Stock Code:2404

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UNITED INTEGRATED SERVICES CO., LTD.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements

With Independent Auditors' Report For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

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

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of United Integrated Services Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of United Integrated Services Co., Ltd. ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (please refer to Other Matter section), the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Matter

We did not audit the financial statements of certain investee companies under the equity method and Note 13 (b) "Information on investees of the financial statements". Those statements were audited by other auditors, whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for these investee companies, is based solely on the reports of other auditors. The investments in the investee companies constituted 4.07% and 3.54% of the total assets, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. For the years then ended, the recognized shares of profit of associates accounted for using the equity method of these investee companies constituted 2.03% and 1.04% of the total profit before tax, respectively.



Key Audit Matters

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

1. Revenue recognition

For the accounting policies related to revenue recognition, please refer to Note 4 (o) "Revenue recognition"; for uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumption for revenue recognition, please refer to Note 5 (b) "Revenue recognition"; for information of revenue recognition, please refer to Note 6 (s) "Revenue from contracts with customers" to the financial statements.

Description of Key Audit Matter:

The Company recognizes construction contract revenue by percentage of completion method. The percentage of completion is based on the contract costs incurred as of the financial statements reporting date, representing the percentage of the estimated total contract costs. Because construction contract accounting involves a high level of estimation and judgment, revenue recognition has been identified as one of the key audit matters for our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

In relation to the key audit matter above, our principal audit procedures included testing the effectiveness of the internal control related to the timing and precision of revenue recognition. Through sampling and reviewing new construction contracts and related documents throughout the Company's reporting period, we obtained annual project revenue statistics and validated the correctness of revenue recognized on the projects.

2. Accounts receivable impairment assessment

For the accounting policies related to the impairment assessment of accounts receivable, please refer to Note 4 (f) "Financial instruments"; for uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumption for the impairment assessment of accounts receivable, please refer to Note 5 (a) "Impairment assessment of accounts receivable"; for information of the impairment assessment of accounts receivable, please refer to Note 6 (c) "Notes and accounts receivable" to the financial statements.

Description of Key Audit Matter:

The Company recognized expected credit loss in accordance with the Company's policy of allowance for accounts receivable, and established its estimation based on its clients' credit risk, historical experiences of credit loss, and rational expectation of future economic conditions. Since the accounting of expected credit loss of accounts receivable involves a high level of estimation and judgment, the impairment assessment of accounts receivable has been identified as one of the key audit matters for our audit.



How the matter was addressed in our audit:

In relation to the key audit matter above, our principal audit procedures included: (i) understanding the accounting policies of the impairment assessment of notes and trade receivables; (ii) implementing sampling procedures to examine the accuracy of accounts receivable aging report; (iii) analyzing the changes of the aging of accounts receivable in each period; (iv) examining historical collection records; (v) examining subsequent collection status to evaluate the reasonableness of the Company's recognition of allowance for impairment loss.

3. Financial instruments assessment

For the accounting policies related to the assessment of financial instruments, please refer to Note 4 (f) "Financial Instruments"; for uncertainty of accounting estimates and judgments for fair value of financial instruments, please refer to Note 5 (c) "Fair value of financial instruments"; for information of the fair value of financial instruments, please refer to Note 6 (v) "Fair value hierarchy information" to the financial statements.

Description of Key Audit Matter:

The accounting of the assessment of financial instruments involves a high level of estimation and judgment. Therefore, the assessment of financial instruments has been identified as one of the key audit matters for our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

The principal audit procedures for the above key audit matters by the accountant include testing the investment cycle and financial reporting process of the Company and assessing the internal control of the disclosure of the financial statements. Appointed our valuation specialists to assess the reasonableness of valuation techniques and to test the key parameters of financial assets without active market prices, wherein valuation models are used to ensure that the applied valuation techniques are in accordance with IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement".

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 the 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 the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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



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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Fu-Jen, Chen and Jung-Lin, Lee.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China) March 23, 2022

Notes to Readers

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

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

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

		December 31,	cember 31, 2021 December 31, 2020				I	December 31, 2	2021	December 31,	, 2020	
	Assets Current assets:	Amount	%	Amount	%		Liabilities and Equity Current liabilities:	_	Amount	%	Amount	%
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note6(a))	\$ 4,301,255	20	6,506,029	27	2130	Current contract liabilities (note6(s) and 7)	\$	6,453,112	30	6,101,840	25
1110	Current financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (note6(b)(v))	710,961	3	499,890	2	2150	Notes payable (note6(v))		64,094	-	60,869	-
1140	Current contract assets (note6(s))	2,626,321	12	1,260,739	5	2160	Notes payable-related parties (note6(v) and 7)		-	-	5,983	-
1150	Notes receivable, net (note6(c))	870	-	5,881	-	2170	Accounts payable (note6(v))		3,840,952	18	5,489,000	23
1170	Accounts receivable, net (note6(c)(s))	2,099,497	10	6,196,773	26	2180	Accounts payable-related parties (note6(v) and 7)		91,867	-	251,780	1
1180	Accounts receivable-related parties (note6(c)(s) and 7)	1,486	-	3,289	-	2220	Other payables-related parties (note7)		172,780	1	166,481	1
130X	Inventories (note6(d))	65,627	-	56,665	-	2230	Current tax liabilities		144,478	1	486,944	2
1410	Prepayments (note6(e) and 7)	721,041	3	605,628	3	2250	Current provisions (note6(m))		11,812	-	19,408	-
1470	Other current assets (note6(l) and 7)	3,446,899	17	3,522,156	15	2280	Current lease liabilities (note6(n)(v))		22,840	-	11,879	-
	Total current assets	13,973,957	65	18,657,050	78	2300	Other current liabilities (note6(o)(v))		732,366	3	908,160	4
	Non-current assets:						Total current liabilities		11,534,301	53	13,502,344	56
1510	Non-current financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (note6(f)(v))	3,529	-	6,805	-		Non-Current liabilities:					
1517	Non-current financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					2550	Non-current provisions (note6(o))		176,745	1	326,982	2
	(note6(g)(v))	2,026,136	9	1,958,718	8	2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note6(p))		108,287	1	95,643	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (note6(h))	3,995,151	19	2,296,558	10	2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note6(n)(v))		17,265	-	7,893	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment (note6(i) and 7)	1,090,521	5	547,066	2	2645	Guarantee deposits received (note6(v))		26,067	-	6,663	-
1755	Right-of-use assets (note6(j))	39,980	-	19,676	-	2650	Credit balance of investments accounted for using equity method (note6(h))		29,303		28,282	
1780	Intangible assets (note6(k))	21,422	-	3,353	-		Total non-current liabilities		357,667	2	465,463	2
1840	Deferred tax assets (note6(p))	172,319	1	165,079	1		Total liabilities		11,891,968	55	13,967,807	58
1940	Long-term other receivables-related parties (note7)	162,917	1	202,767	1	31XX	Equity (note6(g)(q)):					
1900	Other non-current assets (note6(1) and 8)	12,699		114,789		3100	Common stock		1,905,867	9	1,905,867	8
	Total non-current assets	7,524,674	35	5,314,811	22	3200	Capital surplus		377,460	2	368,144	2
							Retained earnings:					
						3310	Legal reserve		2,416,160	11	2,015,786	8
						3350	Unappropriated earnings		4,010,254	19	4,866,403	20
									6,426,414	30	6,882,189	28
						3400	Other equity		896,922	4	847,854	4
							Total equity		9,606,663	45	10,004,054	42
	Total assets	\$ <u>21,498,631</u>	100	23,971,861	100		Total liabilities and equity	\$ <u>_</u>	21,498,631	100	23,971,861	100

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar, Except Earnings Per Share)

		2021		2020	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating Revenues (note6(s) and 7):				
4520	Construction revenue	\$ 22,860,524	99	33,669,389	99
4600	Service and design revenue etc.	199,011	1	201,059	1
	Operating revenues, net	23,059,535	100	33,870,448	100
5000	Operating costs (note6(d)(k)(n)(o), 7 and 12):				
5520	Construction cost	19,235,385	84	28,410,965	84
5600	Service and design cost etc.	75,976		66,753	_
	Total operating costs	19,311,361	84	28,477,718	84
	Gross profit from operations	3,748,174	16	5,392,730	16
5910	Less: Unrealized gain from sale	25,971		23,590	_
	Gross profit from operations, net	3,722,203	16	5,369,140	16
	Operating expenses (note6(c)(k)(n)(o)(t), 7 and 12):				
6100	Selling expenses	27,285	-	37,216	-
6200	Administrative expenses	759,749	3	902,822	3
6300	Research and development expenses	30,000	-	34,723	-
6450	Reversal of expected credit losses	(362)	-	(367)	-
	Total operating expenses	816,672	3	974,394	3
	Net operating income	2,905,531	13	4,394,746	13
	Non-operating income and expenses:				
7010	Other income (note6(b)(g)(u) and 7)	33,547	-	56,002	-
7020	Other gains and losses (note6(u))	196,050	1	225,357	1
7100	Interest income(note6(u) and 7)	63,363	-	72,944	-
7510	Interest expense (note6(n)(u) and 7)	(6,863)	-	(6,703)	-
7375	Share of profit of subsidiaries, associations and joint ventures accounted for using equity method (note6(h))	212,525	1	223,929	1
	Total non-operating income and expenses	498,622	2	571,529	2
7900	Net income from continuing operations before tax	3,404,153	15	4,966,275	15
7950	Less: Income tax expenses (note6(p))	634,678	3	932,971	3
8200	Net income	2,769,475	12	4,033,304	12
8300	Other comprehensive income(note6(g)(o)(p)):				
8310	Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	17,388		(37,279)	
8316			-		
	Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	67,418	-	(93,061)	-
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	814	-	261	-
8349	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	3,478		(7,456)	-
	Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	82,142	_	(122,623)	_
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operation	(18,175)	-	9,868	-
8380	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method,	(3,810)	-	1,057	-
	components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(-))		,	
8399	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(3,635)		1,974	
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(18,350)		8,951	
8300	Other comprehensive income	63,792		(113,672)	
8500	Comprehensive income	\$ <u>2,833,267</u>	12	3,919,632	12
9750	Basic earnings per share (in dollars)(note6(r))	\$	14.53		21.16
9850	Diluted earnings per share (in dollars)(note6(r))	\$	14.36		20.83

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

Balance at January 1, 2020	<u>Share capital</u> <u>Common stock</u> \$ 1.905.867	Capital surplus 373.561		Retained earnings Unappropriated retained <u>earnings</u> 3.625.577	Total retained earnings 5.356.074	Exchange differences on translation of foreign 	Other equity Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income 1.043.567	Total other equity 931,964	<u>Total equity</u> 8.567.466
Net income	-	-	-	4,033,304	4,033,304				4,033,304
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(29,562)	(29,562)	8,951	(93,061)	(84,110)	(113,672)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	4,003,742	4,003,742	8,951	(93,061)	(84,110)	3,919,632
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									
Legal reserve	-	-	285,289	(285,289)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(2,477,627)	(2,477,627)	-	-	-	(2,477,627)
Other changes in capital surplus:									
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(5,417)		-	-				(5,417)
Balance on December 31, 2020	1,905,867	368,144	2,015,786	4,866,403	6,882,189	(102,652)	950,506	847,854	10,004,054
Net income	-	-	-	2,769,475	2,769,475	-	-	-	2,769,475
Other comprehensive income				14,724	14,724	(18,350)	67,418	49,068	63,792
Total comprehensive income				2,784,199	2,784,199	(18,350)	67,418	49,068	2,833,267
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									
Legal reserve	-	-	400,374	(400,374)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(3,239,974)	(3,239,974)	-	-	-	(3,239,974)
Other changes in capital surplus:									
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	-	9,111	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,111
Overdue unclaimed dividend transferred in		205		-					205
Balance on December 31, 2021	\$	377,460	2,416,160	4,010,254	6,426,414	(121,002)	1,017,924	896,922	9,606,663

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Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

	2021	2020	
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities: Income before income tax	\$ 3,404,153	4,966,275	
Adjustments:	\$ 5,404,155	4,900,275	
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):			
Depreciation expense	29,779	25,485	
Amortization expense	1,184	1,038	
Reversal of expected credit losses	(362)	(367)	
Net profit on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(194,990)	(285,777)	
Interest expense	6,863	6,703	
Interest income	(63,363)	(72,944)	
Dividend income	(12,273)	(43,697)	
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method Gains from disposal of property, plant and equipment	(212,525) (60)	(223,929)	
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment Gains on disposal of investments	(31,382)	(2,755)	
Unrealized profit from sale	25,971	23,590	
Total adjustments to reconcile loss	(451,158)	(572,653)	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Changes in operating assets:			
Increase in current contract assets	(1,365,582)	(380,575)	
Decrease (Increase) in notes receivable	5,011	(4,022)	
Decrease (Increase) in accounts receivable	4,097,638	(2,788,140)	
Decrease in accounts receivable-related parties	1,803	42,860	
Increase in inventories	(8,962)	(14,636)	
(Increase) decrease in prepayments	(115,413)	406,918	
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	11,228	(9,249)	
Subtotal of changes in operating assets Changes in operating liabilities:	2,625,723	(2,746,844)	
Increase in current contract liabilities	351,272	533,149	
Increase in notes payable	3.225	46,720	
(Decrease) increase in notes payable—related parties	(5,983)	5,983	
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable	(1,648,048)	1,680,335	
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable – related parties	(159,913)	135,939	
(Decrease) increase in current provisions	(7,596)	2,665	
(Decrease) increase in other current liabilities	(175,794)	208,594	
(Decrease) increase in net defined benefit liability	(132,849)	751	
Subtotal of changes in operating liabilities	(1,775,686)	2,614,136	
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	850,037	(132,708)	
Total adjustments	398,879	(705,361)	
Cash inflow generated from operations	3,803,032	4,260,914	
Interest received	58,885	76,083	
Interest paid Income taxes paid	(564) (971,583)	(405) (928,652)	
Net cash flows from operating activities	2,889,770	3,407,940	
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		5,107,510	
Proceeds from capital reduction of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,251	-	
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(26,408)	(392)	
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	41,532	-	
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	(1,685,373)	(297,130)	
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	535	-	
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(451,855)	(7,965)	
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	77	6,934	
Increase in refundable deposits	(2,370)	(2,816)	
Acquisition of intangible assets	(19,086)	(1,456)	
Decrease in long-term other receivables – related parties	42,104	3,746	
Decrease in other financial assets Increase in other non-current assets	66,253 (101)	956,087 (104,727)	
Dividends received	174,235	685,541	
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(1,857,206)	1,237,822	
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:	(1,007,200)	1,201,022	
Increase in guarantee deposits received	19,404	4,520	
Payment of lease liabilities	(16,973)	(15,702)	
Cash dividends paid	(3,239,974)	(2,477,627)	
Overdue unclaimed dividends transferred to capital surplus			
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(3,237,338)	(2,488,809)	
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,204,774)	2,156,953	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	6,506,029	4,349,076	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$4,301,255	6,506,029	

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Company history

United Integrated Services Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") was incorporated as a limited company under the provisions of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C on September 13, 1982, as United Technology And Engineering Co., Ltd.. The Company reincorporated as United Linkfast Co., Ltd. on March 14, 1990. On October 30, 1990, the Company merged with Linkfast System Co., Ltd. The surviving company was United Linkfast Co., Ltd., and renamed as United Integrated Services Co., Ltd. on May 29, 2002. The registered address of the Company was 6F., No.297 Sec.6, Roosevelt Rd., Wenshan Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan(R.O.C). On July 29, 2003, the Company merged with TAI-QUN Technology Co., Ltd. through the cash consideration method. The surviving company was United Integrated Services Co., Ltd..

