

Stock Code : 6415



Silergy Corp.

2020 Annual Report

Printed on April 5, 2021

Taiwan Stock Exchange Market Observation Post System: <http://mops.twse.com.tw>

The annual report is available at <http://www.silergy.com>

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Chapter I Letter to Shareholders

In 2020, amid the tough and uncertain environment around the world, we managed to seize the opportunities arising from the crisis against the backdrop of difficulties and challenges. The monthly revenue had repeatedly hit new highs month by month, with annual revenue of NT\$13,876,445 thousand, an increase of 28.8% year over year. Looking back on 2020, in addition to the continuously intensified China-US trade war and the lasting uncertainty in the semiconductor industry supply chain, the global pandemic of COVID-19 was raging across the globe. The comprehensive impact brought about by the pandemic on each country has not only changed people's lifestyles but also the supply and demand model of the global economy and industries. In an environment full of changes and uncertainties, with our continuous investment in R&D and our technological capabilities improved over the time as the foundation, we not only increase the market share in each product market but also extended to the new areas for product application, resulting in a continuous growth in the annual revenue. The optimized process and product structure had increased the overall gross margin, and net profit also grew steadily with the revenue. Despite the toughness in 2020, we still demonstrated an outstanding performance.

Consolidated revenue in 2020 was NT\$13,876,445 thousand, an increase of around 28.8% compared to NT\$10,777,781 thousand in 2019. Our net profit was NT\$3,108,914 thousand, an increase of around 33.2% from NT\$2,333,169 thousand in 2019. Our product lines continued to grow steadily, while new products continued to be launched.

The total operating expenses in 2020 were NT\$3,613,711 thousand, an increase of NT\$814,593 thousand, or around 29.1%, from NT\$2,799,118 thousand in 2019. With our long-term strategic objectives remaining unchanged, and to drive the continued growth of the Company, we actively invest in product research and development and market development, and develop more advanced processes in manufacturing, to meet the needs for more high-end products. In terms of cost in manpower, research and development (R&D), and sales, we maintain a certain ratio of increase to meet the demand. Net income after taxes (NIAT) amounted to NT\$3,278,478 thousand, with a net profit margin of 23.6% and basic earnings per share (EPS) of NT\$35.72.

Our four major categories of terminal applications and products have maintained stable growth. In particular, there had been a significant growth in information products and network communication products. Working from home and remote learning have become the norm due to the pandemic, which has led to an increase in the demand for laptops and network communications equipment. In response to the emerging 5G-related application trend, a number of new products and applications have also been launched for 5G base stations and mobile phones. The Company's main products include DCDC, ACDC, PMU, LED lighting, LED backlight drivers, solid state drive protection switch, smart meter IC, network communication equipment, etc. Products with sensors and smart functions are also widely used in terminal

applications, bringing our product items to more than 2000. Our major markets include China, Taiwan, and South Korea, and we are gradually expanding to the United States, Europe, and Asian regions, such as India, Japan, South East Asia, etc. In 2020, consumer products, industrial products, computer products, and communication products contributed to about 38%, 34%, 17%, and 11%, respectively, of total revenue.

In terms of R&D and process technology development, our self-owned process technologies have been introduced to the G3 platform and the proportion of production has been increased year by year, reaching around 20% by the end of 2020, and it is estimated that it will reach 30–40% by the end of 2021. Meanwhile, the next generation process development will be started. We continue to develop more advanced processes for the R&D of new products, to improve the Company's technological capabilities and product competitiveness while increasing capacity utilization effectively. We have continued to invest in R&D of new products. In 2020, applications for 5G base stations and 5G mobile phone charging products had been mass-produced. After years of endeavor, various automotive products had obtained automotive regulatory certification and are expected to be mass-produced in 2021. Our patents for R&D and process technologies have also continued to increase. As of the end of 2020, we have obtained 1,357 patents from China, United States, Taiwan, Japan, India, etc., including 215 new patents acquired in 2020.

Looking ahead to 2021, Silergy will still uphold its business philosophy of "integrity, innovation, and sustainable service", and focus on technology R&D and business market development. With our leading core technologies, high-efficiency product development capabilities, and highly integrated design capabilities, we will continuously expand diversified and all-round product lines, increase global sales channels actively, and invest more in future trending industries. In response to the development of 5G, we will continue to be devoted to development of communication equipment and automotive electronics to meet users' demand, while dedicated to the development of server power applications and smart and automation industrial products. In the consumer electronics sector, we will continue to expand the fields of technologies, enhance product integration, increase categories of product applications, and actively launch relevant R&D projects.

In the analog IC industry, Silergy, based on the leading technology, aims to keep abreast of the trends of technological and industrial development, continuously innovate and improve R&D and technological capabilities, and strive to pursue the highest standard of analog IC products to reduce energy consumption as a leading energy-saving semiconductor company with advanced technologies. We look forward to working with you to stride towards our long-term goals, continuing to create corporate value, and giving back to shareholders, while creating long-term collective growth for our customers, employees, and shareholders.

Chairman, Wei Chen

Chapter II Company Profile

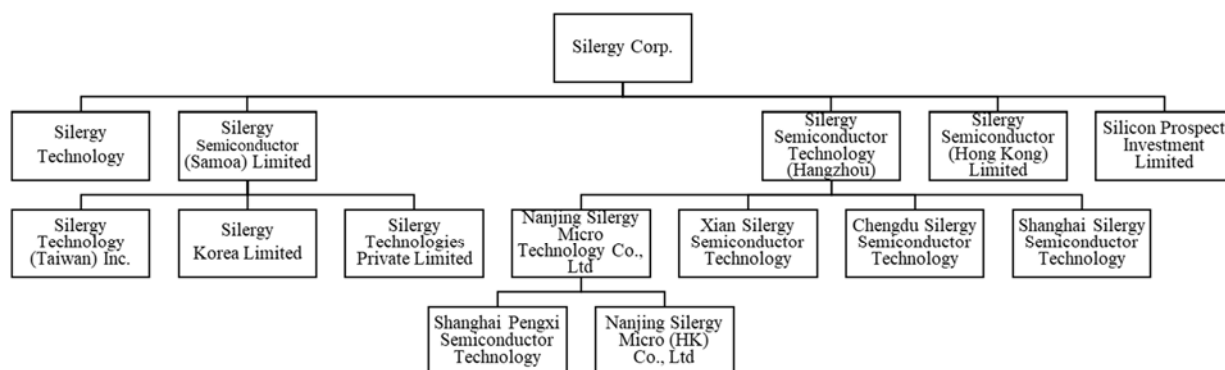
I. Date of Founding and Summary

Silergy Corp. was founded on February 7, 2008, as a holding company in the British Cayman Islands (hereinafter referred to as “Cayman Islands”), with main businesses in the research and development, design, and sales of power management IC (PMIC). The Company has set up R&D, sales or service locations in China, America, Taiwan, South Korea, Japan and India. Silergy Corp. and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as “Silergy”, “the Company”, or “the Group”) is a professional analog IC design house, and is one of the few IC design houses in the world capable of producing high-voltage, high-current IC in small packages. Silergy has R&D teams specializing in IC design and systems design technologies, and are equipped with industry-leading wafer fabrication and packaging technology design capabilities, enabling Silergy to provide customers with highly integrated products of high performance and quality. Our comprehensive and total solutions enable us to successfully enter the supply chain of companies or ODM/OEM of tablet computers, LED lighting, solid-state drive (SSD), LED TV, notebook, security and surveillance equipment, and smart phones, and expand our customer base for different product applications through IC distributors.

Silergy's management team has years of industrial experience and is well aware of the future directions of the development of products technologies. With our team which specializes in key technologies, Silergy is able to quickly respond to the latest specifications of computer products and provide customers with development platform equipped with comprehensive specifications, designs, and real-time customer service during the product development stage. With the rapid development of information products, Silergy has proven to be a professional IC design house with competitive advantages.

II. Corporate Structure

December 31, 2020



III. Company History

Date	Important event
2008	February: Established Silergy Corp., with primary business in power management IC (PMIC) design. May: Established Silergy Technology, a US subsidiary primarily engaged in collecting advanced technologies from the market. Established Silergy (Hangzhou) on April 22, a subsidiary mainly responsible for receiving orders, design, operations, and technical support.
2009	Released industry's first 6V, 2A, 1 MHz synchronous step-down IC in SOT23 package that went into mass production; developed the industry's first 6V, 3.5A, 1 MHz synchronous step-down IC in DFN3x3 package that went into mass production.
2010	Released the world's smallest dual-channel 6A smart-load switch IC in DFN2x2 package. Also released industry's first 30V/2A, 1 MHz buck-boost MR16 LED driver IC in SOT23 package. Passed ISO9001 certification and recognized as a high-tech enterprise and integrated circuit (IC) design enterprise in China.
2011	Released the world's smallest 6V/6A, 1 MHz synchronous step-down IC in DFN2x2 package; released industry's first PFC/QRC/PSR isolated LED driver IC in SOT23 package.
2012	Established Nanjing Silergy Semiconductor Technology. Released industry's first built-in MOS PFC/QRC/PSR isolated LED driver IC in SO8 package. Also released industry's smallest 18V/5A synchronous step-down IC in an SOT23-6 package.
2013	Released industry's first MOS built-in LED driver IC in SOT23 package; and released industry's first input current 6A step-up smart charging IC in QFN3x3 package.
2014	Established Hangzhou Innvolt Technology. Released industry's first SCR dimmable MR16 driver IC. Released industry's first 30V/15A synchronous step-up IC in DFN4x4 package.
2015	Released industry's first motor-driver IC in SOT23 package. Released industry's first high-performance MOS built-in 6.78 MHz wireless charging emitter IC.
2016	Acquired smart-meter and energy-monitoring business units of Maxim Integrated and LED lighting business unit of NXP Semiconductors. Released industry's smallest 500V MOS with PFC silicon-controlled light-modulating LED driver IC in SOT23 package. Released industry's first dual-output DC/DC IC.
2017	Released the industry's first non-inductive high-efficiency Triac dimmable driver IC. Released the industry's smallest 28V/10A four-switch fully integrated buck converter IC in QFN4x4 package. Released the industry's smallest 3.2x3.2 high-efficiency SSD PMIC. Released the industry's smallest QFN4x4 20W power bank PMIC that supports fast charging of mobile phone. Released the industry's smallest 5A switch IC with reverse insertion, over-voltage and over-current protection in QFN2x2 package.
2018	Industry's first single IC, single-inductor, 5-output smart LED dimmable driver IC in QFN5X5 package. Industry's first non-inductive, non-MLCC, high-efficiency Triac dimmable driver IC. IOT buck DCDC IC with ultra-low static power dissipation, 0.5A current in DFN2x2 package. Industry's first single IC 60W PD buck-boost DCDC IC in QFN5X5 package.
2019	Industry first high efficiency 30W isolated charge pump fast charger IC. Industry leading miniLED driver IC for high quality display applications.

2020	<p>Silergy's first signal chain product has officially entered mass production and successfully applied to monitors. Large batches of products have also been delivered.</p> <p>Industry's first 100W USB PD fully integrated buck IC in QFN3X3 package.</p> <p>Industry's highest sensitivity environmental light sensor, which has successfully entered the medical application fields of heart rate and blood oxygen detection.</p>
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IV. Risks

(I) Risk factors

1. The impact of changes in interest rates, exchange rate fluctuations, and inflation, on the Company's gain or loss, and the Company's future response measures:

(1) Interest rate changes

Silergy incurred an interest expense of NT\$981,000 in 2020, mainly from interest expense generated from lease liability using the effective interest method, and will be amortized during the lease period. It amounts to 0.007% of the year's net operating revenue, showing limited impact on the Company's gain and loss.

As the Company increases its scale of operations and profitability, we have adequate equity fund and less reliance on loans from financial institutions. Hence, even if China's interest rates increase in the future, Silergy will not be exposed to risks from significant increase in interest expenses owing to increased interest rates. There will be no material impact on the Company due to interest rate changes.

