -	$ 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

(1) 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: Please refer to table 5.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

None.

Adimmune Corporation
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 Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote
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	1,208	5.00	1,208	-
				Total	$ 119,337	Total	$ 119,337	

Adimmune Corporation
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: General ledger account	Transaction: Amount (Note 4)	Transaction: Transaction terms	Transaction: Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
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
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: Balance as at December 31, 2021	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2020	Shares held as at December 31, 2021: Number of shares	Shares held as at December 31, 2021: Ownership (%)	Shares held as at December 31, 2021: Book value	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
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)

Adimmune Corporation
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: Remitted to Mainland China	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2021: Remitted back to Taiwan	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
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 compentent 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).

Adimmune Corporation

Major shareholders information

Year ended December 31, 2021

Table 5

	Shares		
Name of major shareholders	Number of shares held	Ownership (%)	Footnote
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.

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 1

Item	Description	Amount
Petty cash		$ 1,196
Demand deposits		2,071,390
Foreign currency deposits	USD 7,110 thousand at exchange rate of 27.63	196,457
	JPY 73,547 thousand at exchange rate of 0.239	17,541
	EUR 46 thousand at exchange rate of 31.12	1,441
	CNY 72 thousand at exchange rate of 4.319	311
	GBP 5 thousand at exchange rate of 37.26	195
Time deposits		230,000
Checking accounts		1,801
		$ 2,520,332

(Remainder of page intentionally left blank)

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 2

Item	Description	Amount	Note

Please refer to Note 6(2) for information relating to financial assets at amortised cost - non-current.

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE, NET
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

STATEMENT 3

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Accounts receivable			
Beijing ShouHui Pharmaceutical co.LTD		$ 48,560	
Protein Sciences Corporation		23,542	
Others		5,728	
		77,830	
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts		-	
		$ 77,830	

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 4

Item	Amount: Cost	Amount: Net Realizable Value	Determination of Net Realisable Value
Raw materials	$ 162,730	$ 163,234	Replacement cost
Work in progress	484,113	592,349	Net Realisable Value
Finished goods	14,564	164,123	Net Realisable Value
Merchandises	620	883	Net Realisable Value
	662,027	$ 920,589	
Less: Allowance for inventory valuation losses and obsolescence loss	(198,208)		
	$ 463,819		

(Remainder of page intentionally left blank)

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION

CHANGES IN COST OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

Statement 5

Item	Beginning Balance	Addition	Decrease	Transfer	Ending Balance

Please refer to Note 6(7) for related information.

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 6

Item	Beginning Balance	Addition	Decrease	Ending Balance

Please refer to Note 6(7) for related information.

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
CHANGES IN INTANGIBLE ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 7

Item	Beginning Balance	Addition	Decrease	Ending Balance

Please refer to Note 6(9) for related information.

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 8

Item	Description	Amount	Note

Please refer to Note 6(10) for related information.

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
LONG-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 9

Creditor	Description	Amount	Contract Period	Interest Rate	Collateral	Note

Please refer to Note 6(11) for related information.

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 10

Item	Unit	Volume		Amount (in thousands)
AdimFlu-S (QIS) Quadrivalent influenza vaccine (0.5ml)	thousand doses	3,884	$	886,743
Quadrivalent Flublok® Influenza Vaccine	thousand doses	7,201		454,596
AdimFlu-S	thousand doses	1,591		183,877
AdimFlu-S MPH	kg	24		22,049
TUBERCULIN PPD.	thousand bottles	4		3,657
Other operating revenue				2,333
				1,553,255
Less: Sales returns and discounts			(	13)
Operating revenue, net			$	1,553,242

(Remainder of page intentionally left blank)

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
OPERATING COST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 11

	Amount
Beginning merchandises	$ 1,902
Purchase for the year	662
Less: Ending merchandises	(620)
Transfers to expenses	(43)
Purchasing and selling costs	1,901
Beginning raw materials	43,146
Add: Raw materials purchased	635,913
Less: Ending raw materials	(162,730)
Transfers to expenses	(32,334)
Consumption of raw materials for the year	483,995
Direct labor	98,677
Manufacturing expense	682,894
Underapplied overhead	(308,935)
Manufacturing cost	956,631
Add: Beginning work in progress	394,021
Less: Ending work in Progress	(484,113)
Transfers to expenses	(24,965)
Cost of finished goods	841,574
Add: Beginning finished goods	6,462
Less: Ending finished goods	(14,564)
Transfers to expenses	(39,231)
Manufacturing and selling costs	794,241
Add: Loss on decline in market value and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	19,092
Underapplied overhead	308,935
Less: Revenue from sale of scraps	(18)
Operating costs	$ 1,124,151

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
MANUFACTURING EXPENSE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 12

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Depreciation		$ 175,283	
Indirect labor		106,313	
Utilities expense		81,275	
Indirect materials		74,271	
Repairs and maintenance expense		46,599	
Lot release fee		47,260	
Other expenses		151,893	None of the balance of each amount is greater than 5% of this account balance
		$ 682,894	

(Remainder of page intentionally left blank)

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
SELLING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 13

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Vaccine injury compensation fund		$ 5,712	
Freight		21,727	
Other expenses		11,857	None of the balance of each amount is greater than 5% of this account balance
		$ 39,296	

(Remainder of page intentionally left blank)

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 14

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		$ 157,193	
Depreciation		14,820	
Cost of services		29,701	
Other expenses		69,969	None of the balance of each amount is greater than 5% of this account balance
		$ 271,683	

(Remainder of page intentionally left blank)

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 15

Item	Description	Amount
Clinical trials cost		$ 164,702
Cost of services		31,342
Picking for research and development		17,030
Wages and salaries		36,196
Other expenses		15,677
		$ 264,947

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
OTHER INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 16

Item	Description	Amount	Note

Please refer to Note 6(19) for related information.

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES, NET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 17

Item	Description	Amount	Note

Please refer to Note 6(20) for related information.

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
FINANCE COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 18

Item	Description	Amount	Note

Please refer to Note 6(22) for related information.

ADIMMUNE CORPORATION
SUMMARY OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 19

Year ended December 31, 2021				Year ended December 31, 2020			
Nature	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expense	Total	Nature	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expense	Total

Please refer to Note 6(21) for related information.