The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred hereinafter as the "Group") are primarily engaged in: (1) Contracting various running water projects, instrumental control projects, refrigerating and air conditioning projects, installation of clean rooms and the related transactions and manufacturing of supplies. (2) Traffic surveillance & control system engineering building, factory computer control monitoring systems, engineering environment monitoring systems, the design and installation of engineering toll collection systems and related supply transactions. (3) Various electrical and mechanical engineering contracts for transmission and distribution of electric power. (4) The design, installation, maintenance and trading of related equipment of various computerized automatic engineering monitoring systems. (5) Contracting of various computer and communication system integration projects and the manufacturing and trading of related software and hardware. (6) Installation and design of controlling equipment in computer rooms. (7) Technical advisory services for planning and designing of projects. (8) Importing restrained telecom radio frequency equipment.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the financial statements

These parent company only financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 23, 2022.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

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

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

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

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

The Company's adoption of the new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2022, are expected to have the following impacts:

(i) Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts-Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"

The amendments clarify that the 'costs of fulfilling a contract' comprises the incremental costs and an allocation of other direct costs. Those amendments shall apply to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on January 1, 2022. The Company estimated the application of the amendments resulting in the in the provision and the retained earnings to increase and decrease by \$0 thousand, respectively, on January 1, 2022.

(ii) Other amendments

The following amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment-Proceeds before Intended Use"
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"

The estimated impact of adopting the new IFRS may change due to future changes in circumstances or conditions.

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

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Company, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"	The amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 (2011) in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.	Effective date to be determined by IASB
	The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary.	

The Company is evaluating the impact of its initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations on its consolidated financial position and financial performance. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Company completes its evaluation.

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

- IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"
- Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"
- Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies presented in the financial statements are summarized below. Except for those specifically indicated, the following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations").

- (b) Basis of preparation
 - (i) Basis of measurement

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

- 1) Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;
- 2) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value;
- 3) The defined benefit liabilities are measured at fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.
- (ii) Functional and presentation currency

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

(c) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

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

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

- an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.
- (ii) Foreign operations

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

An entity shall classify a liability as current when:

- (i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by issuing equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company is mainly engaged in the planning, designation and construction contracting of various projects. Its business cycle is about three to five years. Due to assets and liabilities related to the engineering business, are based on operating cycle as the standard for dividing current or non-current.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value. The definition of time deposit within 3 months is similar to that of cash equivalent; however, the purpose of holding time deposit is for short term cash commitment rather than investment.

(f) Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

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

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

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

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

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

3) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

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

4) Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, and are consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

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

5) Impairment of financial assets

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

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

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

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

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

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 12 months past due, or the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full.

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

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

- · significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 12 months past due;
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

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

6) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

(ii) Financial liabilities

1) Financial liabilities

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

2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

3) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

(g) Inventories

The cost of inventories consists of all costs of purchase, conversion, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The cost of inventories includes an appropriate share of fixed production overhead based on normal capacity and allocated variable production overhead based on actual output. However, unallocated fixed production overhead arising from lower or idle capacity is recognized in cost of goods sold during the period. If actual capacity is higher than normal capacity, fixed production overhead should be allocated based on actual capacity. The method of valuing inventories is the weighted average method.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses at the end of the period. When the cost of inventories is higher than the net realizable value, inventories are written down to net realizable value, and the write down amount is charged to current year's cost of goods sold. If net realizable value increases in the future, the cost of inventories is reversed within the original write down amount, and such reversal is treated as a reduction of cost of goods sold.

(h) Investment in associates

Associates are those entities in which the Company has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over their financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The carrying amount of the investment in associates includes goodwill arising from the acquisition less any accumulated impairment losses.

The consolidated financial statements include the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those associates, after adjustments to align their accounting policies with those of the Company, from the date on which significant influence commences until the date on which significant influence ceases. The Company recognizes any changes of its proportionate share in the investee within capital surplus, when an associate's equity changes due to reasons other than profit and loss or comprehensive income, which did not result in changes in actual significant influence.

Gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and an associate are recognized only to the extent of unrelated Company's interests in the associate.

When the Company's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interests in an associate, it discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the recognized interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

(i) Subsidiaries

The Company accounts the investee companies that it possesses control using the equity. Net income, other comprehensive income, and shareholder's equity in the financial reports of the Company and the net income, other comprehensive income, and shareholder's equity that belongs to the owners of parent in the consolidated financial reports should be the same.

The Company accounts the changes in equity, under the condition that control is still present, as equity transactions between the proprietors.

- (j) Property, plant and equipment
 - (i) Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

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

(iii) Depreciation

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

Land is not depreciated.

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

1)	Buildings	5~50 years
2)	Machinery	3~7 years
3)	Plant equipment	3~50 years
4)	Transportation equipment	3~5 years
5)	Office equipment	3~10 years
6)	Leasehold improvements	5 years

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

(k) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(i) As a lessee

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

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

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

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

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

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
- there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
- there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or
- there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option; or
- there is any lease modifications

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

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

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

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for shortterm leases of buildings and office equipment that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, including IT equipment. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

From January 1, 2021, when the basis for determining future lease payments changes as required by interest rate benchmark reform, the Company will remeasure the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using the revised discount rate that reflects the change to an alternative benchmark interest rate.

(ii) As a leasor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then the lease is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

- (l) Intangible assets
 - (i) Recognition and measurement

Other intangible assets, including computer software, that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Computer software

2~10 years

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

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories, contract assets, deferred tax assets and assets arising from employee benefits) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

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

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

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

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(n) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the monetary market time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

The Company shall provide one-thousandth of the total contract amounts for the completed project within one year of the period-end settlement for the project warranty reserve. When the actual expenditure occurs, the provision is reversed, and if there is a deficiency, it is listed as the annual expense.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

(o) Revenue recognition

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

(i) Sale of goods

The Company recognizes revenue when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

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

(ii) Consulting Services

The Company is engaged in providing construction consulting and design services. Revenue from providing services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed price contracts, revenue is recognized based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided. The proportion of services provided is determined based on the surveys of work performed.

(iii) Construction contracts

The Company enters into contracts to design and install constructions. Because its customer controls the asset as it is being constructed, the Company recognizes revenue over time basis of the construction costs incurred to date as a proportion of the total estimated costs of the contract. The consideration promised in the contract includes fixed and variable amounts. Considering the progress of a public construction is highly susceptible to factors outside the Company's control and, therefore, completion bonus is usually constrained, the Company recognizes revenue only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. If the Company has recognized revenue, but not issued a bill, then the entitlement to consideration is recognized as a contract asset. The contract asset is transferred to receivables when the entitlement to payment becomes unconditional.

If the Company cannot reasonably measure its progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation of a construction contract, the Company shall recognize revenue only to the extent of the costs expected to be recovered.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the Company expects the unavoidable costs of performing the obligations under a construction contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under the contract.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

For constructions, the Company offers a standard warranty to provide assurance that they comply with agreed-upon specifications and has recognized warranty provisions for this obligation.

(p) Contract costs

(i) Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

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

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

(ii) Costs to fulfil a contract

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

- The costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Company can specifically identify;
- The costs generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and
- The costs are expected to be recovered.

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

(q) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

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

(ii) Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

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

(iii) Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(r) Income tax

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction;
- (ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- (iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date, and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reserve, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

- (i) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - 1) the same taxable entity; or
 - 2) different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(s) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares.

(t) Operating segments

The Company has disclosed segment information in the consolidated financial statements, so it is not necessary to disclose such information in the parent company only financial statements.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of parent company only financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimations..

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the parent company only financial statements is as follows:

- (a) Judgment of whether the Company has substantive control over its investees, please refer to the consolidated financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2021.
- (b) Judgment regarding significant influence of investees

The Company has less than 20% of the voting or potential voting rights of Wholetech System Hitech Limited, JG Environmental Technology Co., Ltd. and Eco Energy Corporation. However, the Company has determined that it has significant influence because it has representation on the board of Wholetech System Hitech Limited, JG Environmental Technology Co., Ltd. and Eco Energy Corporation.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is as follows. Those assumptions and estimation have been updated to reflect the impact of COVID-19 pandemic:

(a) Impairment assessment of accounts receivable

The Company has estimated the allowance for loss on trade receivable that is based on the risk of default occurring and the rate of expected credit loss. The Company has considered historical experience, current economic conditions and forward-looking information at the reporting date to determine the assumptions to be used in calculating impairments and the selected inputs. For relevant assumptions and input values, please refer to Note 6 (c).

(b) Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes contract revenues based on the degree of completion on construction contracts; degree of completion is calculated with contract costs incurred to date as a percentage of estimated total contract costs. The Company considers the nature of each project, the estimated construction period, the project item, the construction process, the construction method and the estimated amount of the subcontracts when estimating total contract costs. Any changes in the estimates above may result in a significant adjustment to the estimated amount., please refer to Note 6 (s).

(c) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments in non-active markets or without open market quotes is determined by evaluation models or counterparty quotations. When using the evaluation model to determine fair value, all models only use observable data as input values without artificial adjustment. The observable input value is based on the principle of long-term stable market-used parameters to avoid differences in cross-period financial reporting due to changes in data sources. The model must be repeatedly adjusted and verified to ensure that the output is sufficient to properly reflect the value of the asset.

For detailed information on the main assumptions used in determining the fair value of the financial instruments and detailed sensitivity analysis of these assumptions, please refer to Note 6 (v).

(d) Measurement of defined benefit obligations

Defined benefit costs and net defined benefit liabilities (assets) under defined benefit pension plans are calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The appropriate actuarial assumptions include the discount rate, employee turnover rate, and future salary increase rate. Changes in economic circumstances and market conditions will affect these assumptions and may have a material impact on the amount of the expense and liability. Please refer to Note6 (o) for the material actuarial assumptions and sensitivity analysis for actuarial calculations.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	De	ecember 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash on hand and petty cash	\$	1,482	3,075
Demand deposits		2,211,331	3,641,873
Check deposits		1,242	1,695
		2,087,200	2,859,386
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flow	\$	4,301,255	6,506,029

Please refer to note 6 (v) for the disclosure of the sensitivity analysis and interest rate risk of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company.

(b) Current financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

	D	ecember 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss:			
Stock listed on domestic markets	\$	252,646	236,590
Stocks unlisted on domestic markets		68,687	68,687
Valuation adjustment		389,628	194,613
Total	<u></u>	710,961	499,890

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized dividend income from the above financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss of \$12,273 thousand and \$1,564 thousand, respectively.

(c) Notes and accounts receivable, net

	De	December 31, 2020	
Notes receivable – unrelated parties	\$	870	5,881
Accounts receivable-unrelated parties		2,185,949	6,283,587
Accounts receivable-related parties		1,486	3,289
Less: Loss allowance		86,452	86,814
Total	\$ <u></u>	2,101,853	6,205,943

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, accounts receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The loss allowance provisions were determined as follows:

		December 31, 2021				
			Weighted-			
	Gross carrying amount		average expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance provision		
Current	\$	2,101,583		-		
1 to 60 days past due		273	1%	3		
More than one year past due		86,449	100%	86,449		
	\$	2,188,305		86,452		

	 December 31, 2020			
	oss carrying amount	Weighted- average expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance provision	
Current	\$ 6,169,836		-	
1 to 60 days past due	17,969	1%	180	
61 to 120 days past due	18,503	1%	185	
More than one year past due	 86,449	100%	86,449	
	\$ 6,292,757		86,814	

The movement in the allowance for notes and accounts receivable were as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance at January 1	\$ 86,814	87,181
Gain on reversal of impairment loss recognized	 (362)	(367)
Balance at December 31	\$ 86,452	86,814

The Company recognized the allowance for notes and accounts receivable based on the nature of the industry, historical payment behavior and the credit rating of customers.