(2) Exchange rate fluctuations

Majority of Silergy's sales and purchases are transacted in US dollars. As such, receivables and payables from the sales and purchases will offset each other, resulting in a natural hedging effect. The Company's 2020 exchange loss was NT\$98,111,000, amounting to 0.7% of the year's net operating revenue, showing limited impact on the Company's gain and loss.

The main functional currency of Silergy is US dollar, and there is no major risk of exchange rate fluctuation to date. To reduce the impact on the Company's gain or loss as a result of fluctuation in exchange rate, Silergy constantly collects currency exchange information, relies on real-time online exchange rate system, and strengthens communication with financial institutions, to determine the trend in exchange fluctuations and use it as basis for exchange settlements. Silergy strives to balance foreign currency assets and liabilities to achieve natural hedging and lower the impact from exchange rate fluctuations. In the future, Silergy will base on the exchange rate fluctuations and foreign currency funding needs, employ financial derivatives for hedging to avoid foreign exchange risks.

(3) Inflation

Silergy continues to monitor market price fluctuations and maintain positive interactions with both suppliers and customers. There has been no significant impact caused by inflation in recent years.

2. Policies on high-risk, highly leveraged investments, loans to other parties, endorsements, guarantees, and derivatives trading, main reasons for profits or losses generated thereby, and future response measures to be undertaken:

Silergy has formulated regulations that include Procedure for Acquisition and Disposition of Assets, Procedure for Loaning Capital to Other Parties, and Procedure for Endorsements and Guarantees. These regulations are used by Silergy and its subsidiaries as the basis for compliance when pursuing relevant activities. Up to the publication date of the annual report, Silergy has not made high-risk or highly leveraged investments, nor provided any capital loan to other parties, made no engagement in derivatives trading. Silergy practices a steady and conservative business strategy and focuses on our primary business. As we do not branch into high-risk industries, adopt a steady and conservative financial policy, and do not engage in highly leveraged investments, the risk is limited.

3. Future research and development plans and expected expenditure

(1) Future research and development plans

- A. Develop high-efficiency and highly reliable high-voltage IC manufacturing processes to create control units, driver units, and highly integrated single-chip.
- B. Develop novel digital-analog mixed control technologies, optimize system architecture, and promote smart PMIC developments.
- C. Digitally controlled PMIC.
- D. Develop sensor and detector IC for future Internet of Things (IoT) applications.

(2) Expected research and development expenditures

R&D investments by Silergy will be based on the progress achieved in the development of new products and technologies. With the growth of revenue in the future, Silergy will gradually increase its annual R&D expenses, and is expected to invest at least NT\$2.1 billion by 2021 to support the R&D projects of new product development in the future, and upgrading the performance of existing products, increasing the market competitiveness of the Company.

4. Major changes to local and overseas policies and laws that impact the Company's financial operations, and response measures:

Silergy's daily operations are compliant with both local and overseas laws and regulations, and our financial operations have not been affected by major changes in local or overseas policies and laws. Silergy is also constantly monitoring the trends and development in local and overseas policies to collect relevant information as reference for the management to develop suitable response strategies.

5. Developments in science and technology as well as industrial change that impact the company's financial operations, and response measures

Silergy has a strong foundation in research and development which has been recognized by our customers. Our management team constantly monitors the market development and technological trends, and assesses the impact of the risk on the Company's product positioning, so as to reduce all risk factors and generate maximum benefits for our shareholders. Silergy will also continue to invest in the research and development of new products, monitor product development cycles, formulate relevant response measures, and maintain stable financial structure and flexibility in capital allocation, to cater for future market development. In the last fiscal year up to the date of printing of the annual report, changes in technologies and the industry did not have any material impact on the financial operations of Silergy.

6. Changes to corporate image that impact the Company's crisis management, and response measures

Silergy upholds the spirit of integrity management and stability, and is committed in improving quality, efficiency, and internal management, thereby establishing good reputation and corporate image in the industry. There were no changes to corporate image which led to business crisis. Silergy will continue to maintain corporate governance and operational transparency, as well as protect the shareholders' rights to strengthen the image of the Company.
7. Expected benefits and possible risks of mergers and acquisitions, and response measures

Silergy did not engage in any mergers or acquisitions in the past fiscal year and up to the publication date of the annual report. If there are any mergers and acquisition plan in the future, it will be handled in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and relevant regulations formulated by the Company, to protect the interests of the Company and shareholders.
8. Expected benefits and possible risks of plant expansion, and response measures

Silergy is an IC design house and adopts a fables business model. There is no plan to expand the plant.
9. Risks resulting from consolidation of purchasing or sales operations, and response measures
 - (1) Risks resulting from consolidation of purchasing operations and response measures

Semiconductor industry is a vertical specialization business model. After Silergy completes a design, the rest of the manufacturing process, including photomask production, wafer fabrication, singulation, packaging, and backend testing are outsourced to other specialized companies. Wafer is the primary material in this production process. The key factors of consideration for IC design houses include process technology, quality yield, capacity, and delivery date. One or two fabrication plants are selected as suppliers, and Silergy selected Company R and Company S as ours. To avoid risks of supply shortage or interruptions, Silergy has also established a backup supply, maintains a constant supply proportion, and has built a positive relationship with its suppliers. Product technical specifications are also used to adjust supply proportions. Although consolidation of supply operations is common in the industry, Silergy will continue to monitor the state of production and maintain close contact to avoid risks of over consolidation of production.
 - (2) Risks resulting from consolidation of sales and response measures

In 2020, sales to the Company's top two customers were approximately 14% and 10%, while that to most of other customers was lower than 10%. In general, there is no risk of over-consolidation of sales. Silergy also constantly monitors the customer's financial status, makes credit assessments, and sets aside an allowance for doubtful accounts according to the collection and aging of delinquent accounts. Besides establishing a positive and stable partnership with its customers, Silergy continues to expand its customer base.
10. Impact and risk to the Company due to major quantity of shares belonging to a director, supervisor, or shareholder holding greater than a 10% stake in the Company has been transferred or changed hands, and response measures:

For the past fiscal year up to the publication date of this report, changes to members of the board of directors, directors, and major shareholders holding at least ten percent (10%) of the shares did not result in operation risks or material impact to the finances and operations of Silergy.

11. Impact and risk due to any change in governance rights in the company, and response measures

Over the past fiscal year up to the publication date of this report, there has been no change in governance rights in Silergy. Silergy has enhanced various corporate governance measures and introduced independent directors to safeguard the rights and interests of its shareholders. Silergy's professional managerial officers manage our day-to-day operations, and our strong management team has made significant contributions to the performances of the Company, and is expected to continue to gain support from the shareholders. Hence, any change in management power in the future will not have material negative impact on the Company's management and operational advantages.

12. Any litigious or non-litigious matters or administrative disputes up to the publication date of this report where the company and company directors, supervisors, general managers, and persons with actual responsibility in the company, and major shareholders holding more than 10% of the company's shares and affiliated companies who have been concluded through final judgment or still under litigation, to be a party thereof, and where the results thereof could materially affect the shareholders' equity or prices of the company's securities, as well as the facts of the dispute, amount of money at stake, date of litigation commencement, and main parties to the litigation: No such incident.

13. Other material risks and response measures

- (1) Safeguarding shareholder rights and interests

There are a number of differences in the provisions of the Cayman Islands Companies Law and the Company Act of the Republic of China (ROC). Although Silergy has revised its Articles of Incorporation according to the Checklist for the Protection of Shareholder Rights and Interests in the Registration Site of a Foreign Issuer, there are still a number of differences related to corporate operations in the laws of both countries. An investor is unable to adopt the concept of legal rights protection for investments in Taiwanese companies when investing in a Cayman Islands company. Investors should have proper understanding and acquire professional advice to ensure that investments made in a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands are subject to shareholders' rights protection.

- (2) Overall risks of economy, political environment, foreign exchange, and laws

Silergy is registered in the Cayman Islands while the major business operations are conducted in China. The overall economy, changes in political environment and foreign exchange fluctuations of the country of incorporation and countries where its main operations are conducted will affect the operations of Silergy.

- (3) Cash dividend distribution and tax liabilities

According to the relevant laws of China, when a subsidiary in China distributes profit, at least 10% of net income after taxes (NIAT) every year must be first set aside as the legal surplus (regarded as a legal reserve that cannot be distributed as dividend on shares until it reaches 50% of the registered capital of the company). A tax on any share dividend, bonus, interest, and other income earned in and from China by a non-resident company of a country or territory that has signed a tax agreement with China

shall be, according to the provisions of the relevant tax agreement, less than 10%. After the company's applications are reviewed and approved by a competent tax authority, the company may be eligible to the agreed tax rate. With the exception of the aforementioned scenarios, and when the China subsidiary remits the share dividends to places outside China, an income tax of 10% shall be deducted on behalf of the shareholder. These provisions may potentially reduce the ability of Silergy to distribute share dividends to its shareholders. A subsidiary in China must comply with local laws for overseas remittance of shares dividend. If China changes laws related to the aforementioned activities and to dividend remittance so that a subsidiary of Silergy in China is unable to comply with the relevant laws or must acquire permission or submit files related to the activities, there may be a risk of failure to remit share dividends.

(4) Rapid changes to market scale of the product

The demand for consumer electronics depends on the consumer's taste, preference, and government policies of various countries. End-user product suppliers, which include Silergy's customers and market share, are constantly and rapidly changing. The integration of Silergy's products and manufacturers, and the growth of the Company's product market share, in the past and foreseeable future, depend on the ability in predicting consumer tastes and preference, as well as the Company's ability to provide cost-effective design, production, and sale of product to end consumers who control the market.

Silergy will continue to monitor the market demand and work closely with end product manufacturers, so as to grasp market opportunities. We will research and develop more innovative and advanced products, and beat our competitors in launching new products that meet the customer's tastes and preferences to reduce risks caused by demand changes in consumer electronics.

(5) Risks of reduced average sales prices

ICs developed and sold by Silergy are widely used in various types of consumer electronics. Potential price pressure from customers, and the highly competitive and price sensitivity consumer products, may cause a rapid drop in price in the future, leading to reduced gross earnings for Silergy. With expected price pressure from competitors, Silergy may have to lower its products' average sale price. If Silergy is unable to increase sales volume, reduce manufacturing cost, or quickly develop more innovative and higher value-added products to compensate for the reduction in average sales price, it may affect the Company's gross earnings and financial results.

Silergy will continue to monitor customer demands, research and develop products that are more innovative and with more added value to create new markets. It will also continue to use flexible and low-cost business models to raise profitability, in the aim to reduce the risks of falling average selling prices of consumer electronics.

(6) Risks for violating intellectual property laws and patent rights

As commonly seen in semiconductor industry, Silergy or its customers may encounter intellectual property charges from time to time, or may discover that patent rights or IP rights owned by others contain technologies, products or services of Silergy or its end customers. It is a characteristic of the semiconductor industry that many companies own a large number of patents and other IPs, and actively seek, protect and exercise these IP rights.

Silergy is an IC design house, and its core assets are its research and development personnel, and the intangible intellectual properties developed by them. If the Company's intellectual properties are infringed by third parties, besides affecting the Company's products and revenue, significant time and cost may be incurred in legal proceedings to protect the Company's interest, which may have adverse effect on the Company's operations.

Charges of IP infringement are not uncommon in the technology industry. Silergy may also face IP infringement charges in the future. Regardless of whether there is sufficient evidence, the accusation may affect the Company's reputation, finance, business and revenue, and may cause the Company to incur high litigation cost, resulting in adverse impact on the Company's operations.