The Company did not provide any notes and accounts receivable as collaterals.

(d) Inventories

	 December 31, 2021			
	Cost	Allowance for Impairment	Carrying Amount	
Raw materials	\$ 62,706	(5,895)	56,811	
Work in progress	24,405	(22,626)	1,779	
Finished goods	16,594	(9,557)	7,037	
Merchandise	 5,941	(5,941)	-	
Total	\$ 109,646	(44,019)	65,627	

	 December 31, 2020			
	Cost	Allowance for Impairment	Carrying Amount	
Raw materials	\$ 50,367	(2,995)	47,372	
Work in progress	22,093	(20,608)	1,485	
Finished goods	16,866	(9,058)	7,808	
Merchandise	 6,805	(6,805)	-	
Total	\$ 96,131	(39,466)	56,665	

The reversal (losses) of inventory write-down to net realizable value amounted to (\$4,553) thousand and \$5,018 thousand, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2021, and 2020. In addition, the loss on inventory disposal amounted to \$0 thousand and \$5,570 thousand, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2021, and 2020. These changes are recognized as adding or subtracting the cost of goods sold.

The Company did not provide any inventories as collaterals.

(e) Prepayments

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Domestic purchase of materials	\$	266,250	146,018	
Foreign purchases of materials		382,773	354,304	
Clean and safety fee		35,340	59,256	
Prepaid insurance		24,281	15,998	
Prepaid technical service fee		-	26,803	
Others		12,397	3,249	
Total	\$	721,041	605,628	

(f) Non-current financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

	Dec	ember 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:			
Stocks unlisted on domestic markets	\$	31,544	34,795
Valuation adjustments		(28,015)	(27,990)
Total	\$	3,529	6,805

(g) Non-current financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Unlisted stocks (overseas)	\$	1,008,212	1,008,212
Valuation adjustment		1,017,924	950,506
Total	\$	2,026,136	1,958,718

(i) The equity instrument investment of the Company is a long-term strategic investment and is not held for trading, which has been designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. In September 2020, the equity instrument investments declared dividends amounting to 42,133 thousand and be claimed in December 2020. There was no such situation for the year ended December 31, 2021.

(ii) The changes in valuation adjustment of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income were as follows:

	2021		2020	
Balance at January 1	\$	950,506	1,043,567	
Add: Changes for the period		67,418	(93,061)	
Balance at December 31	\$	1,017,924	950,506	

(h) Investments accounted for using equity method

A summary of the Company's financial information for investments accounted for using the equity method at the reporting date was as follows:

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	
Subsidiary	\$	3,120,284	1,447,413	
Associates	-	874,867	849,145	
Total	\$	3,995,151	2,296,558	

A summary of the Company's financial information for credit balance on investments accounted for using the equity method at the reporting date was as follows:

	Decembe 2021	er 31,	December 31, 2020
Subsidiary	\$	29,303	28,282

(i) Subsidiary

Please refer to the consolidated financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2021.

- (ii) Associates
 - 1) Affiliate which was material to the Company consisted of the followings:

		Main operating location/	Propor shareholding	
Name of	Nature of Relationship	Registered	rig	
		Country of the	December	December
Affiliate	with the Group	<u>Company</u>	31, 2021	31, 2020
Ablerex electronics	Selling and Manufacturing	Taiwan	33.30 %	33.30 %
co., Ltd.	of UPS			

The fair value of the investment in associates which are publicly traded was as follows:

	December 31,		December 31,
		2021	2020
Ablerex electronics co., Ltd.	\$	589,719	590,468

A summary of the financial information of significant associates was as follows:

		ecember 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current assets	\$	2,406,092	2,003,389
Non-current assets		972,575	963,721
Current liabilities		(1,751,250)	(1,351,435)
Non-current liabilities		(120,431)	(134,423)
Net assets	<u></u>	1,506,986	1,481,252
Net assets attributable to non-controlling interests	\$	13,878	13,538
Net assets attributable to investee	\$	1,493,108	1,467,714
		2021	2020
Operating revenue	\$	2,984,677	2,361,923
Net income from continuing operations	\$	76,511	44,370
Other comprehensive income		(5,778)	481
Total comprehensive income	<u></u>	70,733	44,851
Total comprehensive income attributable to non- controlling interests	\$	339	876
Total comprehensive income attributable to investee	\$ <u></u>	70,394	43,975
		2021	2020
Share of net assets of associate attributable to the Company as of January 1	\$	490,473	490,820
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Company		23,444	14,645
Adjustments for using equity method		-	(6)
Dividends from associate		(14,987)	(14,986)
Share of net assets of associate attributable to the Company as of December 31		498,930	490,473
Add: Goodwill		116	116
Ending balance of net assets of associate attributable to the Company	\$ <u></u>	499,046	490,589

2) Insignificant associates

The Company's financial information for investments accounted for using the equity method that are individually insignificant were as follows:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020
Carrying amount of individually insignificant associate's equity	\$	375,821	358,556

	2021		2020
Attributable to the Company:			
Income from continuing operations	\$	43,900	36,906
Other comprehensive income		(1,172)	1,213
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$</u>	42,728	38,119

In 2021 and 2020, the preparation of the financial statements for the investee companies under the equity method was evaluated based on the auditors' reports of the investee companies. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the share of profit of associations accounted for using equity method amounted to \$69,168 thousand and \$51,446 thousand, respectively.

(iii) Guarantee

The Company did not provide any investment accounted for using equity method as collaterals.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

		Land	Buildings	Machinery	Plant equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost or deemed cost:				i		<u> </u>			
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	396,813	60,840	45,444	156,387	8,699	54,856	2,076	725,115
Additions		316,418	124,742	81	6,302	3,880	432	-	451,855
Disposal		-	-	(1,593)	-	(635)	(183)	-	(2,411)
Reclassification		61,876	42,518			-			104,394
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	775,107	228,100	43,932	162,689	11,944	55,105	2,076	1,278,953
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$	398,538	63,843	53,767	156,835	8,341	52,064	2,076	735,464
Additions		-	-	1,391	-	663	5,911	-	7,965
Disposal		(1,725)	(3,003)	(9,714)	(448)	(305)	(3,119)		(18,314)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$	396,813	60,840	45,444	156,387	8,699	54,856	2,076	725,115
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:									
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	1,160	35,407	41,061	47,237	5,151	45,984	2,049	178,049
Depreciation		-	4,291	1,162	4,517	1,191	1,589	27	12,777
Disposal		-	-	(1,577)		(634)	(183)		(2,394)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	1,160	39,698	40,646	51,754	5,708	47,390	2,076	188,432
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$	1,160	35,236	48,889	43,471	4,452	47,221	1,974	182,403
Depreciation		-	1,428	1,248	4,170	996	1,864	75	9,781
Disposal		-	(1,257)	(9,076)	(404)	(297)	(3,101)		(14,135)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$	1,160	35,407	41,061	47,237	5,151	45,984	2,049	178,049
Carrying amounts:	_					·			
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	773,947	188,402	3,286	110,935	6,236	7,715		1,090,521
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$	397,378	28,607	4,878	113,364	3,889	4,843	102	553,061
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$	395,653	25,433	4,383	109,150	3,548	8,872	27	547,066

The property, plant and equipment of the Company had not been pledged as collaterals.

(j) Right-of-use assets

The Company leases many assets including buildings and office equipment. Information about leases for which the Company as a lessee was presented below:

	B	uildings	Office Equipment	Total
Cost:				
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	40,413	239	40,652
Additions		37,306	-	37,306
Write-off		(4,129)		(4,129)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	73,590	239	73,829
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$	27,174	990	28,164
Additions		18,671	1,453	20,124
Write-off		(5,432)	(2,204)	(7,636)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$	40,413	239	40,652
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	20,896	80	20,976
Depreciation		16,883	119	17,002
Write-off		(4,129)		(4,129)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	33,650	199	33,849
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$	8,562	438	9,000
Depreciation		15,050	654	15,704
Write-off		(2,716)	(1,012)	(3,728)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$	20,896	80	20,976
Carrying amount:				
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	39,940	40	39,980
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$	18,612	552	19,164
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$	19,517	159	19,676

(k) Intangible assets

The cost and amortization of the intangible assets of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

	omputer oftware
Costs:	
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 11,783
Additions	 19,086
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 30,869
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 10,327
Additions	 1,456
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 11,783

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Accumulated amortization:		
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	8,430
Amortization		1,017
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$</u>	9,447
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$	7,622
Amortization		808
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$</u>	8,430
Carrying value:		
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$</u>	21,422
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$	2,705
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$	3,353

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the amortization expense amounted to \$1,017 thousand and \$808 thousand, respectively. These expenses were included in operating costs and operating expenses in the statements of comprehensive income.

- (l) Other current assets and non-current assets
 - (i) The other current assets of the Company were as follows:

	De	December 31, 2020	
Other financial assets	\$	3,431,163	3,497,416
Others		15,736	24,740
	\$ <u></u>	3,446,899	3,522,156

Other financial assets were time deposits with a maturity of three to twelve months.

(ii) The other non-current assets of the Company were as follows:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Other financial assets	\$	850	850	
Guarantee deposits paid		9,880	7,510	
Prepayments for land and buildings		-	104,394	
Others		1,969	2,035	
	\$	12,699	114,789	

Other financial assets were mainly time deposits with a maturity of more than twelve months. The prepayments for land and buildings were the prepayments of purchase price of properties, deed tax, stamp tax, fees and other prepayments related to the properties as a headquarters in 2020.

(m) Current provisions

	W	arranty
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	19,408
Provisions made during the year		9,339
Provisions used during the year		(16,935)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$</u>	11,812
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$	16,743
Provisions made during the year		11,218
Provisions used during the year		(8,553)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$	19,408

The Company determined provisions for warranty based on 0.1% of the value of the construction contracts completed within one year. The provisions for warranty were deducted as incurred, otherwise, it was recognized as an expense for current period if there was a deficiency.

(n) Lease liabilities

The Company's lease liabilities were as follow:

	Dec	ember 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current	\$	22,840	11,879
Non-current	\$	17,265	7,893

For the maturity analysis, please refer to note 6 (v).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	2	2021	2020
Interest on lease liabilities	\$	331	301
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$	3,705	7,543

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Company was as follows:

	2021	2020
Total cash outflow for leases	\$ 21,009	23,546

(i) Real estate leases

The Company leases buildings for its office space. The leases of office space typically run for a period of 2 to 4 years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of the same duration after the end of the contract-term.

Some leases provide for additional rent payments that are based on changes in local price indices. Some also require the Company to make payments that relate to the property taxes levied on the lessor and insurance payments made by the lessor; these amounts are generally determined annually.

Some leases of office buildings contain extension or cancellation options. These leases are negotiated and monitored by local management, and accordingly, contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the lessors. In which lease is not reasonably certain to use an optional extended lease term, payments associated with the optional period are not included within lease liabilities.

(ii) Other leases

The Company leases office equipment, with lease terms of 2 to 4 years. In some cases, the Company has options to purchase the assets at the end of the contract term; in other cases, it guarantees the residual value of the leased assets at the end of the contract term.

The Company also leases buildings and office equipment. These leases are short-term or of low-value items. The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

- (o) Employee benefits
 - (i) Defined benefit plans

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation at present value and plan asset at fair value were as follows:

	Dee	2021 cember 31,	December 31, 2020
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	\$	(420,853)	(435,658)
Fair value of plan assets		244,108	108,676
Net defined benefit liabilities	\$	(176,745)	(326,982)

The Company's employee benefit liabilities were as follows:

 	December 31, 2020
\$ 25,659	24,537
	December 31, 2021 \$

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. . .

The Company makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. Plans (covered by the Labor Standards Law) entitled a retired employee to receive retirement benefits based on years of service and average monthly salary for the six months prior to retirement.

1) Composition of plan assets

The Company allocates pension funds in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, and such funds are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable from two-year time deposits with interest rates offered by local banks.

The Company's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to \$244,108 thousand at the end of the reporting period. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Company for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	2021	2020
Defined benefit obligations at January 1	\$ 435,658	393,352
Current service costs and interest cost	3,247	6,045
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liabilities		
 Actuarial (gain) loss arising from changes in financial assumptions 	(3,925)	42,080
 Actuarial gain arising from experience adjustments 	(11,496)	(3,000)
Benefits paid	 (2,631)	(2,819)
Defined benefit obligations at December 31	\$ 420,853	435,658

3) Movements in defined benefit plan assets

The movements in the fair value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Company for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	2021	2020
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$ 108,676	104,400
Interest income	389	2,377
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liabilities		
 Return on plan assets excluding interest income 	1,967	1,801
Contributions	135,707	2,917
Benefits paid	 (2,631)	(2,819)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	\$ 244,108	108,676

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Company for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

		2021	2020
Current service costs	\$	1,709	1,718
Net interest of net liabilities for defined benefit obligations		1,149	1,950
	\$	2,858	3,668
		2021	2020
Operating cost	\$	2,373	3,046
Operating expenses		485	622
	<u>\$</u>	2,858	3,668

5) Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability recognized in other comprehensive income

the Company's remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability recognized in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

		2020	
Accumulated amount at January 1	\$	141,548	104,269
Recognized during the period		(17,388)	37,279
Accumulated amount at December 31	\$	124,160	141,548

6) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions for the Company at the reporting date were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Discount rate	0.47 %	0.35 %
Future salary increases rate	2.00 %	2.00 %

The expected allocation payment to be made by the Company to the defined benefit plans for the one-year period after the reporting date is \$2,795 thousand.

The weighted average lifetime of the defined benefit plans is 8.08 years.

7) Sensitivity analysis

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, if the actuarial assumptions had changed, the impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligations shall be as follows:

	The impact of defined benefit obligations		
	I	ncrease	Decrease
December 31, 2021			
Discount rate (0.50%)	\$	(16,326)	16,223
Future salary increase rate (0.25%)		8,273	(8,073)
December 31, 2020			
Discount rate (0.50%)		(17,757)	13,217
Future salary increase rate (0.25%)		9,006	(8,779)

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown above. The method used in the sensitivity analysis is consistent with the calculation of pension liabilities in the balance sheets.

There is no change in the method and assumptions used in the preparation of sensitivity analysis for 2021 and 2020.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Company allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plan, the Company allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligation.

The pension costs incurred from the contributions to the Bureau of Labor Insurance amounted to \$33,498 thousand and \$31,251 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(p) Income taxes

(i) Income tax expenses

The components of income tax of the Company in the years 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	 2021	2020
Current tax expense		
Current period	\$ 637,571	946,206
Adjustment for prior periods	 (8,454)	(3,058)
	 629,117	943,148
Deferred tax expense (benefit)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	 5,561	(10,177)
Income tax expense	\$ 634,678	932,971

There was no income tax expense recognized in equity for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The amount of income tax expense (benefit) recognized directly in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	2021	2020
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	\$ (3,478)	7,456
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Exchange differences on translation	 3,635	(1,974)
	\$ 157	5,482

Reconciliation of the Company's income tax expense and net income before tax for 2021 and 2020 was as follows:

	2021	2020
Net income before tax	\$ 3,404,153	4,966,275
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	\$ 680,831	993,256
Tax- exempt income	(2,455)	(313)
Permanent differences	(50,353)	(56,914)
5% income surtax on undistributed earnings	15,109	-
Income tax adjustments for prior periods	 (8,454)	(3,058)
Total	\$ 634,678	932,971

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	ember 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
The court adjudged to pay the payment and related interest expenses	\$ 34,556	33,296

2) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities for 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities:

	in	Foreign vestment ncome
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	95,643
Recognized in profit or loss		12,644
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	108,287
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$	102,607
Recognized in profit or loss		(6,964)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$	95,643

Deferred tax assets:

	Defi	ned benefit plans	Unrealized warranty	Loss allowance exceeded the limit	Allowance for inventory valuation	Foreign investment loss	Others	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	36,902	6,356	4,778	7,893	44,032	65,118	165,079
Recognized in profit or loss		-	(1,519)	8,136	911	4,515	(4,960)	7,083
Recognized in other		(3,478)					3,635	157
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	33,424	4,837	12,914	8,804	48,547	63,793	172,319
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$	29,446	5,823	12,779	8,897	36,609	62,830	156,384
Recognized in profit or loss		-	533	(8,001)	(1,004)	7,423	4,262	3,213
Recognized in other		7,456	-				(1,974)	5,482
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$	36,902	6,356	4,778	7,893	44,032	65,118	165,079

(iii) Assessment of tax

The Company's tax returns for the years through 2019 were assessed by the tax authorities.

(q) Capital and other equity

(i) Common Stock

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's authorized capital both amounted to \$3,000,000 thousand with par value of \$10 per share. The Company's issued capital both amounted to \$1,905,867 thousand at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

(ii) Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus were as follows:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Capital surplus - premium from merger	\$	6,938	6,938	
Share premium		49,987	49,987	
Convertible bond premium		215,672	215,672	
Treasury share transactions		77,158	77,158	
Others		27,705	18,389	
	\$	377,460	368,144	

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

(iii) Retained earnings

According to the Company's Article of Incorporation, if the Company has retained earnings according to its annual accounts, it may, after paying all taxes, and making up all past losses, set aside a 10% legal reserve, and a special reserve, if necessary, pursuant to laws, unless the reserve as allocated has equaled the Company's paid-in capital. The remainder, if any, shall be provided as or reversed from special reserve pursuant to laws. The balance, if any, shall be included into the unappropriated accumulated earnings for prior years and allocated as bonuses and dividends to shareholders based on the motion for allocation of earnings proposed by the Board of Directors, then resolved by a shareholders' meeting.

Where the earnings referred in the preceding paragraph are intended to be allocated in cash, the Board of Directors is authorized to allocate the same per special resolution and report it to the shareholders' meeting.

The Company's dividend policy is based on current and future development plans, considering the investment environment, capital needs, domestic and international competition, taking into account the interests of shareholders and other factors, in order to stabilize business development and protect investors' rights and interests. The dividends to shareholders can be in the form of cash dividend and/or stock dividend; also, the cash dividend is not less than 25% of the total dividend.

1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution to a resolution by the shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

2) Earnings distribution

For the appropriations of earnings for 2020 and 2019, the amounts of cash dividends to be distributed were \$17 and \$13 per share in 2021 and 2020, respectively. The related information would be available at the Market Observation Post System website.

(iv) Other equity, net of tax

	transl	ge differences on ation of foreign operations	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	(102,652)	950,506	847,854
Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	67,418	67,418
Exchange differences on foreign operations		(18,350)		(18,350)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	(121,002)	1,017,924	896,922
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$	(111,603)	1,043,567	931,964
Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(93,061)	(93,061)
Exchange differences on foreign operations		8,951		8,951
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$	(102,652)	950,506	847,854

(r) Earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

(i) Basic earnings per share

	2021	2020
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	\$ 2,769,475	4,033,304
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	 190,587	190,587
Basic earnings per share (in NT dollars)	\$ 14.53	21.16

ii) Diluted earnings per share

				2021	2020
		Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (diluted)	\$	2,769,475	4,033,304
		Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)		190,587	190,587
		Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:			
		Effect of employee bonuses		2,247	3,074
		Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)	_	192,834	193,661
		Diluted earnings per share (in NT dollars)	\$	14.36	20.83
(s)	Rev	enue from contracts with customers			
	(i)	Disaggregation of revenue			
				2021	2020
		Major products/services lines:		2021	2020
		Major products/services lines: Integrated engineering service	\$	2021 22,860,524	2020 33,669,389
			\$		
		Integrated engineering service	\$	22,860,524	33,669,389
		Integrated engineering service Service and design	\$ 	22,860,524 88,055	33,669,389 82,234
		Integrated engineering service Service and design		22,860,524 88,055 110,956	33,669,389 82,234 <u>118,825</u>
		Integrated engineering service Service and design Sales		22,860,524 88,055 110,956	33,669,389 82,234 <u>118,825</u>
		Integrated engineering service Service and design Sales Type of contract:	\$	22,860,524 88,055 110,956 23,059,535	33,669,389 82,234 <u>118,825</u> <u>33,870,448</u>
		Integrated engineering service Service and design Sales Type of contract: Fixed price contract	\$	22,860,524 88,055 110,956 23,059,535 22,948,579	33,669,389 82,234 <u>118,825</u> 33,870,448 33,751,623

(ii) Contract balances

]	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	January 1, 2020
Accounts receivable	\$	2,187,435	6,286,876	3,541,596
Less: allowance for impairment	_	86,452	86,814	87,181
Total	<u></u>	2,100,983	6,200,062	3,454,415
Contract assets-Construction in Progress	\$	2,626,321	1,260,739	880,164
Contract liabilities-Construction in Progress	\$	6,452,433	6,101,071	5,567,964
Contract liabilities-Merchandise Inventory	_	679	769	727
Total	\$	6,453,112	6,101,840	5,568,691

For details on accounts receivable and allowance for impairment, please refer to note 6 (c).

The revenue recognized for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 that were included in the contract liabilities balance of sale the merchandise at the beginning of the period were \$89 thousand and \$0 thousand, respectively.

The major change in the balance of contract assets and contract liabilities is the difference between the time frame in the performance obligation to be satisfied and the payment to be received. Other significant changes during the period were as follows:

	2021			2020		
	-	Contract assets	Contract liabilities	Contract assets	Contract liabilities	
Stage of completion measurement	<u>\$</u>	-		_	-	
Contract modification	\$	871,091	557,055	(18,173)	871,605	

(t) Employee compensation and directors' remuneration

In accordance with the articles of incorporation the Company should contribute 6% to 10% of the profit as employee compensation and less than 2% as directors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. The recipients of shares and cash may include the employees of the Company's controlled or affiliated companies who meet certain conditions.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company estimated its employee remuneration amounting to \$378,000 thousand and \$524,000 thousand, and directors' remuneration amounting to \$32,400 thousand and \$47,000 thousand, respectively. The estimated amounts mentioned above are based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees and directors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees and directors as specified in the Company's articles. These remunerations were expensed under expenses during 2021 and 2020. Related information would be available at the Market Observation Post System website. The amounts, as stated in 2020 financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions in 2021 shareholders' meeting.

- (u) Non-operating income and expenses
 - (i) Interest income

The details of the Company's interest income were as follows:

	2021	2020
Interest income from bank deposits	\$ 61,109	70,307
Other interest income	 2,254	2,637
Total	 63,363	72,944

(ii) Other income

The details of the Company's other income were as follows:

	2021		
Rental income	<u>\$</u> 4,642	4,690	
Dividend income	12,273	43,697	
Other income – other			
Income from sale of scraps	14,092	6,158	
Others	2,540	1,457	
Subtotal	16,632	7,615	
Total	\$33,547	56,002	

iii) Other gains and losses

The details of the Company's other gains and losses were as follows:

	2021	2020
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ 60	2,755
Gain on disposal of investments	31,382	-
Foreign exchange losses	(30,370)	(63,135)
Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	194,990	285,777
Other gains and losses	 (12)	(40)
Total	\$ 196,050	225,357

iv) Interest expense

The details of the Company's interest expense were as follows:

	 2021	2020
Interest expense - Denstsu Engineering	\$ 6,299	6,298
Others	 564	405
Total	\$ 6,863	6,703

(v) Financial instruments

- (i) Credit risk
 - 1) Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the amounts of the maximum exposure to credit risk were \$9,845,001 thousand and \$16,217,748 thousand, respectively.

The Company assesses the financial condition of its customers continuously to reduce the credit risk of accounts receivable and requires its customers to provide guarantees and collateral if it is necessary. The Company monitors and reviews the recoverable amount of the accounts receivable to ensure the uncollectible amount are recognized appropriately as impairment loss. Therefore, the expected credit losses are in the expectation of the Company.

2) Concentration of credit risk

When the transaction of financial instruments is concentrated in a single industry or region, the ability to oblige the contract would be impacted by similar factors, thereby causing concentration of credit risk. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, notes and accounts receivable concentrated on few counter-parties were as follows:

	December 31, 2021					
Name of client		Carrying amount	the maximum exposure to credit risk	%		
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$	1,641,189	1,641,189	78.08		
Micron Technology Taiwan Co., Ltd.	_	252,537	252,537	12.02		
Total	\$_	1,893,726	1,893,726	90.10		
		D	ecember 31, 2020			
			the maximum			
		Carrying	exposure to			
Name of client		amount	<u>credit risk</u>	%		
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$	804,430	804,430	12.96		
Micron Memory Taiwan Co., Ltd.		5,300,959	5,300,959	85.42		
Total	\$	6,105,389	6,105,389	98.38		

(ii) Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

		Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
December 31, 2021								
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Notes payable	\$	64,094	64,094	64,094	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable		3,932,819	3,932,819	2,374,221	4,683	136,577	1,405,353	11,985
Accrued expenses (Note)		701,606	701,606	701,606	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		40,105	40,686	11,982	11,313	17,391	-	-
Guarantee deposits received	_	26,067	26,067	-		-	26,067	-
	\$	4,764,691	4,765,272	3,151,903	15,996	153,968	1,431,420	11,985

		Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
December 31, 2020								
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Notes payable	\$	66,852	66,852	66,852	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable		5,740,780	5,740,780	4,359,932	7,053	41,652	1,288,656	43,487
Accrued expenses (Note)		872,211	872,211	872,211	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		19,772	20,082	8,135	3,946	5,004	2,997	-
Guarantee deposits received	_	6,663	6,663	2,536	2,144	1,689	294	
	\$	6,706,278	6,706,588	5,309,666	13,143	48,345	1,291,947	43,487

Note: Other current liabilities

The Company does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Currency risk

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Company's significant exposure to foreign currency risk were as follows:

	 Dec	ember 31, 20	21	December 31, 2020			
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate (dollars)	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate (dollars)	TWD	
Financial assets							
Monetary items							
USD	\$ 10,176	27.68	281,669	57,139	28.48	1,627,319	
CNY	450,677	4.34	1,957,740	423,577	4.38	1,853,997	
SGD	2	20.46	45	65	21.56	1,401	
Non-monetary items							
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	466,422	4.34	2,026,136	447,503	4.38	1,958,718	
Finance liabilities							
Monetary items							
USD	9,359	27.68	259,070	14,790	28.48	421,219	
EUR	224	31.32	7,031	1,625	35.02	56,908	
JPY	416	0.24	100	8,375	0.28	2,312	
CNY	912	4.34	3,962	917	4.38	4,014	
SGD	-	-	-	339	21.56	7,309	

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, accounts payable and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency. A (weakening) strengthening of 1% of the NTD against the USD, EUR, CNY, SGD and JPY, the Company's net income before tax would have increased (decreased) by \$15,754 thousand and \$23,928 thousand, and other comprehensive income would have increased (decreased) by \$16,209 thousand and \$15,670 thousand, for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The analysis was performed on the same basis for both periods.

3) Foreign exchange gain and loss on monetary items

Since the Company has many kinds of functional currency, the information on foreign exchange gain (loss) on monetary items is disclosed by total amount. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, foreign exchange loss (including realized and unrealized portions) amounted to \$30,370 thousand and \$63,135 thousand, respectively.

(iv) Interest rate analysis

Please refer to the notes on liquidity risk management and interest rate exposure of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

If the interest rate increases/decreases by 0.25%, the Company's net income will increase/decrease by \$15,464 thousand and \$20,002 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, with all other variable factors remaining constant.