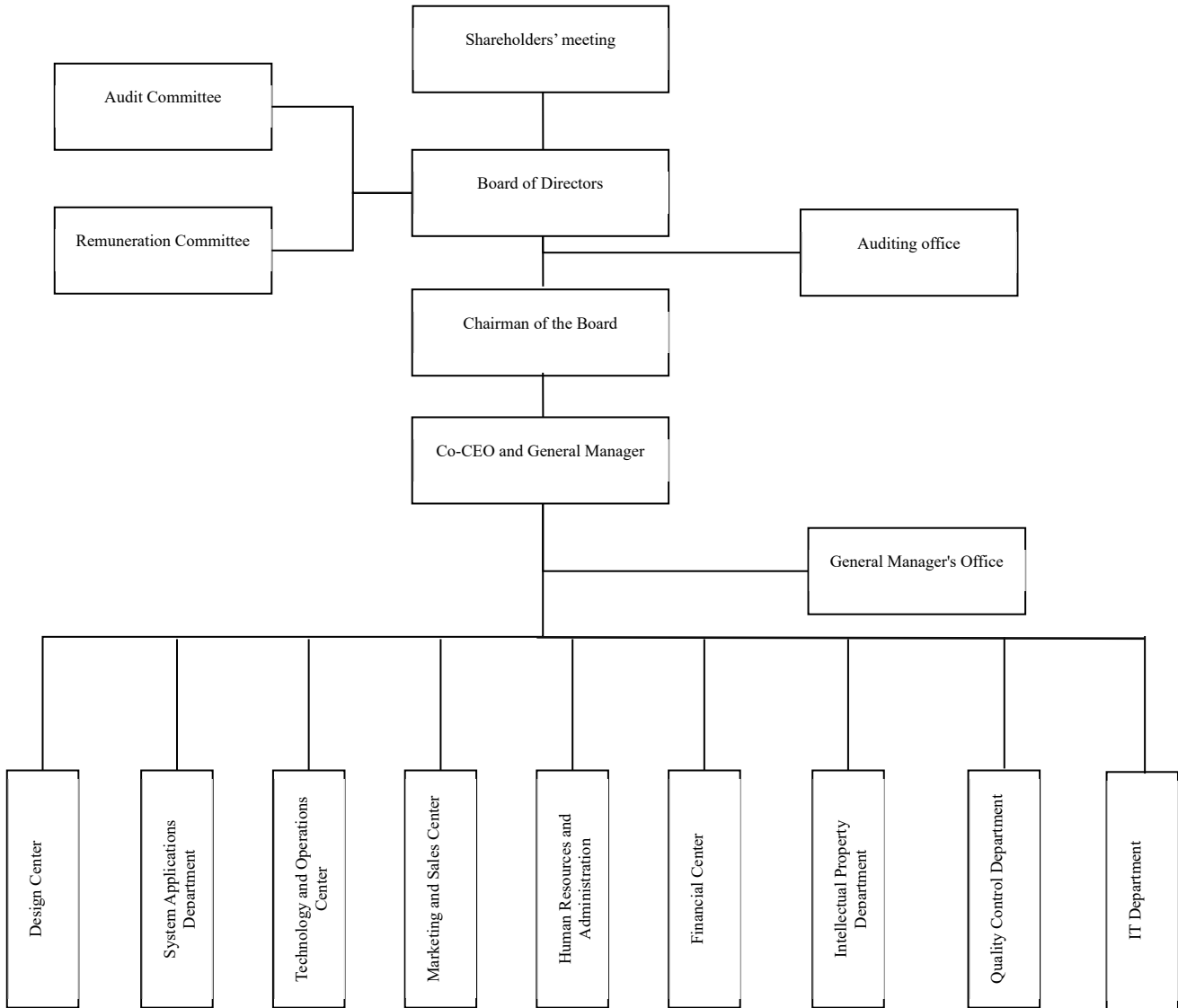
(7) Information security risk

Information security control is an unavoidable issue for companies in the era of industrial control and Internet of Things. In terms of network security planning, Silergy has established security control mechanism in its computer network system to prevent unauthorized system access, conducts periodic review and assessment on various software and hardware security and firewall settings, regularly conveys information security policies and regulations to the employees, conducts tests and network intrusion in a non-periodic manner, and conducts publication and drills for response procedures of possible impacts. The Company has established information security management regulations, where information security and protection and emergency response procedures for information and communication security shall be handled accordingly.

Chapter III Corporate Governance Report

I. Organization

(I) Organizational structure



(II) Responsibilities and functions of major departments

Department	Duties and responsibilities
Audit Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish or revise an internal control system. 2. Evaluate the effectiveness of the internal control system. 3. Establish or amend the handling procedures for financial or operational actions of material significance, such as acquisition or disposal of assets, derivatives trading, extension of monetary loans to others, or endorsements or guarantees for others. 4. Resolve issues related to the personal interest of a director. 5. Approve material asset or derivatives transaction. 6. Review and approve material monetary loan, endorsement, or provision of guarantee. 7. Offering, issuance, or private placement of equity-type securities. 8. Appoint, discharge, or set remuneration for certified public accountants. 9. Appoint or discharge financial, accounting, or internal audit supervisors. 10. Audit annual and semi-annual financial reports. 11. Any other material matter so required by the Company or the competent authority.
Remuneration Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulate and regularly review the policy, system, standards, and structure of the performance assessment and remuneration of directors and managerial officers. 2. Regularly review and set remuneration of directors and managerial officers.
Auditing Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish, amend, evaluate, and approve the ICS of the company. 2. Implement auditing and independent assessment of the activities of central or branch units. 3. Research, improve, and recommend matters related to legal regulations and auditing techniques.
Chairman	Decides on the major businesses and administrative activities of the Company.
Co-CEO and General Manager	Jointly implements the resolution of the shareholders' meeting and the board of directors, manage all Company's matters and outline the directions and objectives of the Company's business and operations.
General Manager's Office	Responsible for internal and external coordination for overall operations, and comprises investor relation and stock affairs personnel.
Design Center	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. R&D and design of new product technologies, circuit layout and verification of products. 2. Review, implement, and evaluate research proposals.
Technology and Operations Center	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage Company's production and outsourced processes, achieve the annual goals of production plans and cost control. 2. Responsible for product testing, verification, maintenance, and quality improvement.
System Applications Department	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define, research and develop, and verify product architecture and application systems. 2. Evaluate customer requirements and support customer service activities for field application departments.
Marketing and Sales Center	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Responsible for product sales, customer service, and sales market expansion. 2. Collect overseas and domestic market information, analyze industrial trends, and investigate competitors' information.
Financial Center	Provide accurate and effective financial accounting information, and make use investment or financing activities to generate value for the Company.
Human Resources	Responsible for human resources management, administration and general affairs, environmental protection public security, and occupational safety and health activities.
IT department	Responsible for computer and information product purchase, maintenance, and security.
Intellectual Property Department	Responsible for product IP writing, application and maintenance.
Quality Control Department	Responsible for product quality and reliability planning, implementation, and evaluation, establishing quality assurance framework and system, and quality-related training.

II. Information on the directors and main managerial officers

(I) Directors information (Silergy has not appointed any supervisors):

March 31, 2021, Unit: 1000 shares; %

Title	Nationality or place of registration	Name	Gender	Date of election (appointment)	Length of term	Date of first election	Shares held when elected		Shares currently held		Shares held by directors in the name of other persons		Main experience and academic background	Positions currently assumed in Silergy and other companies
							Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%		
Chairman	US	Wei Chen	Male	2019/6/13	3 years	2008/02/07	7,168	7.93	7,088	7.60	10	0.01	PhD, Department of Electrical Engineering, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA Technical Manager, Linear Technology Deputy Chief System and Applications Technology Officer, Monolithic Power Systems, Inc.	For information on positions in the Company's affiliates, please refer to "Directors, supervisors, and general managers of affiliated companies" under "VIII. Special Items to be Included" (Page 95) of the Annual Report.
Director	US	Budong You	Male	2019/6/13	3 years	2008/02/22	3,687	4.08	3,784	4.06	-	-	PhD, Department of Electrical Engineering, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA Deputy Technology Manager, Volterra Semiconductor	For information on positions in the Company's affiliates, please refer to "Directors, supervisors, and general managers of affiliated companies" under "VIII. Special Items to be Included" (Page 95) of the Annual Report.
Director	ROC	Jiun-huei Shih	Male	2019/6/13	3 years	2016/6/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	JD, Stanford University Law school BS, United States Military Academy Managing Director and Partner at JP Morgan/One Equity Partners Industry banker at both Merrill Lynch and Deutsche	Founding Partner, Hudson Highland Partners Advisory Partner, eJnnn Phecda Partners
Director	ROC	Lai-Juh Chen	Male	2019/6/13	3 years	2019/6/13	-	-	-	-	-	-	EMBA, Thunderbird School of Global Management Ph.D., Chemical Engineering, National Tsing Hua University President and CEO, AU Optronics Corp.	Independent Director, UNIMICRON TECHNOLOGY CORP. Independent Director, Ardentec Corporation

Title	Nationality or place of registration	Name	Gender	Date of election (appointment)	Length of term	Date of first election	Shares held when elected		Shares currently held		Shares held by directors in the name of other persons		Main experience and academic background	Positions currently assumed in Silergy and other companies
							Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%		
Independent director	ROC	Shun-hsiung Ko	Male	2019/6/13	3 years	2013/3/29	-	-	-	-	-	-	Masters, Finance, National Taiwan University (NTU) CPA, Jianda Lianhe Accounting Firm	CPA, Jianda Lianhe Accounting Firm Independent director, Nishoku Technology Inc. Independent director, Ruentex Development Co. Ltd
Independent director	ROC	Yong-Song Tsai	Male	2019/6/13	3 years	2014/6/24	-	-	-	-	-	-	Masters, International Business, National Taiwan University (NTU) Partner, APP Capital Limited Deputy General Manager, Walden International Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Independent director, WAFER WORKS Corporation
Independent director	ROC	Henry King	Male	2019/6/13	3 years	2016/6/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	EMBA Enterprise Class, National Cheng-Chi University, TAIWAN MBA in Finance, Loyola University of Chicago, USA BS in Electrical Engineering (minor in BA), National Central University, TAIWAN Managing Director, Co-head of Asia Technology team, Head of Taiwan research, Goldman Sachs Asia Senior analyst, Credit Suisse	Chairman, Kashman Investment Co., Ltd Director, GOLDEN BRIDGE ELECTECH INC. Independent Director, CHIP HOPE CO., LTD Independent Director, PANRAM INTERNATIONAL CORP.

Silergy shares held by spouse or minor children: None.
Any managerial officer, director, or supervisor who is a spouse or relative within the second degree of kinship: None.
Where the Chairperson and the general manager or person of an equivalent post (the highest level manager) of the Company are the same person, spouses, or relatives within the first degree of kinship, an explanation shall be given of the reason for, reasonableness, necessity thereof, and the measures adopted in response thereto (such as increase number of independent directors, and more than half of the directors do not concurrently hold position as an employee or managerial officer): none

Professional qualifications and independence of the directors:

March 31, 2021

Name	Does the individual have more than five years of professional experience and the following qualifications?			Compliant to the requirements of independence (Note)												Currently serving as an independent director of other public companies
	Currently serving as an instructor or higher post in a private or public college or university in the field of business, law, finance, accounting, or the business sector of the company	Currently serving as a judge, prosecutor, lawyer, accountant, or other professional practice or technician that must undergo national examinations and specialized license.	Work experience necessary for business administration, legal affairs, finance, accounting, or business sector of the Company.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Wei Chen	-	-	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V	V	V	V	V	0
Budong You	-	-	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V	V	V	V	V	0
Jiun-huei Shih	-	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	0
Lai-Juh Chen	-	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	2
Yong-Song Tsai	-	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	1
Shun-hsiung Ko	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	2
Henry King	-	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	2

Note: For any director or supervisor who fulfills the relevant condition(s) for two fiscal years before being elected to the office or during the term of office, put a "V" sign in the box for the corresponding conditions. ✓

- (1) Not an employee of the Company or any of its affiliates.
- (2) Not a director or supervisor of the Company or any of its affiliates. (do not apply to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the Company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent).
- (3) Not a natural person shareholder who holds more than 1% of issued shares or is ranked top ten in terms of the total quantity of shares held, including the shares held in the name of the person's spouse, minor children, or in the name of others.
- (4) Not a spouse, relative within the second degree of kinship, or lineal relative within the third degree of kinship, of a managerial officer under subparagraph (1) or any of the persons in subparagraphs (2) and (3).
- (5) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a corporate shareholder that directly holds 5% or more of the total number of issued shares of the Company, or that ranks among the top five in shareholdings, or that designates its representative to serve as a director or supervisor of the Company under Article 27, paragraph 1 or 2 of the Company Act. (do not apply to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the Company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent).
- (6) Majority of the Company's director seats or voting shares and those of any other company are not controlled by the same person: a director, supervisor, or employee of that other company. (do not apply to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the Company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent).
- (7) The Company's chairperson, general manager, or person holding an equivalent position of the Company, and a person in any of those positions at another company or institution are not the same person and are not spouses: a director (or governor), supervisor, or employee of that other company or institution. (do not apply to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the Company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent).
- (8) Not a director, supervisor, officer, or shareholder holding 5% or more of the shares, of a specified company or institution that has a financial or business relationship with the Company. (do not apply to specified company or institution holds 20% or more and no more than 50% of the total number of issued shares of the Company, and to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the Company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent).
- (9) Not a professional individual who, or an owner, partner, director, supervisor, or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or institution that, provides auditing services to the Company or any affiliate of the Company, or that provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting or related services to the Company or any affiliate of the Company for which the provider in the past 2 years has received cumulative compensation exceeding NTS\$500,000, or a spouse thereof. However, this restriction does not apply to a member of the remuneration committee, public tender offer review committee, or special committee for merger/consolidation and acquisition, who exercises powers pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act or to the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act or related laws or regulations.
- (10) Not a spouse or a relative within the second degree of kinship with any director.
- (11) Where none of the circumstances in the subparagraphs of Article 30 of the Company Act applies.
- (12) Where the person is not elected in the capacity of the government, a juristic person, or a representative thereof as provided in Article 27 of the Company Act.