- (v) Fair value of financial instruments
 - 1) Fair value hierarchy

To provide disclosure information, the Company classifies the measurement of fair value based on fair value hierarchy which reflects the significance of the inputs during the measurement. The Company categorizes fair value into the following levels:

a) Level 1

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments. An active market is a market in which all the following conditions exist:

- i) The items traded within the market are homogeneous.
- ii) Willing buyers and sellers can normally be found at any time.
- iii) Prices are available to the public.

b) Level 2

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

c) Level 3

Level 3 inputs are valuation parameters which are not based on the information available in the market or the quoted price from the counter party. For example, historical volatility used in option pricing models is an unobservable input since it cannot represent the expected value of future volatility of the entire market participants.

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is measured on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	December 31, 2021							
		Carrying		Fair value				
	_	amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	\$	714,490	596,339	114,622	3,529	714,490		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income								
Unquoted equity instrument measured at fair value		2,026,136	-	-	2,026,136	2,026,136		
Total	\$	2,740,626	596,339	114,622	2,029,665	2,740,626		
	_		Dec	ember 31, 202	0			
	(Carrying		Fair v	alue			
		amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	\$	506,695	421,880	78,010	6,805	506,695		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income								
Unquoted equity instrument measured at fair value		1,958,718	-	-	1,958,718	1,958,718		
Total	\$_	2,465,413	421,880	78,010	1,965,523	2,465,413		

2) Transfer between Level 1 and Level 2

There were no transfers from Level 1 to Level 2 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

3) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

	Fair value through profit or loss		Fair value through other comprehensive income	
		Designated at fair value hrough profit or loss	Unquoted equity instruments	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	6,805	1,958,718	1,965,523
Total gains and losses				
In profit or loss		(25)) -	(25)
In other comprehensive income		-	67,418	67,418
Cash capital reduction	_	(3,251))	(3,251)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u></u>	3,529	2,026,136	2,029,665
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$	6,347	2,051,779	2,058,126
Total gains and losses				
In profit or loss		458	-	458
In other comprehensive income		-	(93,061)	(93,061)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$	6,805	1,958,718	1,965,523

Total gains and losses were recognized in "other gains and losses" and "unrealized gains and losses from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income".

4) Quantified information on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in fair value measurement

The Company's financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value include "financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss— equity investments" and "financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income—equity investments".

The equity investments which are lack of active market and categorized into Level 3 have numerous significant unobservable inputs. The significant unobservable inputs of equity investments without active market are independent between each other. Hence, there is no correlation between each significant unobservable input.

Quantified information of significant unobservable inputs was as follows:

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss — equity investments without an active market	Comparable Company	 Price Book Ratio (Note) Discount for lack of marketability (Note) 	 The higher the ratio, the higher the fair value The higher the discount, the lower the fair value
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss — equity investments without an active market	Net asset value method	 Discount for lack of marketability (Note) Discount for control (Note) 	 The higher the discount, the lower the fair value The higher the controlling discount, the lower the fair value
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – equity investments without an active market	Comparable Company	 Price Book Ratio (December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were 0.83 and 0.87) Discount for lack of marketability (December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were 19.66% and 28.82%) 	 The higher the ratio, the higher the fair value The higher the discount, the lower the fair value

- Note: As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the investees had been dissolved or were expected to be liquidated, therefore, the fair value, without the application of parameters, was based on the liquidation value.
- 5) Fair value measurement in Level 3- sensitivity analysis of reasonably possible alternative assumptions

While under different models or using different parameters may lead to different results, fair value measurement for financial instruments is reasonable.

Inter-relationship

The following tables shows the valuation impacts changes in input parameters on Level 3 financial instruments:

			Loss comp			alue through other prehensive income	
	Input	Assumptions	Favourable	Unfavourable	Favourable	Unfavourable	
December 31, 2021							
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							
Equity investments without an active market	Discount for lack of marketability	10%	(Note)	(Note)	-	-	
Equity investments without an active market	Discount for control	10%	(Note)	(Note)	-	-	
Equity investments without an active market	Price Book Ratio	10%	(Note)	(Note)	-	-	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income							
Equity investments without an active market	Discount for lack of marketability	10%	-	-	49,582	(49,582)	
Equity investments without an active market	Price Book Ratio	10%	-	-	202,614	(202,614)	
December 31, 2020							
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							
Equity investments without an active market	Discount for lack of marketability	10%	(Note)	(Note)	-	-	
Equity investments without an active market	Discount for control	10%	(Note)	(Note)	-	-	
Equity investments without an active market	Price Book Ratio	10%	(Note)	(Note)	-	-	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income							
Equity investments without an active market	Discount for lack of marketability	10%	-	-	79,306	(79,306)	
Equity investments without an active market	Price Book Ratio	10%	-	-	195,872	(195,872)	

Note: As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the investees had been dissolved or were expected to be liquidated, therefore, the fair value, without the application of parameters, was based on the liquidation value.

6) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

a) Fair value information

The Company's financial instruments not measured at fair value include cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, guarantee deposits paid, notes and accounts payable, other payables, guarantee deposits received and part of other financial assets, whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, disclosure of fair value information is not required.

b) Valuation techniques

The Company's valuation methods and assumptions used for financial instruments not measured at fair value are as follows:

Since the maturity date is close and the future receipt and reimbursement price is similar to the book value, the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, notes and accounts payable and other payables were measured at book value at the reporting date.

(w) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Company has exposures to the following risks from its financial instruments:

- 1) Credit risk
- 2) Liquidity risk
- 3) Market risk

The following likewise discusses the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the above mentioned risks.

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

- (iii) Credit risk
 - 1) Notes and accounts receivable

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is required to conduct management and credit risk analysis for each of its new customers before the terms and conditions of the contract and delivery are set in accordance with the internal credit policy. The internal risk control system assesses the credit quality of customers by considering their financial status, past experiences and other factors. The main credit risk derives from cash and cash equivalents, deposits in banks and in financial institutions. Furthermore, credit risk may derive from customers, including unreceived receivables and committed transaction.

2) Guarantees

As of December 31, 2021, the Company provided a guarantee for contractual obligations to United integrated services (USA) CORP that amounted to \$11,292,289 thousand. There is no such situation as of December 31, 2020.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company manages sufficient cash and cash equivalents so as to cope with its operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The Company's management supervises the banking facilities and ensures compliance with the terms of loan agreements.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's unused credit line were amounted to \$7,834,117 thousand and \$5,969,555 thousand, respectively.

(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, and optimizing the return.

1) Currency risk

The Company is a multinational institution and therefore exposes to currency risk deriving from many different currencies, mainly from USD and RMB. The relevant currency risk stems from future commercial transactions, recognized assets and liabilities, and net investments in foreign operating agencies.

2) Interest rate risk

The short-term loans of the Company are debts with floating interest rates. Therefore, changes in market interest rates will lead to changes in the interest rate of short-term loans, resulting in fluctuations of future cash flows.

3) Other market price risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk due to the investments in equity securities. This is a strategic investment and is not held for trading. The Company does not actively trade in these investments as the management of the Company minimizes the risk by holding different investment portfolios.

(x) Capital management

The Company's objectives for managing capital to safeguard the capacity to continue to operate, to continue to provide a return on shareholders, to maintain the interest of other related parties, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company's strategy for managing the capital structure is to lay out the plan of product development and expand the market share considering the growth and the magnitude of industry and further developing an integral plan founded on the required capacity, capital outlay, and magnitude of assets in long-term development. Ultimately, considering the risk factors such as the fluctuation of the industry cycle and the life cycle of products, the Company determines the optimal capital structure by estimating the profitability of products, operating profit ratio, and cash flow based on the competitiveness of products. The management of the Company periodically examines the capital structure and contemplates on the potential costs and risks involved while exerting different financial tools. In general, the Company implements prudent strategy of risk management.

	De	December 31, 2020	
Total liabilities	\$	11,891,968	13,967,807
Less: cash and cash equivalents		4,301,255	6,506,029
Net debt	<u>\$</u>	7,590,713	7,461,778
Total equity	\$	9,606,663	10,004,054
Debt-to-capital ratio		79.02 %	74.59 %

(y) Cash flows information on acquisition of property, plant and equipment

The supplementary information on acquisition of property, plant and equipment of the Company were as follows:

	 2021	2020
Increase in property, plant and equipment	\$ 451,855	7,965
Cash payments	\$ 451,855	7,965

(7) Related-party transactions

(a) Parent company and ultimate controlling company

United Integrated Services Co., Ltd. is both the Company and the ultimate controlling party of its subsidiaries.

(b) Names and relationship with related parties

The followings are entities that have had transactions with related party and the Company's subsidiaries during the periods covered in the financial statements.

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
Hanxuan Energy Co.,Ltd	Subsidiary
Hunter Energy Co.,Ltd.	Subsidiary
UNITED INTEGRATED SERVICES (USA) CORP.	Subsidiary
United Integrated Services BVI	Subsidiary
Jiangxi United Integrated Services Ltd.	Subsidiary
United Integrated Services Pte Ltd.	Subsidiary

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
Su Yuan (Shanghai) Trading Ltd.	Subsidiary
Suzhou Han Tai System Integrated Ltd.	Subsidiary
Beijing Han He Tang Medical Instrument Ltd.	Subsidiary
Wholetech System Hitech Limited	Investee accounted for using equity method
Ablerex Electronics Co., Ltd.	Investee accounted for using equity method
JG Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.	Investee accounted for using equity method
Eco Energy Corporation	Investee accounted for using equity method
AIRREX Co., Ltd. (Note)	Related party
FU-KUO ENGINEERING CO., Ltd.	Related party
Huayuan Engineering Co., Ltd.	Related party
Dentsu Engineering Co., Ltd.	Related party
Yun Hao Motor Technician Office	Related party
Sheng Yang Integration Co., Ltd.	Related party
All directors, supervisors, general managers and deputy general managers	Key management personnel

Note: The company is not a related party to the Company since September 1, 2021.

(c) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Operating revenue

The amounts of significant sales by the Company to related parties were as follows:

		2021	2020	
Subsidiaries	\$	379,078	202,795	
Key management personnel		16	-	
Other related parties		3	12	
	<u>\$</u>	379,097	202,807	

There is no significant difference between the credit terms of the Company and of the same businesses.

(ii) Construction cost

The amounts of purchases by the Company from related parties were as follows:

Associates		2020		
Associates	\$	201,636	294,871	
Other related parties		129,898	159,403	
	\$	331,534	454,274	

There is no significant difference between the payment terms of the Company and of the same businesses.

(iii) Receivables from Related Parties

The receivables from related parties were as follows:

Account	Relationship	Dec	ember 31, 2021	December 31, 2020		
Accounts receivable	Subsidiaries	\$	1,486	3,289		
Other accounts receivable	Subsidiaries		84	93		
Long-term receivables – related party (Principal)	Subsidiaries		88,461	130,019		
Long-term receivables – related party (Interest)	Subsidiaries		74,456	72,748		
		\$	164,487	206,149		

(iv) Payables to Related Parties

The payables to related parties were as follows:

Account	Relationship	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Notes payable	Other related parties	\$ -	5,983
Accounts payable	Subsidiaries	24,600	25,756
Accounts payable	Associates	55,931	182,412
Accounts payable	Other related parties	11,336	43,612
Other payables	Other related parties -Dentsu Engineering	172,780	166,481
		\$ <u>264,647</u>	424,244

Other payables mentioned above included package fee disbursements, salaries and interests, etc. Please refer note 12 (c) for further information.

(v) Prepayments

The prepayments to related parties were as follows:

	Decemb 202	,	December 31, 2020
Associates	<u> </u>	2,309	

(vi) Advance Receipts

The advance receivables due from related parties were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Subsidiaries	\$ <u>401,600</u>	-

(vii) Leases

				Rental income				
	Name of related party	Object	Lease term		2021	2020		
	Subsidiaries	5F, No. 3, Ln. 7, Baogao Rd., Xindian Dist., New Taipei City 231, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	2020.09.01~ 2021.08.31	\$	23	8		
	Subsidiaries	6F, No. 297, Sec. 6, Roosevelt Rd., Wenshan Dist., Taipei City 116052, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	2020.06.01~ 2021.05.31		23	13		
	Associates	1F., No.1 \sigma, Ln. 7, Baogao Rd., Xindian Dist., New Taipei City 231, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	2020.01.01~ 2022.05.31		4,464	4,464		
	Associates	Parking Space	2020.01.01~ 2022.05.31		72	72		
	Other related parties	No.18, Aly. 2, Ln. 261, Xinghua Rd., Shanhua Dist., Tainan City 741, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	2017.08.01~ 2020.04.30		-	97		
				\$	4,582	4,654		
(viii)) Other income							
					2021	2020		
	Other related pa	urties		\$	-	61		
(ix)	Interest income							
	Subsidiaries			\$	2021 2,254	2020		
(-)				Ψ	<u> </u>	2,007		
(x)	Finance costs							
	Other related pa	urty – Dentsu Engineering	5	\$	<u>2021</u> <u>6,299</u>	<u>2020</u> 6,298		
				_				

(xi) Property transactions

Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

The purchases price of property, plant and equipment purchased from related parties were as follows:

	2021			
Key management personnel	\$	16,100		

The Company acquired the land for Tainan Factory from key management personnel of the Company in July 2021. The land area is 1,490 square meters with a total price of \$16,100 thousand. As of December 31, 2021, the ownership transfer procedure has been completed, and the purchase price has been paid. The land acquisition price was based on the asset evaluation report from Li Cyuan Real Estate Appraiser Firm. For further description of the property, plant, and equipment, please refer to note 6(i).

(xii) Guarantees

As of December 31, 2021, the Company provided a guarantee for contractual obligations to United integrated services (USA) CORP that amounted to \$11,292,289 thousand. There is no such situation as of December 31, 2020.

(d) Key management personnel compensation

	2021	2020		
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 132,275	199,944		
Post-employment benefits	 1,387	1,401		
	\$ 133,662	201,345		

(8) Pledged assets

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

		December 31,	December 31,
Pledged assets	Object	2021	2020
Restricted assets (other non-	Engineering performance bond	\$ <u>850</u>	850
current assets)			

(9) Commitments and contingencies

- (a) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, except for the disclosures of Note 7, the Company's commitments and contingencies were as follows:
 - (i) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, guaranteed notes received from construction contractors for performance guarantees or maintenance guarantees amounted to \$14,592,968 thousand and \$12,006,460 thousand, respectively.
 - (ii) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, guaranteed notes issued to construction contractors for performance guarantees or maintenance guarantees amounted to \$412,792 thousand and \$16,829 thousand, respectively.
 - (iii) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, guaranteed notes issued for bank loans and letters of credits amounted to \$3,000,000 thousand and \$2,000,000 thousand, respectively.
 - (iv) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, guaranteed letters offered by banks for contract performance guarantees amounted to \$19,019 thousand and \$35,615 thousand, respectively.
 - (v) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the total contract price of contracted construction projects amounted to \$131,486,739 thousand and \$101,292,295 thousand, respectively, and the contract payments received by the Company amounted to \$80,151,890 thousand and \$58,305,585 thousand, respectively.
 - (vi) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the total subcontract price of subcontracted construction projects amounted to \$6,041,990 thousand and \$5,335,969 thousand, respectively, and the contract payment paid by the Company amounted to \$4,081,420 thousand and \$3,636,878 thousand, respectively.
 - (vii) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the outstanding letters of credits issued by the Company for purchasing equipment amounted to \$214,223 thousand and \$196,240 thousand, respectively.
 - (viii) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, guaranteed notes received from lessees for rental of buildings both mounted to \$744 thousand and \$1,073 thousand, respectively.
 - (ix) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company provided guarantees for entities in the same industry amounted to \$11,292,289 thousand and \$0 thousand, respectively.
- (b) Significant contracts

In the Board of Directors meeting on June 12, 2020, the Company decided to enter into a real estate purchase agreement to be used as its headquarters. The total value of contract including tax was \$516,950 thousand. As of December 31, 2021, the Company had paid the full amount.

(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters: None.

(11) Subsequent Events

- (a) In the Board of Directors meeting on March 8, 2022, the Company decided to purchase real estate in Tainan as its factory. The Chairman has the absolute discretion of property acquisition within the total amount of \$590,660 thousand (excluding the value-added tax for the building).
- (b) Under Article 28-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act, in the Board of Directors meeting on March 8, 2022, the Company is expected to repurchase 3,000 thousand ordinary shares of the Company between the price of \$ 170 to \$250 per share during March 9 and May 6, 2022, for providing incentives to retain talents. When the share price falls below the minimum price set for the repurchase, the Company will continue to repurchase shares until they reach the maximum amount of \$750,000 thousand.

(12) Other

(a) A summary of current-period employee benefits, depreciation and amortization, by function, was as follows:

By function		2021		2020					
By nature	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total			
Employee benefits									
Salary	637,245	576,458	1,213,703	553,874	724,624	1,278,498			
Labor and health insurance	38,971	37,599	76,570	26,507	37,205	63,712			
Pension	18,494	17,862	36,356	14,528	20,391	34,919			
Remuneration of directors	-	38,328	38,328	-	52,790	52,790			
Others	11,667	11,100	22,767	14,283	19,881	34,164			
Depreciation	15,558	14,221	29,779	14,488	10,997	25,485			
Amortization	593	591	1,184	455	583	1,038			

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the additional information on number of employees and employee benefits was as follows:

	2021	2020
Number of employees	856	810
Non-employee directors	6	5
Average employee benefits	\$ <u>1,588</u>	1,753
Average employee salary	\$ <u>1,428</u>	1,588
Adjustments of average employee salary	(10.08)%	
Remuneration of supervisors	\$ <u> </u>	

The Company's remuneration policy, including directors, managers and employees, were as follow:

(i) Remuneration of employees:

In accordance with the Article of Incorporation.

(ii) Remuneration of directors:

The independent directors of the Company are entitled a monthly business execution fee since the following month of the inauguration date. The other directors of the Company are only entitled to the remuneration in accordance with the Article of Incorporation when there is a surplus generated at the end of the Company's fiscal year. The annual remuneration amount to each independent director shall exclude the monthly business execution fee collected.

The annual remuneration of directors is determined according to the Company's Article of Incorporation, and the Remuneration Committee suggests an amount for the Board of Directors to resolve, then the Board of Directors proposes in the shareholders meeting for approval. The appropriation of remuneration to the directors is reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and is approved by the Board of Directors before distribution.

(iii) Remuneration of president and vice president:

The Company's managers receive bonuses based on the annual performance evaluation. If there is surplus generated, the surplus should be distributed to employees based on the performance evaluation performed by the Company.

The salary proposal is drafted up according to the Rules Governing Employee Salaries and then presented to the Remuneration Committee for review and to the Board of Directors for approval. The annual performance bonus and employee remuneration should be proposed to the Remuneration Committee for review, and to the Board of Directors for approval in accordance with the annual performance evaluation results and related payment methods.

Salary is determined and paid according to the Company's Rules Governing Salary Determination; also, by referring to the business performance and profitability of each business unit. The Remuneration Committee regularly reviews the reasonableness of the salary.

- (b) Some of the Company's directors are involved in the adjudication process for violating the Securities and Exchange Act regulations and the effect on the Company's operation; please refer to the following information:
 - (i) The primary judgment contents

Director Chen, former director Wang and other involved parties were prosecuted by Taipei District Prosecutor's Office on June 5, 2002, as illegally transferred Company's fund more than \$1.3 billion to Dentsu Engineering Co., Ltd. (Hereinafter referred to as Dentsu Corporation),Fuguo Engineering Co., Ltd., and Huayuan Engineering Co., Ltd, then transferred the fund to themselves. The primary judgment contents given by Taipei District Prosecutor's Office on August,31, 2015 (Finance Criminal Procedure Code No. 17 Act 2013) that the Court believed the defendants did not commit such crimes. However, the notes of the financial statements did not disclose that Dentsu Corporation shall be a relative party of the Company and paid expenses on behalf of the Company, therefore, the defendants all appealed against the conviction while the public prosecutor also filed an appeal against the acquittal part of the verdict; and due to the death of Mr. Wang, the former Chairman of the Company, the High Court (No. 104 Jin Shang Chung Su Tzu 40) declared a dismissal judgment for Mr. Wang on July 25, 2017 with respect to the charges of non-arm's length transactions, breach of trust, and embezzlement. The High Court stated that there was no evidence prove that the defendants,

other than Mr. Wang were guilty and the public prosecutor accepted the acquittal judgment without further appeal. As for the High Court's decision of guilty on the financial statement fraud, the sentences on two of the defendants were finalized because they were given probations and decided not to appeal; while the former Chairman Chen appealed to the Supreme Court, wherein the Supreme Court (No. 106 Tai Shang Tzu 3336), on July 25, 2018, reversed and remanded the case to the High Court whose further judgment (No. 107 Jun Shang Chung Geng Yi Tzu 8) on December 10, 2019 sentenced Mr. Chen guilty for misrepresented financial statements for certain years and guilty for violations of the Business Entity Accounting Act, as well as a five year probation; Chairman Chen filed an appeal while the SFIPC center also requested the prosecutor to appeal. The Supreme Court reversed and remanded the case to the High Court on July 17, 2020, whose further judgment (No. 109 Jun Shang Chung Geng Er Tzu 13) on May 13, 2020 sentenced two years' imprisonment and five-year probation for misrepresented financial statements for certain statements for certain statements for certain years. The former Chairman Chen has filed an appeal on June 11, 2022.

- (ii) Impact on Operations
 - After the courts of the First, Second, and Last Instance investigation and trial, the defendants were not guilty of the charges of non-arm's length transactions, breach of trust, and embezzlement and vindicated themselves. The Company feels pleased but regrets the charges of misrepresenting the financial statements. The former Chairman Chen has appealed against the Second Instance. Therefore, the Company will await the court's decision to become finalized.
 - 2) Since the occurrence of this case, the staff of the Company altogether have continued to stay on their posts and serve customers. The Company has also received support from proprietors and third party firms. The Company's revenue continues to grow, while the progress, collection and payment operations of projects remain normal. Current business and finances of the Company are quite robust, as the Company's operations have not been affected by any of the judicial events.
- (iii) On December 5, 2013, based on the contents of the indictment, the SFIPC argued that it was inappropriate for the former three directors to hold such positions in the Company and appealed for court decision to dismiss the directors' positions.

Under the Taipei District Court's ruling in June 18, 2015, the SFIPC lost the lawsuit. The SFIPC filed an appeal, but due to the death of the former Chairman Wang, the SFIPC withdraw part of the appeal and changed its petition to be dismissing two directors' positions from June 16, 2015 to June 15, 2018. The court of Second Instance decided in early February 2016 to dismiss the complaint of the SFIPC about changes of claims. The SFIPC appealed to the Court of Third Instance on March 28, 2016. The Supreme Court (No. 106 Tai Shang Tzu 2658) revoked the original Second Instance judgment on September 28, 2018, and remanded the case to the High Court. On April 28, 2020, the two directors were disqualified from being a director by the High Court order. Both directors filed appeals on May 18, 2020, but due to the resignation of director Lee on June 2, 2020, she withdrew the appeal on June 3 in the same year and the court's decision on director Lee became finalized as of the date thereof. Mr. Chen did not reappoint as a director in the shareholder's meeting on August 17, 2021. The Supreme Court decided to dismiss the appeal of Mr. Chen on February 24, 2021, and the High Court's decision on Mr. Chen became finalized. The financial, business operations of the Company have also not been affected by this lawsuit.

(iv) According to the content of the indictment on January 27, 2014, the SFIPC filed a group lawsuit on behalf of the investor on the grounds that the Company's financial reports from the third quarter of 2008 to 2011 were misrepresented, requesting the Company, directors and former supervisors to jointly compensate the investors for the damage amounting to more than \$243 million.

As stated above, the Company's operations and financial position have always been sound, and its share price has remained at a considerable level. It has been a stable and profitable company for a long time. Relevant parties have also indicated that the Company has handled the affairs of the Company's interests and has no caused the Company's financial reports to be misrepresented. The former Chairman Chen has appealed to the Supreme Court regarding the High Court's decision on the criminal case. Before the criminal case and the final judgment of this civil action are determined, whether the Company has misrepresented financial reports in the past years stated, the investors have been harmed, or the damage is related to false financial reporting, etc., it would take a period of time before the judgment is announced.

This lawsuit has also not affect the normal operation of the Company's current financial business.

(c) The Company received the civil judgment from the Taiwan Taipei District Court on September 2, 2014 that the Company should pay the package fees of \$104,559 thousand and the former Chairman Wang's salary from January 2001 to April 2012, as previously paid by Dentsu, amounting to \$21,405 thousand.

In the third quarter of 2014, in accordance with the judgment stated above, the Company assessed and took into accounts the package fees and salary paid by Dentsu, which have yet to be reimbursed by the Company (respectively logged as construction costs and management costs). The Company also estimated that the relevant interest payable as of December 31, 2021 amounted to \$46,816 thousand (please refer to note 7).

As of the reporting date, the Company has yet to reimburse the abovementioned package fees, salary and related interests.

(13) Other disclosures

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021:

Loans to other parties: (i)

_													U	nit: in tho	usands of New '	Taiwan Dollar
No	Name of	Name of	Account		Highest balance of financing to other parties during		Actual usage amount	Range of interest rates	Purposes of fund financing for the	Transaction amount for business between	Reasons for short-term	Loss	Coll	ateral	Individual funding loan limit	Maximum limit of fund financing
	lender	borrower	name	party	the period	balance (Note 1)	during the period		borrower (Note 3)	two parties	financing	allowance	Item	Value	(Note 2)	(Note 2)
0	The Company		Other receivables	Yes	139,411	138,139	88,461	1.95%	2	-	Operating capital	-		-	1,921,332	3,842,665

Note 1: The ending balance during the current period are the amount, not the actual usage amount.

Note 2: The total amount of the Company's externally handled funds and loans does not exceed 40% of the Company's net worth, and the loan for a single business fund is not more than 20% of the Company's net worth Note 3: The capital loan and nature are as follows:

There are business contacts for 1 The need for short-term financing is 2

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

No.	Name of guarantor			Limitation on amount of guanrantees	Highest balance for guarantees and			Property	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to		Parent company endorsement / guarantees to	Subsidiary endorsement /	it: thousand dollars Endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on
		Name	Relationship with the Company (Note 2)	and endorsements for one party (Note 1)	during the	endorsements as of reporting date		and endorsements (Amount)	net worth of the latest financial statements	and endorsements	third parties on behalf of subsidiary	behalf of parent	
, i	Company	UNITED INTEGRATED SERVICES (USA) CORP.	2	76,853,304	11,353,483	11,292,289	-	-	117.55 %	96,066,630	Y	N	Ν

Note 1: The total amount of the Company's external endorsement/guarantee shall not exceed ten times of the net value of the Company. The maximum guarantee and endorsement for single enterprise cannot exceed 50% of net value except for the following subsidiaries. The net value is based on the latest financial statements audited or reviewed by the accountants. 1. The Company directly hold follow of the voting shares of a company shall not exceed eight times of the net value. 2. The Company directly and indirectly hold some than 50% of the voting shares of a company shall not be exceed 1.5 times of net value.