(II) Information of main managerial officers:

March 31, 2021, Unit: Thousand shares; %

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of appointment	Shares held		Shares held by managerial officers in the name of other persons		Main experience and academic background	Positions currently assumed in other companies affiliated companies
					Shares	%	Shares	%		
Chairman	US	Wei Chen	Male	2008/02/07	7,088	7.60	10	0.01	PhD, Department of Electrical Engineering, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA; Technical Manager, Linear Technology; Deputy Chief System and Applications Technology Officer, Monolithic Power Systems, Inc.	For information on positions in the Company's affiliates, please refer to "Directors, supervisors, and general managers of affiliated companies" under "VIII. Special Items to be Included" (Page 95) of the Annual Report.
Co-CEO and general manager	US	Budong You	Male	2008/02/22	3,784	4.06	-	-	PhD, Department of Electrical Engineering, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA; Deputy Technology Manager, Volterra Semiconductor	
Co-CEO and general manager	US	Michael Grimm	Male	2008/05/19	1,827	1.96	-	-	Masters, Electrical Engineering, University of California, Berkeley; General Manager, Notebook Computers Business Unit, Maxim Integrated	
VP of Asia Sales	ROC	Chih-chung Lu	Male	2016/11/14	22	0.02	-	-	Deputy Marketing Manager, Magnachip Semiconductor Corp; General Manager of Taiwan Region, ON Semiconductor Marketing Manager of Taiwan Region, Fairchild Semiconductor	
Fellow	US	Jaime Tseng	Male	2008/05/28	1,346	1.44	-	-	Electrical Engineering, University of California, Berkeley; Design Manager, Linear Technology	
Chief Financial Officer	ROC	Shao-wei Chen	Male	2020/04/28	0	0.00	-	-	Department of Accounting, Chung Yuan Christian University; Financial manager, BenQ Materials Corp.	

Silergy shares held by spouse or minor children: None.

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of appointment	Shares held		Shares held by managerial officers in the name of other persons	Main experience and academic background	Positions currently assumed in other companies affiliated companies
					Shares	%			
<p>Managerial officer has, during the above period, held a position at the accounting firm of its certified public accountant or at an affiliated enterprise of such accounting firm: none.</p> <p>Any managerial officer who is a spouse or relative within the second degree of kinship: none.</p> <p>Where the Chairperson and the general manager or person of an equivalent post (the highest level manager) of the Company are the same person, spouses, or relatives within the first degree of kinship, an explanation shall be given of the reason for, reasonableness, necessity thereof, and the measures adopted in response thereto (such as increase number of independent directors, and more than half of the directors do not concurrently hold position as an employee or managerial officer): none</p>									

III. Remuneration paid out to directors, general manager, and vice presidents in the last three years

(I) Director's remuneration:

Unit: NT\$ thousand; thousand shares; %

Title	Name	Director's remuneration								Employee remuneration for other activities								Whether the person receives remuneration from non-subsidary investments						
		Remuneration (A)		Retirement pension (B)		Director's remuneration (C)		Business execution fees (D)		Proportion of sum of A, B, C, and D, to NIAT		Salaries, bonuses and special expenses (E) (Note)		Retirement pension (F)		Employee's compensation (G)				Proportion of sum of A, B, C, D, E, F and G, to NIAT				
		The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report		Cash	Dividend	Cash	Dividend Sum	The Company	All companies in the financial report
Director	Wei Chen																							
	Budong You																							
	Jiun-huei Shih	-	-	-	-	-	2,800	-	89	-	0.09	-	18,911	-	-	-	-	1,655	-	-	-	0.72	None	
	Lai-Juh Chen																							
Independent director	Shun-hsiung Ko																							
	Yong-Song Tsai	-	-	-	-	-	5,100	-	310	-	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	None	
	Henry King																							
Independent directors' remuneration policies, system, standard and structure, and the relation to the individual's responsibilities, risk, time spent by the individual, etc.: Independent directors' remuneration shall be assessed in accordance with the Company's "Regulations for Board Performance Evaluation". The Company's remuneration committee and board of directors, shall in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, take into account the individual's responsibilities, risk, the time spent by the individual, etc., as well as the reasonable remuneration standard in the industry, both locally and overseas.																								
Remuneration provided to a director for providing services (such as serving as a non-employed consultant) to any company in the financial report in the most recent fiscal year: None.																								

Note : Salary expenses recognized under IFRS 2 Share-based Payment, such as employee share subscription warrants, new restricted employee shares, and participation in subscription of stocks in cash capital increase, shall be included in the remuneration.

Table of remuneration range

Remuneration range for each Company's director	Name of director			
	Sum of first four items (A+B+C+D)		Sum of first seven items (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	
	The Company	All companies in this Financial Report	The Company	All companies in this Financial Report
Less than NT\$1,000,000	-	Wei Chen, Budong You	-	-
NT\$1,000,000 (inclusive) to 2,000,000 (not inclusive)	-	Jiun-huei Shih, Lai-Juh Chen, Henry King, Shun-hsiung Ko, Yong-Song Tsai,	-	Jiun-huei Shih, Lai-Juh Chen, Henry King, Shun-hsiung Ko, Yong-Song Tsai,
NT\$2,000,000 (inclusive) to 3,500,000 (not inclusive)	-	-	-	-
NT\$3,500,000 (inclusive) to 5,000,000 (not inclusive)	-	-	-	-
NT\$5,000,000 (inclusive) to 10,000,000 (not inclusive)	-	-	-	Budong You
NT\$10,000,000 (inclusive) to 15,000,000 (not inclusive)	-	-	-	Wei Chen,
NT\$15,000,000 (inclusive) to 30,000,000 (not inclusive)	-	-	-	-
NT\$30,000,000 (inclusive) to 50,000,000 (not inclusive)	-	-	-	-
NT\$50,000,000 (inclusive) to 100,000,000 (not inclusive)	-	-	-	-
More than NT\$100,000,000	-	-	-	-
Total	-	7 people	-	7 people

(II) Remuneration for general manager and vice presidents:

Unit: NT\$ thousand; thousand shares; %

Title	Name	Salary (A)		Retirement pension (B)		Bonuses and special expenses (C) (Note) and special expenses (C) (Note)		Employee's remuneration (D)				Proportion of sum of A, B, C, and D, to NIAT(%)		Whether the person receives remuneration from non-subsidary investments
		The Company	All companies listed in this Financial Report	The Company	All companies in this Financial Report	The Company	All companies in this Financial Report	The Company		All companies listed in this Financial Report		The Company	All companies in this Financial Report	
								Cash	Dividend	Cash	Dividend			
Chairman	Wei Chen	-	32,071	-	-	-	9,132	-	-	4,192	-	-	1.38	None
Co-CEO and general manager	Budong You													
Co-CEO and general manager	Michael Grimm													
VP of Asia Sales	Chih-chung Lu													

Note: Salary expenses recognized under IFRS 2 Share-based Payment, such as employee share subscription warrants, new restricted employee shares, and participation in subscription of stocks in cash capital increase, shall be included in the remuneration.

Table of remuneration range

Remuneration range for general manager and vice presidents	Name of the general manager and vice presidents	
	The Company	All companies in the financial report (A + B + C + D)
Less than NT\$1,000,000	-	-
NT\$1,000,000 (inclusive) to 2,000,000 (not inclusive)	-	-
NT\$2,000,000 (inclusive) to 3,500,000 (not inclusive)	-	-
NT\$3,500,000 (inclusive) to 5,000,000 (not inclusive)	-	-
NT\$5,000,000 (inclusive) to 10,000,000 (not inclusive)	-	Budong You, Michael Grimm, Chih-chung Lu
NT\$10,000,000 (inclusive) to 15,000,000 (not inclusive)	-	Wei Chen
NT\$15,000,000 (inclusive) to 30,000,000 (not inclusive)	-	-
NT\$30,000,000 (inclusive) to 50,000,000 (not inclusive)	-	-
NT\$50,000,000 (inclusive) to 100,000,000 (not inclusive)	-	-
More than NT\$100,000,000	-	-
Total	-	4 people

(III) Names of managerial officers provided with employee's compensation and state of distribution:

Unit: NT\$ thousand; %

	Title	Name	Dividend	Cash	Total	Ratio to NIAT
Managerial officer	Chairman	Wei Chen	-	5,101	5,101	0.16
	Co-CEO and general manager	Budong You				
	Co-CEO and general manager	Michael Grimm				
	Fellow	Jaime Tseng				
	VP of Asia Sales	Chih-chung Lu				
	Chief Financial Officer	Shao-wei Chen				

(IV) Analysis of total remuneration paid to directors, supervisors, general managers, and vice presidents over the past two years by Silergy and all companies listed in the consolidated financial statement as a percentage of NIAT, and descriptions of the policies, standards and packages, procedures for determining remuneration, and relation to operational performance and future risk exposure:

1. Analysis of the total remuneration paid to the Company's directors, supervisors, general managers, and vice presidents by the Company and all companies listed in the consolidated financial statement as a percentage of NIAT:

Unit: NT\$ thousand; %

Item	2019		2020	
	Amount	As a proportion of NIAT	Amount	As a proportion of NIAT
NIAT	2,325,882	100.00	3,278,478	100.00
Total remuneration paid to the Company's directors, supervisors, general managers, and vice presidents by the Company and all companies listed in the consolidated financial statement	41,052	1.77	54,603	1.67

2. Policies, standards and packages, procedures for determining remuneration, and relation to operational performance and future risk exposure:
 - (1) In accordance with Article 129 of the Articles of Association, no more than 2% of the profit before tax shall be set aside as directors' remuneration if there is profit before tax for the year. Directors' remuneration shall be assessed in accordance with the Company's "Regulations for Board Performance Evaluation". The Company's remuneration committee and board of directors, besides referencing the Company's overall operational performance, future risk exposure and development trend in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, shall also take into account the individual's performance achievement rate and contribution to the Company's performance, as well as the reasonable remuneration standard in the industry, both domestic and overseas. The Company's remuneration committee and board of directors shall review the remuneration system in a timely manner, based on the actual operating conditions and relevant laws and regulations, so as to balance the Company's sustainability and risk control.
 - (2) Remunerations paid to a general manager and vice presidents are determined by the Company's remuneration committee and the board of directors in accordance with the Company's Personnel Charter, based on their position held, contributions to the Company, and their performance.
 - (3) Silergy offers competitive remuneration to attract talents. Performance evaluation indicators for managerial officers include contributions to the Company according to the position held. Future business risks and long-term business outcomes are also taken into consideration.