2. The Company directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares of a company shall not be exceed 1.5 times of net value.
Note 2: There are seven conditions in which the Company may have guarantees or endorsements for other parties:

The Company in subsiness relationship.
A company in which the Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of its voting right.
An investee in which the Company and subsidiary holds more than 50% of its voting right.
Subsidiaries in which the Company and subsidiary holds more than 50% of its voting rights.
Companies in accordance with contractual provisions established by mutual applicants or in need of project.
Companies that are endorsed and guaranteed by all capital shareholders based on their shareholding ratio due to a joint investment relationship.
The performance guarantees for pre-sale house sales contract between intra-industry companies in accordance with the Consumer Protection Law requires joint guarantee.

(iii) Securities held at the end of the period (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

	Category and	Relationship				f New Taiwan E balance		
Name of holder	name of security	with company	Account title	Shares/Units (thousands)	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	Note
	stock — Nanya Technology Corporation	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	63	4,955	- %	4,955	
The Company	stock — Taichung Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	120	1,454	- %	1,454	
The Company	stock-Acer	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,400	42,630	0.05 %	42,630	
	stock — Chunghwa Telecom Co., Ltd	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	26	3,029	- %	3,029	
The Company	stock — CTCI Co., Ltd	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10	372	- %	372	
1 5	stock — Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,639	543,899	0.25 %	543,899	
	stock – Powerchip Technology Corporation	-	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,553	710.0(1	0.14 %	114,622	
The Company	totals stock — Taiwan Electronic Data Processing Corp.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	374	710,961 3,156	9.65 %	3,156	

	Category and	Relationship		Ending balance					
Name of holder	name of security	with company	Account title	Shares/Units (thousands)	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	Note	
	stock—Pu-Xun Venture Capital		Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	397	373	1.67 %	373		
	stock – Aetas Technology Inc.		Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	91	-	0.30 %	-		
	stock – Glandtex Corporation		Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1	-	0.01 %	-		
The Company	stock — Promos Technologies Inc.		Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2	-	- %	-		
The Company	totals stock — Jiangxi Construction		Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Note 1	<u>3,529</u> 2,026,136	19.80 %	2,026,136		

Note 1: Registered with the amount of capital contribution.

- (iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.
- (v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Name of property	Transaction date	Transaction amount	Status of payment	Counter-party	Relationship with the Company	If the counter-party is a related party, disclose the previous transfer information Relationship with Date of Owner the Company transfer Amount				References for determining price	Unit: thousar Purpose of acquisition and current condition	
The Company	Land	une 12, 2020	361,860	Fully paid	Tsuan Lin, Hong	-	-	-	-		Appraisal report from Lichyuan real estate appraisal firm	Headquarters	None
The Company	Buildings	June 12, 2020	155,090	Fully paid	DeEn Construction Co.,Ltd.	-	-	-	-		Appraisal report from Lichyuan real estate appraisal firm	Headquarters	None

- (vi) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.
- (vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

									Unit: in	thousands of New Taiv	van Dollar
Company of the purchase / sale	Name of counterparty	Nature of Relationship		Transac	tion details		circumstance for the diffe terms of the tu the general co	ansaction and	Accounts a		
			Purchase / Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases / sales	Creditt term	Single price	Credit term	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes / accounts receivable (payable)	Note
The Company	AIRREX Co., Ltd.	Related party	Purchase	115,733	0.60 %	O/A 62 days	-		63,898	1.6 %	Note 1
The Company	Corporation	Investee accounted for using equity method	Purchase	144,952	0.75 %	O/A 30 days	-		-	- %	
The Company	Hanxuan Energy Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	145,403	0.63 %	O/A 30 days	-	-	-	- %	
The Company	Jiangxi United Integrated Services Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	202,412	0.87 %	O/A 90 days	-	-	-	- %	

Note 1: The Company only disclosed the purchase amounts from AIRREX CO., LTD. that transaction occurred from January 1 to August 31, 2021. Since September 1, 2021, AIRREX CO., LTD. is no longer the Group's related party. Therefore, the disclosure of accounts payable to related parties in note 7 does not include the disclosure of accounts payable in this chart.

UNITED INTEGRATED SERVICES CO., LTD. Notes to the Financial Statements

(viii) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

	Unit: in thousands of New Taiwan Dollar												
Name of		Nature of	Ending	Turnover	Ove	rdue	Amounts received in	Loss					
company	Related party	relationship	balance	rate	Amount	Action taken	subsequent period	allowances					
The Company	Su Yuan (Shanghai)	subsidiary	126,934	-	-	-	414	-					
	Trading Ltd.												

(ix) Trading in derivative instruments: None.

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the year ended December 31, 2021 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

Name of	Name of		Main	Original inves	tment amount		Ending balanc	, 1	Unit: in t Net income	housands of New ' Share of	'aiwan Doll
investor	investee	Location	businesses and products	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Shares (thousands)	Percentage of ownership	e Carrying value	(losses) of investee	profits/losses of investee (Note 1)	Note
The Company	ABLEREX ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Sale and purchase of UPS	189,852	189,852	14,987	33.30 %	499,046	75,872	25,268	
The Company	WHOLETECH SYSTEM HITECH LIMITED	Taiwan	Gas pipeline engineering	61,367	61,367	9,946	13.61 %	221,489	281,195	38,287	
The Company	JG ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD	Taiwan	Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	47,544	47,874	3,464	16.90 %	48,042	(6,447)	(1,097)	
The Company	Eco Energy Corporation	Taiwan	Integration and Solutions of Battery Energy Storage Systems, Purchase and Sale of Related Materials and Equipment	99,449	99,449	6,630	16.57 %	106,290	40,483	6,710	
The Company	United Integrated Services (BVI) Co., Ltd.	BVI	Investment activities	567,643	567,643	17,698	100.00 %	751,093	22,935	22,935	
The Company	Hanxuan Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	self-usage power generation equipment utilizing renewable energy	500,000	150,000	50,000	100.00 %	453,507	(9,813)	(9,813)	
The Company	Hunter Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	self-usage power generation equipment utilizing renewable energy	90,000	90,000	9,000	100.00 %	73,743	(211)	(211)	
The Company	UNITED INTEGRATED SERVICES (USA) CORP.	USA	Clean room system construction	1,392,503	57,130	50,000	100.00 %	1,363,005	(20,066)	(20,066)	
The Company	UNITED INTEGRATED SERVICES CO., LTD. (Singapore)	Singapore	Clean room system construction	34,040	34,040	-	100.00 %	(29,303)	(2,510)	(2,510)	
WHOLETECH SYSTEM HITECH LIMITED	WHOLETECH SYSTEMHITECH (BVI) LIMITED	BVI	Investment activities	170,884	170,884	5,400	100.00 %	293,370	61,090	61,090	
WHOLETECH SYSTEMHITECH (BVI) LIMITED	WHOLETECH SYSTEMHITECH (SHANHAI) LIMITED	China	Electromechanical, Circuit, and Pipeline Engineering Businesses	169,127	169,127	-	100.00 %	293,350	61,090	61,090	
WHOLETECH SYSTEM HITECH LIMITED	WHOLETECH SYSTEMHITECH INC.	Mauritius	Investment activities	110,559	110,559	3,500	100.00 %	262,350	48,498	48,498	
WHOLETECH SYSTEM HITECH INC.	WHOLETECH GROUPINTERNATIONALT RADING LIMITED	Mauritius	Investment activities	110,559	110,559	3,500	100.00 %	262,350	48,498	48,498	
WHOLETECH GROUP INTERNATIONAL TRADING LIMITED	WHOLETECH GROUP (Shanghai) TRADING LIMITED	China	Import and Export Trading Business of Electronics, Machinerics, Chemical Equipment, Pipe Fitting Hardware, etc.	110,559	110,559	-	100.00 %	262,350	48,498	48,498	
WHOLETECH SYSTEM HITECH LIMITED	WHOLETECH SYSTEMHITECH (S) PTE.LTD.	Singapore	Construction of water, gas pipelines and sewage systems, gas production, distribution of fuel gas main systems, etc.	30,865	30,865	200	100.00 %	45,939	5,266	5,266	
WHOLETECH SYSTEM HITECH (S) PTE. LTD.	WHOLETECH SYSTEMHITECH (M) SDN.BHD.	Malaysia	Construction of water, gas pipelines and sewage systems, gas production, distribution of fuel gas main systems, etc.	855	855	100	100.00 %	308	(77)	(77)	
ABLEREX ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Ablerex-Samoa	Samoa	Holding company	217,445	217,445	6,635	100.00 %	450,420	(18,884)	(19,695)	
ABLEREX ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Ablerex-USA	USA	Sales of uninterruptible power equipment and systems, solar equipment and related systems, etc.	8,303	8,303	250	100.00 %	60,357	13,649	13,681	
ABLEREX ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Ablerex-HK	Hong Kong	Sales of uninterruptible power equipment and systems, solar equipment and related systems, etc.	43	43	10	100.00 %	29,649	1,070	1,070	
ABLEREX ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Ablerex-SG	Singapore	Sales of uninterruptible power equipment and systems, solar equipment and related systems, etc.	48,008	48,008	2,141	100.00 %	100,405	8,706	10,268	
ABLEREX ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Ablerex-UK	UK	Holding company	4,674	4,674	100	100.00 %	14,447	3,803	3,600	
ABLEREX ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Ablerex-JP	Japan	Sales of uninterruptible power equipment and systems, solar equipment and related systems, etc.	9,159	9,159	3	99.00 %	5,867	(2,980)	(2,967)	
Ablerex-Samoa	Ablerex -Overseas	Hong Kong	Holding company	217,445	217,445	6,635	100.00 %	456,434	(18,845)	-	
Ablerex-UK	Ablerex-IT	Italy	Sales of uninterruptible power equipment and systems, solar equipment and related systems, etc.	4,674	4,674	100	100.00 %	14,447	3,803	-	
Ablerex-SG	Ablerex-TH	Thailand	Sales of uninterruptible power equipment and systems, solar equipment and related systems, etc.	256	256	280	70.00 %	2,770	(249)	-	

UNITED INTEGRATED SERVICES CO., LTD. Notes to the Financial Statements

Name of	Name of		Main	Original inve	stment amount	1	Ending balanc	e	Net income	Share of	
investor	investee	Location	businesses and products	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Shares (thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value	(losses) of investee	profits/losses of investee (Note 1)	Note
Ablerex-USA	Ablerex-LATAM	USA	Sales of uninterruptible power equipment and systems, solar equipment and related systems, etc.	15,358	15,358	4	86.00 %	7,610	5,061	-	
IG ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD	ASIA INTELLIGENCE INVESTMENTS LIMITED	BVI	Investment activities	30,280	30,280	-	100.00 %	41,486	7,867	7,867	
JG ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD	Taiwan Sustainable Environmental Energy CO., LTD	Taiwan	Sales of polluton control equipment	100	1,000	10	14.29 %	105	(16)	16	
JG ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD	Hua Zhi System Engineering Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Sales of polluton control equipment	2,205	2,205	221	21.00 %	5,373	887	232	
ASIA INTELLIGENCE INVESTMENTS LIMITED	JG ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD	China	Sales of polluton control equipment and manufacturing	30,280	30,280	-	100.00 %	41,607	7,867	7,867	
Eco Energy Corporation	Jia Huang Technology Ltd.	Taiwan	Possession of power plants and engagement in public agency cases	50,000	50,000	5,000	100.00 %	47,916	175	(2,084)	
Eco Energy Corporation	Jia Ai Technology Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Possession of power plants and engagement in public agency cases	1,000	1,000	100	100.00 %	956	(32)	(44)	
Eco Energy Corporation	Jei Bo Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Possession of power plants and engagement in public agency cases	5,000	-	500	100.00 %	4,991	(9)	(9)	
Eco Energy Corporation	Ming Qu Energy Engineering Ltd.	Taiwan	Possession of power plants and engagement in public agency cases	206,045	-	20,604	49.00 %	179,451	(407)	(26,594)	
Eco Energy Corporation	Hei Bo Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Possession of power plants and engagement in public agency cases	5,000	-	500	100.00 %	4,991	(9)	(9)	

Note 1: The profits/losses of the investee for current period were recognized by the investment company

Information on investment in mainland China: (c)

Informaiton on investment in Mainland China:

(i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

	Main businesses	Total amount	Method of investment	Accumulated outflow of investment from		ent flows	Accumulated outflow of investment from	Net income (losses) of	Percentage	Investment income (losses)	Book value as of	Accumulated remittance of
Name of investee	and products	of capital surplus	(Note 1)	Taiwan as of January 1, 2021	Outflow	Inflow	Taiwan as of December 31, 20	the investee	of ownership		December 31, 2021	earnings in current period
	Semiconductor, clean room and electromechanical	NT\$ 34,495 USD 1,000	(2)	NT\$ 34,49 USD 1,00		-	NT\$ 34,49 USD 1,00		100.00 %	NT\$ 10,500	NT\$ 317,455	-
(JIANGXI) UNITED INTEGRATED SERVICES Ltd.	Electromechanical business and pipeline engineering business	NT\$ 453,360 RMB 100,000		NT\$ 338,57 RMB 75,00		-	NT\$ 338,57 RMB 75,00		75.00 %	NT\$ 153,022	NT\$ 478,936	NT\$ 1,502,709 RMB 320,521
	Construction hardware , materials production and sales	NT\$ 381,660 USD 12,000	(2)	NT\$ 381,66 USD 12,00		-	NT\$ 381,66 USD 12,00		100.00 %	NT\$ 10,211	NT\$ 332,811	-
Jiangxi Construction Engineering Group Co., Ltd.	Various types of building construction	NT\$ 5,113,150 RMB 1,043,500		NT\$ 1,008,21 RMB 206,60		-	NT\$ 1,008,21 RMB 206,60		19.80 %	NTS -	NT\$ 2,026,136	NT\$ 1,560,313 RMB 334,616
Beijing Han he Tang Medical instrument Ltd.	Distribution agency for medical equipment, import and export of goods, after-sales service	NT\$ 30,187 USD 1,000	(2)	NT\$ 30,18 USD 1,00		-	NTS 30,18 USD 1,00		100.00 %	NT\$ 2,193	NT\$ 13,461	-

Note 1: Investment method

Investing in the mainland through companies in another country
 Establishing a company through the investment in the third region to reinvest in the mainland.