IV. State of implementation of corporate governance

(I) State of operations of the board of directors

The Company's board of directors has held 7 board meetings in 2020, and the directors' attendance rates are as follows:

Title	Name	Actual attendance	Proxy attendance	Actual attendance rate (%)	Notes
Director	Wei Chen	6	1	86	
Director	Budong You	7	0	100	
Director	Jiun-huei Shih	7	0	100	
Director	Lai-Juh Chen	6	0	86	
Independent director	Shun-hsiung Ko	7	0	100	
Independent director	Yong-Song Tsai	7	0	100	
Independent director	Henry King	7	0	100	

- Where the proceedings of the board meeting include one of the following circumstances, the date of board meeting, session, topic discussed, opinions of every independent director, and their handling by Silergy, shall be stated:
 - Matters included in Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act: Regulations from Article 14-3 is not applicable since the Company has already established an audit committee. For explanations on matters stipulated in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act, please refer to Operations of the Audit Committee (Page 22).
 - In addition to the aforementioned motions, other board meeting motions where an independent director expressed a dissenting or qualified opinion that have been recorded or stated in writing: none.
- For recusal of directors due to conflict of interests, the name of the directors, the content of the proposals, reasons for recusal, and participation in voting shall be stated:
 - At the Board meeting held on March 18, 2020, the Company discussed the remuneration of the Directors for 2019. As the amount of Director remuneration involves the amount paid to individual directors, the Chairman consulted the attending directors and agreed to divide them into "Directors" and "Independent Directors" so that they are able to avoid during discussion and voting. The remuneration of "Directors" is approved by the attending "Independent Directors", while the remuneration of "Independent Directors" is approved by the attending "Directors". Other resolutions are approved after the Chairperson consulted all attending directors.
 - At the Board meeting held on September 14, 2020, the Company proposed to dispose of its shares in GREENPINE DEVICE LTD. Director, Wei Chen, declared a conflict of interest as he has invested in the parent company of the counterparty to this resolution. He abstained from discussion and voting in accordance with the rules stipulated in the Procedure for Board Meetings of the Company to avoid conflict of interest. The resolution was approved after the Chairman consulted the remaining attending directors.
- Board of directors' self-evaluation (or peer evaluation) cycles and periods, scope, method and content; and how the board performance evaluation has been conducted:

Evaluation cycle	Evaluation period	Evaluation scope	Evaluation methods	Evaluation content
Executed every year.	Evaluate the performance of the board of directors for the period from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020.	Covers the evaluation of the board as a whole and individual directors.	Internal evaluation of the board, self-evaluation by individual board members.	(1) Participation in the operation of the Company, quality of the board of directors' decision making, position and structure of the board of directors, election and continuing education of the directors; internal control, etc. (2) Board members' performance evaluation: alignment of the goals and missions of the Company, awareness of the duties of a director, participation in the operation of the Company, management of internal relationship and communication, the director's

				professionalism and continuing education, internal control, etc.
4. Goals for enhancing the functions of the board of directors for the current and most recent fiscal period as well as assessments of the actions implemented: Silergy has established an Audit Committee and a Salary and Remuneration Committee. Refer to Pages 22 and 32 for the activities of the committees.				

(II) State of operations of audit committee

The Company has set up an audit committee, which is composed of the entire number of independent directors, to assist the board of directors in fulfilling its duties in supervising the Company in accounting, audit, and financial report review, and evaluate the effectiveness of the internal control. The Company's audit committee held 7 meetings in 2020, and the following describes the independence directors' attendance, main job scope and state of operations

Title	Name	Actual attendance	Proxy attendance	Actual attendance rate (%)	Notes
Independent director	Shun-hsiung Ko	7	0	100	
Independent director	Yong-Song Tsai	7	0	100	
Independent director	Henry King	7	0	100	

1、Key tasks for Silergy's Audit Committee for the year: (1) review financial report, (2) assess the effectiveness of internal control, (3) appoint certified public account, (4) CPA provides independent assessment on audit and non-audit services, (5) amend handling procedures for financial or operational actions of material significance, such as acquisition or disposal of assets, extension of monetary loans to others, or endorsements or guarantees for others, (6) review material asset, monetary loan, endorsement, or provision of guarantee transactions.

2、Where the proceedings of the audit committee meeting include one of the following circumstances, the date of meeting, session, and motion of the board meeting, resolutions of the audit committee, and Silergy's handling of the comments shall be stated:

(1) Items listed in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act: Items listed in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act shall be subject to the consent of one-half or more of all audit committee members and be submitted to the board of directors for a resolution. The details are in the Annual Report's III. Corporate Governance Report, Material Resolutions of Shareholders Meeting and Board of Directors Meeting (Pages 40 - 43).

(2) In addition to the aforementioned motions, other motions not passed by the audit committee but passed by at least two-thirds of the votes of the entirety of the board of directors: none.

3、For the implementation and state of the independent director's recusal on conflict of interest, describe the director's name, contents of the motion, reasons for the required recusal, and participation in the voting process: none.

4、Communication between the independent director and the internal audit manager or certified public accountant (shall include material matters, methods, and results of communication on the finances and state of business of Silergy):

(1) Silergy convenes regular audit committee meetings every quarter. Where necessary, the certified public accountant, audit manager, and relevant managers are invited to the meeting.

(2) The internal audit manager regularly submits audit reports to each independent director for review. During the quarterly audit committee meeting, report on the implementation of internal audits and operations of the internal control system (ICS) for the quarter is presented. The manager may also convene a meeting where there is a major non-conformity.

(3) Silergy convenes regular audit committee meetings to communicate and discuss with the certified public accountants, the review and assessment results of the quarterly financial statements, and compliance of the laws and regulations.

(III) The state of the Company's implementation of corporate governance, any departure of such implementation from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TSEC/TPEX Listed Companies, and the reason for any such departure.

Item	State of implementation			Departure of such implementation from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TSEC/TPEX Listed Companies, and the reason for any such departure
	Yes	No	Summary	
1. Does the company establish and disclose the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles" based on "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies"?		V	The Company has not established Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles. However, it upholds key principles such as safeguarding the shareholders' rights, enhancing the functions of the board of directors, establishing the functions of an independent director, respecting the rights of stakeholders, and improving information transparency based on essential elements for corporate governance best practices principles of listed companies, and implemented the following corporate governance rules: Rules of Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings, Remuneration Committee Charter, Management Regulations for Handling Major Internal Information and Prevention of Insider Trading, Responsibilities and Rules for independent directors, and Procedures and Implementation Guidelines for Best Practice Principles for Ethical Corporate Management. Key information of Silergy is disclosed according to relevant rules, while financial information is disclosed regularly. The board of directors also refers to the responsibilities and authorities granted by the shareholders to guide corporate management strategies and supervise the management of the corporate governance organization.	No major gaps.
II. Equity structure and shareholders' rights of the company				
(I) Did the company establish an internal procedure for handling shareholder proposals, inquiries, disputes, and litigations? Are such matters handled according to the internal procedure?	V		(I) Silergy has established a spokesperson system and has appointed a spokesperson and a deputy spokesperson to handle shareholder recommendations, doubts, disputes, and litigations to safeguard the shareholders' rights.	No major gaps.
(II) Did the company maintain a register of major shareholders with controlling power as well as a register of persons exercising ultimate control over those major shareholders?	V		(II) Silergy constantly monitors shareholding conditions of its directors, managerial officers, and major shareholders holding more than 10% of the shares.	No major gaps.
(III) Did the company establish and enforce risk control and firewall systems with its affiliates?	V		(III) Silergy has established relevant control measures in its internal control system (ICS) and Regulations for Financial Transactions with Related Parties, Specific Companies, and Groups according to relevant laws.	No major gaps.
(IV) Did the company stipulate internal rules that prohibit company insiders from trading	V		(IV) Silergy has stipulated Regulations for Handling Major Internal Information and Prevention of Insider Trading,	No major gaps.

Item	State of implementation			Departure of such implementation from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TSEC/TPEX Listed Companies, and the reason for any such departure
	Yes	No	Summary	
securities using information not disclosed to the market?			prohibiting company insiders from trading securities using information not disclosed to the market.	
<p>III. Composition and responsibilities of the board of directors:</p> <p>(I) Has a policy of diversity been established and implemented for the composition of the board of directors?</p>	V		<p>(I) The Company stated in the Regulations for Election of Directors and Independent Directors", that composition of Board members shall be diversified. Corresponding diversity policies shall be formulated in accordance with its own operations, type of business, and development requirements, including but not limited to the following two standards:</p> <p>1.Basic requirements and values: Gender, age, nationality, and culture.</p> <p>2.Professional knowledge and skills: professional background (such as law, accounting, industry, finance, marketing, or technology), professional skills, and industry experience.</p> <p>All members of the board shall have the necessary knowledge, skills, and experience to perform their duties, and the Board of Directors shall possess the following abilities:</p> <p>(1)The ability to make operational judgments.</p> <p>(2)Accounting and financial analysis ability.</p> <p>(3)Management administration ability.</p> <p>(4)Crisis management ability.</p> <p>(5)Knowledge of the industry.</p> <p>(6)An international market perspective.</p> <p>(7)Leadership ability.</p> <p>(8)Decision-making ability.</p> <p>The Board of Directors of the Company shall consider adjusting its composition based on the results of performance evaluation.</p> <p>The Board members currently comprise seven directors, including three independent Directors, aged between 45 and 65. The nationality, industry experience, and profession of the individual directors are set out on page 13-14 of the Annual Report.</p>	No major gaps.
(II) In addition to salary and remuneration committee and audit committee established according to law, has the company voluntarily		V	(II) Silergy has established a remuneration committee and audit committee in accordance with the relevant laws, and will form other functional committees	No major gaps.

Item	State of implementation			Departure of such implementation from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TSEC/TPEX Listed Companies, and the reason for any such departure
	Yes	No	Summary	
<p>established other functional committees?</p> <p>(III) Did the company stipulate regulations for performance evaluation of the board, and its evaluation method, and conduct performance evaluation on a yearly basis; and submit the results of performance assessments to the board of directors and use them as reference in determining compensation for individual directors, their nomination and additional office term?</p>	V		<p>according to actual requirements and legal regulations.</p> <p>(III) Silergy has established "Regulations for Board Performance Evaluation" which was passed on November 14, 2016. Since 2016, self-evaluation questionnaire on performance are given to all directors at the end of every year. In addition to evaluating the overall operations of the board of directors, every director is also required to review their own performance. Evaluations for the entire Board of Directors include the following five dimensions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation in the operation of the Company. 2. Improving Board of Directors' decision-making. 3. Composition and structure of the Board of Directors. 4. Elections and continuous training of the directors. 5. Internal control. <p>Self-evaluation of director performance shall comprise at least the six following dimensions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge of corporate objectives and mission. 2. Knowledge of the director's responsibilities. 3. Level of participation in corporate operations. 4. Internal relationships and communications. 5. Director's professionalism and continuous training. 6. Internal control. <p>Evaluations for functional committee include the following five dimensions: (Added on March 18, 2020)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation in the operation of the Company. 2. Awareness of the duties of the functional committee. 3. Improvement of quality of decisions made by the functional committee. 4. Makeup of the functional committee and election of its members. 5. Internal control. <p>After the questionnaires have been returned, the Company's board meeting unit conducts analysis in accordance with the above methods, submits the results to the board of directors, and proposes recommendations for</p>	No major gaps.

Item	State of implementation			Departure of such implementation from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TSEC/TPEX Listed Companies, and the reason for any such departure
	Yes	No	Summary	
(IV) Did the company regularly implement assessments on the independence of the certified public accountants?	V		<p>improvements. The results of performance evaluation can serve as the basis of reference for the election or nomination of directors, and the results of performance evaluation of individual directors can serve as the basis of reference for determining their individual salary and remuneration. The preceding rules and evaluation results are disclosed on the Company's website.</p> <p>The results of 2020 Board of Directors' performance evaluation are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Board performance scored 100 points (maximum 100 points). 2. Self-evaluation by individual board members scored 4.78 (maximum 5.00 points). 3. Self-evaluation by the Audit Committee scored 4.90 (maximum 5.00 points). 4. Self-evaluation by the Remuneration Committee scored 4.88 (maximum 5.00 points). <p>(IV) The financial department of Silergy implements a self-evaluation of the independence of independent auditors once every year. Evaluation results in 2020 were reported to the audit committee and board of directors on March 16, 2021 for review, and were approved. Silergy's finance department evaluated CPA Tsz-Rung Guo and CPA Cheng-Chun Chiu of Deloitte Taiwan, and both conform to the standards of independence established by Silergy and are capable of serving as CPA of Silergy</p>	No major gaps.

Item	State of implementation			Departure of such implementation from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TSEC/TPEX Listed Companies, and the reason for any such departure
	Yes	No	Summary	

Note 1: Evaluation standards for the independence of certified public accountants
Silergy Corp.

2020 Evaluation of Certified Public Accountant, and Performance Evaluation Form

Item	Specific indicator	Evaluation standard	Score	Notes
1. Independence indicator:				
1	Whether the CPA has direct or material indirect financial interest in the client	If No, 5 points; if Yes, 0 point	5	
2	Whether the CPA has inappropriate interest in the client	If No, 5 points; if Yes, 0 point	5	
3	Whether the CPA has assumed the position of a director, managerial officer or key personnel of the client, and has left the position for less than two years?	If No, 5 points; if Yes, 0 point	5	
4	Whether the CPA's name is used by others (declaration)	If No, 5 points; if Yes, 0 point	5	
5	Whether the CPA and all members of the audit team hold shares in the client	If No, 5 points; if Yes, 0 point	5	
6	Whether there is loan of money between the CPA and client	If No, 5 points; if Yes, 0 point	5	
7	Whether there is co-investment or sharing of interest between the CPA and client	If No, 5 points; if Yes, 0 point	5	
8	Whether the CPA assumes a regular job with the client, and receives a fixed salary	If No, 5 points; if Yes, 0 point	5	
9	Whether the CPA receives any business related commission	If No, 5 points; if Yes, 0 point	5	
10	Whether the CPA's audit tenure has not been rotated for more than 7 years	If No, 5 points; if Yes, 0 point	5	
Subtotal (Independence indicator)			50	

IV. Does the TWSE/TPEX listed company have an adequate number of corporate governance personnel with appropriate qualifications, and appoint a chief corporate governance officer to be in charge of corporate governance affairs (include but not limited to furnishing information required for business execution by directors and supervisors, assisting directors and supervisors with legal compliance, handling matters relating to board meetings and shareholders meetings according to laws, producing minutes of board meetings and shareholders meetings, etc.)?	V	Silergy has not allocated adequate number of corporate governance personnel with appropriate qualifications to be in charge of the Company's corporate governance matters. However, it upholds key principles such as safeguarding the shareholders' rights, enhancing the functions of the board of directors, establishing the functions of an independent director, respecting the rights of stakeholders, and improving information transparency based on essential elements for corporate governance best practices principles of listed companies, and implemented the following corporate governance rules: Rules of Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings, Remuneration Committee Charter, Management Regulations for Handling Major Internal Information and Prevention of Insider Trading, Responsibilities and Rules for independent directors, and Procedures and Implementation Guidelines for Best Practice Principles for Ethical Corporate Management. Key information of Silergy is disclosed according to relevant rules, while financial information is disclosed regularly.	No major gaps.
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Item	State of implementation			Departure of such implementation from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TSEC/TPEX Listed Companies, and the reason for any such departure
	Yes	No	Summary	
			The board of directors also refers to the responsibilities and authorities granted by the shareholders to guide corporate management strategies and supervise the management of the corporate governance organization. The personnel or unit will also be in charge of relevant matters as required in the future.	
V. Has the company established a communication channel with stakeholders (including but not limited to shareholders, employees, customers, and suppliers)? Has a stakeholders' area been established in the company's website? Are major corporate social responsibility (CSR) topics that the stakeholders are concerned with addressed appropriately by the company?	V		Silergy has appointed responsible personnel exclusively to handle matters related to stakeholders, including financial institutions and other creditors, employees, customers, suppliers, and related parties of corporate interest, and to maintain open communication channels. Silergy has also appointed a spokesperson and a deputy spokesperson as a contact window for communicating with external parties and provide appropriate responses to relevant matters.	No major gaps.
VI. Has the company delegated a professional shareholder services agent to handle matters of shareholders' meeting?	V		Silergy has delegated the responsibility of handling matters related to shareholders' meetings to the shareholders affairs department of Yuanta Securities.	No major gaps.
VII. Information disclosure (I) Did the company establish a website to disclose information on financial operations and corporate governance?	V		(I) Silergy has complied with relevant laws to disclose finance related matters and material information on the Market Observation Post System (MOPS). Silergy has also established a special area for shareholders' interaction on its official Chinese and English website (http://www.silergy.com) to promptly disclose corporate information.	No major gaps.
(II) Did the company adopt other means of information disclosure (such as establishing an English language website, delegating a professional to collect and disclose company information, implement a spokesperson system, and disclosing the process of investor conferences on the company website)?	V		(II) Silergy has appointed personnel in charge of collecting corporate information and disclosure of material events (email: IR@silergy.com). It has also appointed a spokesperson and deputy spokesperson system according to law; while holding investors' conference, information related to the conference is uploaded to the corporate website and the Market Observation Post System (MOPS); the relevant material information is readily available on MOPS.	No major gaps.
(III) Did the Company publish and report its annual financial report within two months after the end of the accounting year, and publish and report its financial reports for the first,		V	(III) Though the Company has not published and reported its annual financial report within two months after the end of the accounting year, it has published and reported its financial reports for the first, second and third	No major gaps.

Item	State of implementation			Departure of such implementation from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TSEC/TPEX Listed Companies, and the reason for any such departure
	Yes	No	Summary	
second and third quarters as well as its operating status for each month before the specified deadline?			quarters as well as its operating status for each month before the specified deadline.	
VIII.Has the company provided important information to enable better understanding of the state of corporate governance (including but not limited to employees' rights, employee care, investor relations, supplier relations, stakeholders' rights, progress of training of directors and supervisors, risk management policy and state of implementing risk impact standards, state of implementing customer policies, and the company's purchase of liability insurance for its directors and supervisors)?	V		<p>(I) Employees' rights: To safeguard the employees' rights, Silergy has established an employees' manual and corporate welfare policy, clearly stating the employees' rights, obligations, and welfare.</p> <p>(II) Employee care: Silergy provides social insurance according to relevant laws of the local government to safeguard employees' interests. Silergy also holds meal gatherings, tours, and other activities every now and then to improve employees' physical and mental well-being.</p> <p>(III) Investor relations, supplier relations, and stakeholder relations: Silergy maintains an open communication channel with its investors, suppliers, and stakeholders to safeguard their legal rights and interests.</p> <p>(IV) Supplier relations: Silergy has maintained a positive relationship with its suppliers.</p> <p>(V) Stakeholder relations: Stakeholders can communicate and make recommendations to Silergy to safeguard their legal rights.</p> <p>(VI) Director's training: Directors of Silergy participate in various professional training courses (Note 2).</p> <p>(VII) Director recusal on conflict of interest: For restrictions and recusals of directors in conflict of interest, Silergy has stipulated clear rules and incorporated the rules in the Board Meeting Rules.</p> <p>(VIII) Risk management policy and risk assessment standards, and implementation thereof: Silergy has established internal control systems (ICS) and internal management rules according to relevant laws, and implemented various risk management and assessment according to relevant systems and rules to reduce and prevent any possible risks.</p> <p>(IX) State of implementation of customer policies: There is a dedicated department to address customer queries and provide channel for complaint.</p> <p>(X) Liability insurance for the directors:</p>	No major gaps.

Item	State of implementation			Departure of such implementation from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TSEC/TPEX Listed Companies, and the reason for any such departure
	Yes	No	Summary	
			Silergy has purchased liability insurance for every director. The status of payment for liability insurance premium for the directors has been reported at the board meeting held on December 22, 2020.	

Note 2: Director training in Silergy during 2020:

Name	Training date	Organizer	Course title	Training hours
Wei Chen	2020.06.11	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Global Trend Analysis - Risks and Opportunities	3
			Trends and Challenges in Information Security Governance	3
Budong You	2020.06.11	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Global Trend Analysis - Risks and Opportunities	3
			Trends and Challenges in Information Security Governance	3
Jiun-huei Shih	2020.06.11	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Global Trend Analysis - Risks and Opportunities	3
			Trends and Challenges in Information Security Governance	3
Lai-Juh Chen	2020.06.11	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Global Trend Analysis - Risks and Opportunities	3
			Trends and Challenges in Information Security Governance	3
Shun-hsiung Ko	2020.06.11	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Global Trend Analysis - Risks and Opportunities	3
	2020.06.30	Governance Association	Strategies and Management of Enterprise Upgrade and Transformation - the Choice between M&A and Alliance	3
	2020.10.29		Directors' Responsibility and Risk Management Under The Latest Corporate Governance Blueprint	3
Yong-Song Tsai	2020.06.11	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Global Trend Analysis - Risks and Opportunities	3
			Trends and Challenges in Information Security Governance	3
Henry King	2020.06.11	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Global Trend Analysis - Risks and Opportunities	3
			Trends and Challenges in Information Security Governance	3

IX. Describe improvements made according to the corporate governance assessment made in the latest fiscal year by the Corporate Governance Center of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (TWSE), and provide priority improvements and measures to be taken for improvements that have yet to be carried out. (not required as the Company is not an assessed company)
None.

(IV) Composition, duties, and operations of the remuneration committee:

To enhance corporate governance and to establish a comprehensive remuneration system for the directors and managerial officers, Silergy has established a remuneration committee on March

29, 2013, and appointed three independent directors to serve as the members of the first committee, with the duration of a service term similar to that of a director on the board of directors.

1. Information on members of the current remuneration committee

March 31, 2021

Identity	Condition	Does the individual have more than five years of professional experience and the following qualifications?			Compliant to the requirements of independence (Note)										Number of salary and remuneration committee memberships concurrently held in other public companies End of this section	
		Currently serving as an instructor or higher post in a private or public college or university in the field of business, law, finance, accounting, or the business sector of a company	Currently serving as a judge, prosecutor, lawyer, accountant, or other professional practice or technician that must undergo national examinations and specialized license.	Has professional experience necessary for business administration, legal affairs, finance, accounting, or business sector of the company.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Independent Director	Yong-Song Tsai	-	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	1
Independent Director	Shun-hsiung Ko	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	3
Independent Director	Henry King	-	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	2

Note: For any committee member who fulfills the relevant condition(s) 2 years before being elected or during the term of office, please put a "V" sign in the box of the corresponding condition(s).✓

- (1) Not an employee of the Company or any of its affiliates.
- (2) Not a director or supervisor of the Company or any of its affiliates. (do not apply to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the Company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent).
- (3) Not a natural person shareholder who holds more than 1% of issued shares or is ranked top ten in terms of the total quantity of shares held, including the shares held in the name of the person's spouse, minor children, or in the name of others.
- (4) Not a spouse, relative within the second degree of kinship, or lineal relative within the third degree of kinship, of a managerial officer under subparagraph (1) or any of the persons in subparagraphs (2) and (3).
- (5) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a corporate shareholder that directly holds 5% or more of the total number of issued shares of the Company, or that ranks among the top five in shareholdings, or that designates its representative to serve as a director or supervisor of the Company under Article 27, paragraph 1 or 2 of the Company Act. (do not apply to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the Company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent).
- (6) If a majority of the Company's director seats or voting shares and those of any other company are not controlled by the same person: a director, supervisor, or employee of that other company. (do not apply to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the Company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent).
- (7) The Company's chairperson, general manager, or person holding an equivalent position of the company, and a person in any of those positions at another company or institution are not the same person and are not spouses: a director (or governor), supervisor, or employee of that other company or institution. (do not apply to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the Company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent).
- (8) Not a director, supervisor, officer, or shareholder holding 5% or more of the shares, of a specified company or institution that has a financial or business relationship with the Company (do not apply to specified company or institution holds 20% or more and no more than 50% of the total number of issued shares of the Company, and to independent directors appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, the Company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent).
- (9) Not a professional individual who, or an owner, partner, director, supervisor, or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or institution that, provides auditing services to the company or any affiliate of the company, or that provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting or related services to the company or any affiliate of the

company for which the provider in the past 2 years has received cumulative compensation exceeding NT\$500,000, or a spouse thereof. However, this restriction does not apply to a member of the remuneration committee, public tender offer review committee, or special committee for merger/consolidation and acquisition, who exercises powers pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act or to the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act or related laws or regulations.