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2021	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
1,798,283	1,825,134	5,763,997
(USD59,165)	(USD59,165)	

(iii) Significant transactions with investees in Mainland China:

The significant inter- company transactions with the subsidiary in Mainland China, which were eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in "Information on significant transactions".

(d) Major shareholders:

For the year ended December 31, 2021, no shareholder held more than 5%.

(14) Segment information:

Please refer to the consolidated financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Statement of cash and cash equivalents

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description		Amount
Cash on hand and foreign currency	Cash	\$	682
	Petty cash		800
			1,482
Cash in banks	Demand deposits		2,049,397
	Check Deposits		1,242
	Time deposits (Note)		2,087,200
	Foreign currency deposits (Note)		161,934
			4,299,773
		\$	4,301,255

Note: US dollar demand deposits of \$153,915,000 are translated at the exchange rate of USD\$1=NT\$27.68, and RMB demand deposits of \$8,019,000 are translated at the exchange rate RMB\$1=NT\$4.34.

On December 31, 2021, the range of the interest rates of the time deposits was 0.40%~0.41%, which matured during January 2022 and February 2022.

Statement of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - current

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars / thousands of shares)

Name of financial instrument	Description	Shares or units	Par value	Total amount	Interest rate (%)	Acquisition cost	Fair Unit price	value Total amount	Fair value changes is attributable to the changes in credit risk	Note
Nanya Technology Corporation		63		-	-	19,928	78.10	4,955	-	
Taichung Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.		120	-	-	-	986	12.15	1,454	-	
ACER		1,400	-	-	-	94,045	30.45	42,630	-	
Chunghwa Telecom Co., Ltd		26	-	-	-	3,033	116.50	3,029	-	
CTCI Co., Ltd		10	-	-	-	340	37.20	372	-	
Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation		7,639	-	-	-	134,314	71.20	543,899	-	
Powerchip Technology Corporation		4,553	-	-	-	68,687	25.18	114,622	-	
						321,333		-	-	
Add: Valuation Adjustments						389,628		-		
						\$ 710,961		710,961		

Statement of changes in financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - non-current

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars / thousands of shares)

	Beginnin	g Balance	Ad	Addition		rease	Ending	Balance		
Name of financial	Shares		Shares		Shares		Shares			
instrument	or units	Fair value	or units	Amount	or units	Amount	or units	Fair value	Collateral	Note
Taiwan Electronic Data Processing Co.,Ltd.	374 \$	27,570	-	-	-	-	374	27,570	None	
Pu-Xun venture capital	722	7,225	-	-	325	3,251	397	3,974	"	
Add: Valuation Adjustments	-	(27,990)	-	-	-	25	-	(28,015)		
	\$	6,805			=	3,276		3,529		

Statement of changes in non-current financial assets measured at fair value

through other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Beginni	Beginning Balance		Addition		Decrease		Balance		
Name of financial	Shares		Shares		Shares		Shares			
instrument	or units	Fair value	or units	Amount	or units	Amount	or units	Fair value	Collateral	Note
Jiangxi Construction Engineering Group Co.,Ltd.	Note	\$ 1,008,212	-	-	-	-	-	1,008,212	None	
Add: Valuation Adjustments	-	950,506	-	67,418	-		-	1,017,924		
		\$ <u>1,958,718</u>		67,418				2,026,136		

Note: Registered with the amount of capital contribution.

Statement of notes receivable

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client name	Description	An	nount	Note
Unrelated Parties:				
Giga Medical Instrument LTD.	Operating	\$	638	
Deluxe Immigration Consultancy LTD.	Operating		227	
Other (The balance of each household is less than 5% of the balance of the subject)	Operating		5	
		\$	870	

Statement of accounts receivable

Client name	Description	A	Amount	Note
Related Parties:				
Beijing Han he Tang Medical instrument, Ltd.	Operating	\$	1,486	
Unrelated Parties:				
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Operating		1,641,189	
Micron Memory Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Operating		252,537	
Other (The balance of each household is less than 5% of the balance of the subject)	Operating		292,223	
			2,185,949	
			2,187,435	
Less: Loss allowance			86,452	
		<u>\$</u>	2,100,983	

Statement of changes in Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		Contract Assets										
		Add	ition	Decr	ease		Contract Liabilities					
	Beginning	Construction	Gain on	Loss on		Ending	Beginning			Ending	Contract	Contract
Name of Project	Balance	cost	Construction	Construction	Completion	Balance	Balance	Input	Completion	Balance	Assets	liability
F530	\$ 1,067,451	1,380	189,391	-	-	1,258,222	1,226,209	-	-	1,226,209	32,013	-
F570	1,845,094	12,807	250,992	-	-	2,108,893	2,096,941	110,334	-	2,207,275	-	98,382
F600	6,220,947	133,720	208,597	-	6,563,264	-	6,459,027	104,237	6,563,264	-	-	-
F650	1,433,110	12,215	152,153	-	-	1,597,478	1,523,014	-	-	1,523,014	74,464	-
F690	1,858,318	4,907	166,029	-	-	2,029,254	1,862,476	132,474	-	1,994,950	34,304	-
F710	23,287,930	5,746,051	578,575	-	-	29,612,556	26,979,360	6,435,809	-	33,415,169	-	3,802,613
F740	1,330,525	78,636	8,737	-	-	1,417,898	1,397,852	175,233	-	1,573,085	-	155,187
F770	1,880,209	35,859	3,984	-	-	1,920,052	1,946,219	134,159	-	2,080,378	-	160,326
F810	812,020	1,133,203	59,642	-	-	2,004,865	593,917	1,403,105	-	1,997,022	7,843	-
Other	13,752,508	12,076,607	2,025,146	18,105	3,059,365	24,776,791	14,244,198	13,350,865	3,059,365	24,535,698	2,477,697	2,236,604
	\$ <u>53,488,112</u>	19,235,385	3,643,246	18,105	9,622,629	66,726,009	58,329,213	21,846,216	9,622,629	70,552,800	2,626,321	6,453,112

Statement of inventories

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Net realizable	
Item		Cost	value	Note
Merchandise	\$	5,941	-	
Finished goods		16,594	7,037	
Work in process		24,405	1,779	
Raw materials		62,706	56,811	
Total		109,646	65,627	
Less: Allowance for impairment		44,019		
	\$	65,627		

Statement of prepayments

Please refer to note 6 (e).

Statement of other current assets

Please refer to note 6 (l).

Statement of changes in investments accounted for using equity method

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars / thousands of shares)

	Beginnin	g Balance	Add	dition	Dec	rease		Ending Balance	9		alue or Net lue(Note 2)	
			~		~		~	Percentage of ownership		Unit	Total	~
Name of investee	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	(%)	Amount	price	amount	Collateral
Ablerex Electronics Co., Ltd.	14,987 \$	490,589	-	26,547	-	18,090	14,987	33.30	499,046	39.35	589,719	None
Wholetech System Hitech Limited	9,946	202,156	-	47,329	-	27,996	9,946	13.61	221,489	49.05	487,855	"
JG Environmental Technology Co., Ltd	3,488	54,734	-	-	24	6,692	3,464	16.90	48,042	22.77	78,875	"
Eco Energy Corporation	6,630	101,666	-	6,779	-	2,155	6,630	16.57	106,290	16.03	106,290	"
UniMEMS Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2,095	-	-	-	-	-	2,095	19.49	-	-	-	"
Uuited Integrated Services BVI	17,698	736,016	-	22,935	-	7,858	17,698	100.00	751,093	42.44	751,093	"
(Jiangxi) United Integrated Services, Ltd.	Note 1	442,392	-	153,022	-	116,478	Note 1	75.00	478,936	-	478,936	"
Hanxuan Energy Co. Ltd.	15,000	135,122	35,000	350,000	-	31,615	50,000	100.00	453,507	9.07	453,507	"
Hunter Energy Co. Ltd.	9,000	78,124	-	-	-	4,381	9,000	100.00	73,743	8.19	73,743	"
United Integrated Services (USA) Corp.	2,000	55,759	48,000	1,335,373	-	28,127	50,000	100.00	1,363,005	27.26	1,363,005	"
		2,296,558		1,941,985		243,392			3,995,151		4,383,023	
United Integrated Services Pte Ltd.	Note 1	(28,282)	-	1,489	-	2,510	Note 1	100.00	(29,303)		-	"
Total	\$	2,268,276		1,943,474		245,902			3,965,848	=	4,383,023	

Note 1: Registered with the amount of capital contribution.

Note 2: If there is no open market price for a long-term equity investment, the net value or book value of the equity at the balance sheet date is its fair market value.

United Integrated Services Co., Ltd. Statement of changes in property, plant and equipment For the year ended December 31, 2021 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Please refer to note 6 (i).

Statement of changes in accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Please refer to note 6 (i).

Statement of changes in intangible assets

Please refer to note 6 (k).

Statement of deferred tax assets

December 31, 2021

Please refer to note 6 (p)(ii)2).

Statement of other non-current assets

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Please refer to note 6 (l).

Statement of notes payable

Vendor Name	Description	A	mount	Note
Unrelated Parties:	-			
Leader Air Condition Co., Ltd.	operating	\$	14,698	
Chang Ji Clean Room Technology Ltd.	operating		14,269	
Yun Jia Engineering Co., Ltd.	operating		9,904	
Shang Dewen Construction Ltd.	operating		9,807	
NAKOSIN Enterprise Ltd.	operating		8,895	
Other (The balance of each household is less than 5% of the balance of the subject)	operating		6,521	
• /		\$	64,094	

Statement of accounts payable

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Description		Amount	Note
Construction Retention Payable:				
Related Parties:				
United Integrated Services BVI	operating	\$	24,600	
Wholetech System Hitech Limited	operating		16,673	
Ablerex Electronics Co., Ltd.	operating		18,250	
JG Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.	operating		2,839	
			62,362	
Unrelated Parties:				
Da Sheng Engineering Co., Ltd.	operating		123,102	
Tecpel Co., Ltd.	operating		165,915	
Other (The balance of each household is less			2,029,323	
than 5% of the balance of the subject)				
			2,318,340	
Construction Payable:				
Related Parties:				
Wholetech System Hitech Limited	operating		13	
Ablerex Electronics Co., Ltd.	operating		1,195	
JG Environmental Technology Co., Ltd	operating		16,961	
Fu-Kuo Engineering Co., Ltd	operating		5,300	
Huayuan Engineering Co., Ltd.	operating		2,936	
Dentsu Engineering Co., Ltd.	operating		3,100	
			29,505	
Unrelated Parties:				
We Shung Technology Corporation	operating		83,113	
Topline System Engineering Co., Ltd.	operating		71,144	
TIME MAX ENTERPRISE LIMITED	operating		78,942	
Other (The balance of each household is less than 5% of the balance of the subject)	operating		1,289,413	
			1,522,612	
		\$ <u></u>	3,932,819	

Statement of other payables- related parties

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Please refer to note 7 (c) iv).

Statement of provisions - current

Please refer to note 6 (m).

Statement of other current liabilities

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Other accrued expenses:			
	Employee bonus and board compensation	\$ 488,394	
	Business tax	37,497	
	Salary allowance	180,915	
	Labor and health insurance premium	14,926	
	Other	 3,100	
		 724,832	
Other payables-other		 2,171	
Other current liabilities:			
	Temporary receipts	2,006	
	Receipts under custody	1,555	
	Tax collections	1,386	
	Other notes payable	 416	
		 5,363	
		\$ 732,366	

Statement of provisions - non-current

Please refer to note 6 (o).

Statement of deferred tax liabilities

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Please refer to note 6 (p) (ii) 2).

Statement of operating revenues

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Item	Quantity	 Amount
Construction revenue:		
Percentage of completion method - Completed construction revenue	-	\$ 908,112
Percentage of completion method - Uncompleted construction revenue	-	 21,952,412
Subtotal		22,860,524
Service and design revenue	-	88,055
Sales	-	 110,956
Net operating revenues		\$ 23,059,535

Statement of operating costs

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	 Amount	
Item	Subtotal	Total
Construction costs:		
Current material	\$ 17,144,503	
Labor	905,553	
Construction overhead	 1,185,329	
Total of construction costs		19,235,385
Service and design costs		31,566
Costs of goods sold		44,410
Total operating costs	\$	19,311,361

Statement of construction overhead

Item	Description	Amount
Components		\$ 209,232
Freight		87,116
Overtime pay		87,229
Other (The balance of each household is less than 5% of the balance of the subject)		801,752
Total		\$ 1,185,329

Statement of selling expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	A	mount
Wages and salaries		\$	13,148
Depreciations			1,684
Warranty expenses			9,339
Other (The balance of each household is less than 5% of the balance of the subject)			3,114
Total		\$	27,285

Statement of administrative expenses

Item	Description	A	mount
Wages and salaries		\$	575,853
Insurance expenses			74,115
Other (The balance of each household is less than 5% of the balance of the subject)			109,781
Total		\$	759,749

Statement of the research and development expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	A	mount
Wages and salaries		\$	21,109
Depreciation expenses			1,651
Insurance expenses			1,809
Other (The balance of each household is less than 5% of the balance of the subject)			5,431
Total		\$	30,000

Statement of other gains and losses

Please refer to note 6 (u).

Statement of Labor, Depreciation and Amortization by Function

Please refer to note 12 (a).