(10) Where none of the circumstances in the subparagraphs of Article 30 of the Company Act applies.

2. State of operations of the remuneration committee

(1) Silergy has a remuneration committee composed of three members.

(2) Term of current committee members: From June 13, 2019 to June 12, 2022, the remuneration committee has convened three meetings in 2020. The following outlines the qualifications of the committee members and their attendance:

Title	Name	Actual attendance	Proxy presence	Actual attendance rate (%)	Notes
Convener	Yong-Song Tsai	3	0	100	
Committee member	Shun-hsiung Ko	3	0	100	
Committee member	Henry King	3	0	100	

Other items that shall be recorded:

- The duty of the Company's remuneration committee is to professionally and objectively evaluate the remuneration policy and system for the Company's directors and managerial officers, and make recommendations to the board of directors, to be used as reference for their decision making. The scope of duties include regular review of the Company's Remuneration Committee Charter and propose amendment recommendations, establish and conduct review on performance evaluation standards of the Company's directors, supervisors and managerial officers, set annual and long-term performance targets, establish remuneration policies, system, standard and structure, regularly evaluate the performance target achievement of the Company's directors, supervisors and managerial, and set the individual's remuneration content and quantity based on the results from the performance evaluation standards.
- The 2nd meeting of the 3rd Remuneration Committee was held on March 18, 2020 to discuss the amendment of the Company's "Remuneration Committee Charter" and "Board of Directors Performance Evaluation Regulations", employee and director remuneration, managerial officers' performance evaluation and remuneration, managerial officers annual remuneration, and employee equity incentive plan. The 3rd meeting of the 3rd Remuneration Committee was held on April 28, 2020 to discuss the appointment of managers. The 4th meeting of the 3rd the Remuneration Committee was held on November 11, 2020 to discuss the amendment of the Company's "Remuneration Committee Charter" and "Board of Directors Performance Evaluation Regulations". All resolutions in the abovementioned meetings were approved by the attending committee members and submitted to the Board of Directors for discussion and approval.
- If the board of directors chooses not to adopt or revise the recommendations proposed by the remuneration committee, the date of the board meeting, session, contents discussed, results of board resolutions, and how the Company handle the opinions of the remuneration committee shall be described in detail: none.
- Where resolutions of the remuneration committee include dissenting or qualified opinion which is on record or stated in a written statement, the date of remuneration committee meeting, session, contents discussed, opinions from every member, and how the members' opinions are handled, shall be described in detail: none.

(V) Fulfillment of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and Deviations from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons thereof

Assessed item	Implementation status			Deviations from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons thereof
	Yes	No	Description	
I. Has the Company conducted risk assessments of environmental, social and corporate governance issues related to the company's operations in accordance with the materiality principle, and established relevant risk		V	I. Silergy has not yet conducted risk assessments of environmental, social and corporate governance issues related to the company's operations in accordance with the materiality principle, or established relevant risk management policies or strategies. However, to fulfill its CSR, Silergy	No material deviations.

Assessed item	Implementation status			Deviations from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons thereof
	Yes	No	Description	
management policies or strategies?			undertakes CSR activities focusing on issues such as environmental protection, social contributions, social services, social charity, consumer protection, human rights, and safety and health.	
II. Has the Company established exclusively (or concurrently) dedicated units to implement CSR, and has the board of directors appointed executive-level positions with responsibility for CSR, and to report the status of the implementation to the board of directors?		V	II. Silergy has not yet established any exclusively (or concurrently) responsible unit for handling CSR activities. However, employees of Silergy often focus on upholding CSR principles during regular business operations within the scope of their work.	No material deviations.
III. Environmental Issues (I) Has the Company established a suitable environment management system (EMS) in reference to the nature of its industry? (II) Is the Company committed to improving usage efficiency of various resources and utilizing renewable resources with reduced environmental impact? (III) Has the Company assessed the potential risks and opportunities arising from climate change at present and in the future and taken related countermeasures? (IV) Has the Company calculated the greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, and total weight of waste over the past two years and establish policies on energy conservation, reductions in carbon and greenhouse gas emission and water consumption, as well as waste management?	V V V V		(I) Since its founding, Silergy has appointed exclusively responsible personnel in charge of various environmental protection measures in accordance with relevant environment protection regulations. (II) Silergy continues to improve utilization of various resources as well as recycling and re-use of various raw materials. (III) Silergy has not yet evaluated the potential risks and opportunities arising from climate change at present and in the future. However, Silergy continues to uphold CSR on environmental protection by adhering to no-toxicity, reducing the use of natural resources, being environment-friendly, and improving energy efficiency. (IV) Silergy has not yet calculated the greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, and total weight of waste over the past two years. However, Silergy continues to support energy-saving and carbon-reducing policies, promote turning off of lights when leaving a room, and control air conditioning temperatures. Silergy also enhances energy saving and carbon-reducing management measures during production processes to meet relevant environmental protection regulations.	No material deviations. No material deviations. No material deviations. No material deviations.

Assessed item	Implementation status			Deviations from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons thereof
	Yes	No	Description	
IV. Social Issues				
(I) Has the Company established appropriate management policies and procedures according to relevant regulations and the International Bill of Human Rights?	V		(I) Silergy has stipulated HR management rules, employee rules of work, and various management systems in accordance with relevant labor laws, to safeguard the employee's legal rights.	No material deviations.
(II) Has the Company established and offered proper employee benefits (including compensation, leave, and other benefits) and reflected the business performance results in employee compensation appropriately?	V		(II) Silergy has stipulated "Performance Evaluation Management Policy", "Employee Reward and Penalty Management Policy", "Employee Training Management Policy", "Attendance and Leave Management Policy", "Employee Compensation Management Policy", "Employee Benefits and Service Management Policy", and "Employee Handbook" and other relevant regulations, and appropriately reflected the business performance results in employee compensation. The Company stated in the Articles of Association that a maximum of 20% or a minimum of 8% of the income before tax for the year shall distributed as employee remuneration (including the employees of the Company and/or affiliates).	No material deviations.
(III) Does the Company provide a healthy and safe work environment and organize health and safety training for its employees on a regular basis?	V		(III) Silergy provides employees with a comfortable, safe, and healthy work environment and arranges regular health checkups to care for their safety and health.	No material deviations.
(IV) Does the Company provide effective career development and training plans for its employees?	V		(IV) Silergy provides an excellent career-building environment for its employees and established an effective career and competence development and training program.	No material deviations.
(V) Does the Company comply with relevant laws, regulations and international guidelines for the customer health and safety, customer privacy, and marketing and labeling of its products and services and establish related consumer protection policies and grievance procedures?	V		(V) Silergy complies with relevant laws, regulations and international guidelines for the customer health and safety, customer privacy, and marketing and labeling of its products and services and has established a dedicated department to process customer inquiries and complaints.	No material deviations.
(VI) Has the company formulated a vendor management policy requesting suppliers to comply with laws and regulations related to environmental protection, occupational safety and health, or labor rights, and supervised		V	(VI) Silergy has not yet formulated the vendor management policy. However, Silergy requests suppliers to comply with laws and regulations related to environmental protection, occupational safety and health, or labor rights, in order to meet the	No material deviations.

Assessed item	Implementation status			Deviations from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons thereof
	Yes	No	Description	
their compliance?			Company's requirement of its suppliers.	
V. Does the company prepare and publish non-financial reports such as the CSR report in accordance with internationally recognized reporting principles or guidelines? Are such reports verified or assured by a third party accreditation institution?		V	Silergy has not yet prepared any non-financial report such as the CSR report. Such a report will be considered and prepared according to needs and regulations.	No material deviations.
VI. Where the company has stipulated its own Best Practices on CSR according to the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX-Listed Companies, please describe any deviations between the prescribed best practices and actual activities undertaken by the company: Silergy has not yet formulated a CSR best practice principles or system. However, to fulfill its CSR, Silergy undertakes CSR activities focusing on issues such as environmental protection, social contributions, social services, social charity, consumer protection, human rights, and safety and health.				
VII. Any important information useful for understanding the state of CSR operations: None.				

(VI) Compliance with ethical corporate management, and Deviations from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons thereof

Assessed items	State of implementation			Deviations from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons thereof
	Yes	No	Summary	
I. Formulation of policies and plans for ethical corporate management				
(I) Has the Company established the ethical corporate management policies approved by the Board of Director and specified rules and activities related to ethical corporate management in its bylaws and external documents? Do the Company's directors and management actively fulfill their commitment to corporate policies?	V		(I) Silergy has developed "Procedures and Guidelines for the Implementation of Ethical Management Best Practice Principles", specifying that when engaging in commercial activities, directors, managers, employees, or persons having substantial control of Silergy shall not directly or indirectly offer, promise to offer, request or accept any improper benefits, nor commit unethical acts including breach of ethics, illegal acts, or breach of fiduciary duty to acquire or receive benefits.	No material deviations.
(II) Has the Company established a risk assessment mechanism against unethical conduct? Does the Company on a regular basis analyze and assess business activities within its business scope which are at a higher risk	V		(II) Silergy has put in place "Procedures and Guidelines for the Implementation of Ethical Management Best Practice Principles" to increase prevent measures against the offering and receiving of bribes, making	No material deviations.

Assessed items	State of implementation			Deviations from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons thereof
	Yes	No	Summary	
<p>of being involved in unethical conduct? Has the Company put in place preventive measures for the items prescribed in Article 7, Paragraph 2 of the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX-Listed Companies?</p> <p>(III) Has the Company specified in its prevention programs and implemented the operating procedures, guidelines, punishments for violations, and a grievance system and reviewed the prevention programs on a regular basis?</p>	V		<p>illegal political contributions, making inappropriate charitable donations, receiving inappropriate gifts and services, and other illegal activities in business activities with a higher potential risk for unethical behavior.</p> <p>(III) Silergy has formulated "Procedures and Guidelines for the Implementation of Ethical Management Best Practice Principles" outlining corporate operations and procedures, guide relevant activities, and establish a whistle-blowing and deterrence system. Silergy also communicates in a non-periodic manner, the importance of ethical behaviors to its internal employees.</p>	No material deviations.
<p>II. Implementing ethical corporate management</p> <p>(I) Has the Company evaluated ethical records of its counterparty? Do the contracts signed by the Company and its trading counterparty clearly provide terms on ethical conduct?</p> <p>(II) Has the Company established an exclusively (or concurrently) dedicated unit to promote ethical corporate management and to answer to the board of directors? Does the such unit regularly (at least once a year) report to the board of directors on the monitoring and implementation of its ethical corporate management policies and prevention measures of unethical behaviors?</p> <p>(III) Has the Company established policies preventing conflict of interest, provided proper channels of appeal, and enforced these policies accordingly?</p>	V	V	<p>(I) Silergy personnel avoid commercial dealings with unethical suppliers, customers, or other trading parties. Once unethical conduct is identified, Silergy will immediately suspend all dealings and blacklist the identified supplier, customer, or other trading parties to uphold ethical management practices of Silergy.</p> <p>(II) Silergy has not yet established an exclusively (or concurrently) dedicated unit to promote ethical corporate management principles, and will establish a unit as required in the future and report its activities on a regular basis (at least once a year) to the Board of Directors accordingly.</p> <p>(III) During the course of business activities, if Silergy personnel discover conflict of interest, the conflict has to be reported to a direct supervisor, who shall</p>	<p>No material deviations.</p> <p>No material deviations.</p> <p>No material deviations.</p>

Assessed items	State of implementation			Deviations from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons thereof
	Yes	No	Summary	
(IV) Has the Company established effective accounting systems and internal control systems for enforcing ethical corporate management? Has its internal audit department, based on the results of risk assessment on unethical conducts, devised relevant audit plans and audited the compliance with the prevention programs accordingly or commissioned a CPA to conduct the audit?	V		provide appropriate guidance. (IV) The management of Silergy has established an effective accounting system and internal control system (ICS). The internal audit unit audits the state of compliance according to an annual audit plan.	No material deviations.
(V) Does the Company regularly organize internal and external trainings for ethical corporate management?		V	(V) Silergy promotes the principles of ethical corporate management in a non-periodic manner during various meetings. In the future, Silergy will assess the actual need and determine whether to organize regular trainings on ethical corporate management.	No material deviations.
III. Status of enforcing whistle-blowing systems in the Company				
(I) Has the Company established concrete whistle-blowing and reward systems and accessible whistle-blowing channels and assigned a suitable and dedicated individual for the case exposed by the whistle-blowers?	V		(I) Silergy has established "Procedures and Guidelines for the Implementation of Ethical Management Best Practice Principles", "Ethical Behavior Standards", "Performance Evaluation Management Policy", "Employee Reward and Penalty Management Policy", and other relevant management regulations, set up employee grievance procedures and channels, and will appoint suitable and dedicated personnel for the matter reported.	No material deviations.
(II) Has the Company stipulated standard operating procedures (SOP) and relevant confidentiality protection mechanisms for investigating the case exposed by the whistle-blowers?	V		(II) To encourage employees to report violations, Silergy has made employees aware that the Company will protect the identity of the whistle-blowers and maintain confidentiality in accordance with relevant regulations.	No material deviations.
(III) Has the Company adopted protection measures against inappropriate disciplinary action on the whistle-blowers?	V		(III) Silergy will ensure the confidentiality of the whistle-blowers, and the Company has a duty to protect them from	No material deviations.

Assessed items	State of implementation			Deviations from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons thereof
	Yes	No	Summary	
			inappropriate disciplinary actions on whistle-blowing.	
IV. Enhance information disclosure Has the Company disclosed the content of its best practices on ethical corporate management and the effectiveness of its activities on its official website or Market Observation Post System (MOPS)?	V		Silergy has formulated the "Procedures and Guidelines for the Implementation of Ethical Management Best Practice Principles" and disclosed the content as well as the outcome of implementing such principles on its official website and on Market Observation Post System (MOPS).	No material deviations.
V. Where the Company has formulated its own best practices on ethical corporate management according to the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX-Listed Companies", please describe any deviations between the prescribed best practices and actual action taken by the Company: Silergy has established the "Procedures and Guidelines for the Implementation of Ethical Management Best Practice Principles", upheld the principles of social responsibility in accordance with the principles of sustainable business management, and established good management system and risk control system. When engaging in business activities, Silergy personnel are required to follow the principles of fairness, integrity, trust, and transparency, to uphold ethical corporate management principles, and to actively prevent unethical conduct.				
VI. Any important information to better understand the state of ethical corporate management: None.				

- (VII) Means for reviewing corporate governance best practice principles and relevant regulations: Silergy has yet to formulate corporate governance best practice principles or relevant regulations. Silergy has, however, formulated "Regulations for Shareholders' Meetings", "Regulations for Election of Directors and Independent Directors", and "Audit Committee Charter", and operate and execute regulations relating corporate governance in line with the spirit of corporate governance. Silergy will revise relevant management regulations, enforce information transparency, and enhance the functions of the board of directors to promote corporate governance.
- (VIII) Other important information to better understand the state of implementation of corporate governance: None.

(IX) Implementation of internal control system

1. Statement of Internal Control System

Silergy Corp.
Statement of Internal Control System

Date: March 16, 2021

Silergy makes the following statement based on the self-evaluation of its internal control system in 2020:

- I. Silergy fully understands that the establishment, implementation, and maintenance of internal control system (ICS) are the responsibilities of Silergy's board of directors and managerial officers, and have established the said system accordingly. The objectives of ICS include achieving various objectives in business benefits and efficiency (including profitability, performance, and protection of assets and safety), ensuring reliability, timeliness, transparency, and regulatory compliance of reporting, and providing reasonable assurance.
- II. All ICS are bound by natural limitations and regardless of the robustness of designs, effective ICS can only provide reasonable assurance for the three objectives listed above. Efficacy of the ICS will also change with the changing environment or context. However, Silergy's ICS has self-monitoring systems, allowing Silergy to promptly initiate corrective actions for any defects detected.
- III. Silergy will refer to the "Regulations Governing Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies" (hereinafter referred to as "ICS Regulations") to identify assessment items for determining the effectiveness of ICS as well as the performance of design and implementation of the system. The ICS is divided into five key components according to the process of management control to generate ICS assessment items used by the ICS Regulations, namely:
 1. control environment,
 2. risk assessment,
 3. control activities,
 4. information and communication, and
 5. monitoring activities.Each key component also includes a number of sub-items. For the aforementioned items, please refer to the provisions in the ICS Regulations.
- IV. Silergy has adopted the aforementioned ICS assessment items to evaluate the effectiveness of ICS design and implementation.
- V. Based on the above assessment results, it is determined that the Company's internal control system (include monitoring and management of subsidiaries) as at December 31, 2020, is effectively designed and implemented, and can reasonably ensure that: it understand the degree of achievement of operational effectiveness and efficiency objectives; the reporting is reliable, timely, transparent, and complies with applicable rules; and the applicable laws, regulations, and bylaws have been complied with.
- VI. For public announcements and declarations required of a listed company, Silergy has referred to Article 28 of the ICS Regulations and commissioned a certified public accountant to review on the internal control system related to the reliability of the external financial reports for the aforementioned periods and protection of assets security (ensuring that the asset is not acquired, used, or disposed of without authorization). As described in the previous paragraphs, the design and implementation of the ICS are considered effective, and there is no major defect related to the records, disposition, compilation, and report reliability of financial information, nor any major defect for the protection of asset security concerning unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the asset.
- VII. This Statement shall be a major content of Silergy's annual report and prospectus, and shall be publicly disclosed. Where any of the disclosed content contains any illegal acts such as misrepresentation or nondisclosures, Silergy shall be subject to legal responsibilities provided in Articles 20, 32, 171, and 174 of the Securities and Exchange Act.
- VIII. We hereby declare that this Statement has been approved by the board of directors on March 16, 2021. Amongst the seven directors present at the meeting, none had dissenting views, and all have all agreed with the content of this Statement.

Silergy Corp.

Chairman: Wei Chen

General manager: Budong You

(X) The disciplines towards the internal personal of the Company in compliance with rules and the internal personal in violation of internal rules, the related major deficiency and the improvement of the most recent fiscal year up to the publication date of this report: None.

(XI) Major resolutions of shareholders meeting and meeting of the board of directors of the most recent fiscal year up to the publication date of this report:

* 2019 Business Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

Resolution and state of implementation: Approved.

* Proposal for 2019 Earnings Distribution

Resolution and state of implementation: Approved to issue cash dividends of NT\$ 686,101,305 for common shares on August 14, 2020.

* Revision of the Articles of Association

Resolution and state of implementation: Approved, and the revision will be effected on June 11, 2020.

* Issuance of New Restricted Employee Shares

Resolution and state of implementation: Approved and effective on June 24, 2020, in accordance with the Financial Supervisory Commission Official Letter Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi No. 10903476411. The shares may be distributed in one installment or in several within a period of one year starting from the date of receipt of the notice informing formal activation of the declaration.

* Major board meeting resolutions

Meeting Date	Major resolution
March 16, 2021	(1) 2020 Statement of Internal Control System (Note)
	(2) 2020 Review on the independence and performance evaluation of the certified public accountants
	(3) Change of certified public accountants and 2021 audit fees for certified public accountants (Note)
	Subsidiary Silergy Technology invested in AISTORM INC.
	(4) Subsidiary Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd disposed of Hefei Kangtong Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)
	(5) Subsidiary Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd invested in Fujian Baicheng Xin Nengyuan Co., Ltd.
	(6) Subsidiary Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd disposed of Hefei SMAT Technology Co., Ltd.
	(7) Issuance of new shares in cooperation with the execution of employee stock option certificates
	(8) 2020 employees' compensation and directors' remuneration
	(9) 2020 Consolidated Financial Statements (Note)
	(10) 2020 Business Report
	(11) 2020 Earnings Distribution Proposal
	(12) Issuance of employee stock option certificates (Note)
	(13) Issuance of new restricted employee shares (Note)
	(14) Amendment of the Company's "Regulations for Shareholders' Meetings"
	(15) Setting the agenda for 2021 annual shareholders' meeting
(16) 2020 managerial officers' performance evaluation and bonus, and 2021 remuneration adjustment	

Meeting Date	Major resolution
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (17) List of employees granted the fourth issuance of new restricted employee shares for 2020 (18) List of employees granted the fourth issuance of employee stock option certificates for 2020
December 22, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 2021 operating budget (2) Appointment of representatives to the submission of economic substance report/application form in accordance with Cayman Islands' economic substance laws and regulations. (3) Authorize the Chairman to sign the related documents of Cayman Islands' annual return (4) List of employees granted the third issuance of new restricted employee shares for 2020 (5) List of employees granted the third issuance of employee stock option certificates for 2020
November 11, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Issuance of new shares in cooperation with the execution of employee stock option certificates (Note) (2) Subsidiary Hsiwang Investment Co., Ltd. invested in Winsheng Material Technology Co., Ltd. (3) Subsidiary Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd invested in Chengdu Analog Circuit Technology Inc. (4) Subsidiary Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd intended to increase its investment in Sentronic Electronics Technology Inc. (5) Established the Company's 2021 audit plan (Note) (6) Amendments to the Company's "Regulations for Shareholders' Meetings", "Board of Directors Meeting Regulations", "Responsibilities and Rules for Independent Directors", "Remuneration Committee Charter", "Board of Directors Performance Evaluation Regulations", "Ethical Behavior Standards", "Regulations for Electing Directors and Independent Directors" and "Audit Committee Charter" (7) List of employees granted the second issuance of new restricted employee shares for 2020 (8) List of employees granted the second issuance of employee stock option certificates for 2020
September 14, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Company intended to dispose of Greenpine Device Ltd. (note) (2) Subsidiary Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd intended to invest in Walden Synthesizer Semiconductor Fund (Note)
August 11, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Issuance of new shares in cooperation with the execution of employee stock option certificates (Note) (2) Subsidiary Silergy Corp. invested in and established a Hong Kong subsidiary (3) The Company invested in and established Silicon Prospect Investment Limited (4) External investment of subsidiary Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd (5) Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd disposed of MOSFET patent

Meeting Date	Major resolution
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (6) Amendments to the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Preparation of Financial Statements. (7) Changed the litigious and non-litigious agent of the Company in the jurisdiction of Republic of China (8) Amendments to the "Regulations on the Issuance of 2015-2020 Employee Stock Option Certificates" (9) List of employees granted the first issuance of new restricted employee shares for 2020 (10) List of employees granted the first issuance of employee stock option certificates for 2020
May 12, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Issuance of new shares in cooperation with the execution of employee stock option certificates (Note) (2) List of employees granted the sixth issuance of new restricted employee shares for 2019
April 28, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Subsidiary Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd invested in Hefei Kangtong Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) (2) Subsidiary Silergy Technology (Taiwan) Inc. purchased operating assets of Jieng Tai International Electronic Corp. (3) The Company intended to increase its investment in Greenpine Device Ltd. (Note) (4) Appointment of managerial officers (Note) (5) List of employees granted the fifth issuance of new restricted employee shares for 2019 (6) List of employees granted the fifth issuance of employee stock option certificates for 2019 (7) Review of shareholders' proposals for 2020 annual shareholder meeting
March 18, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 2019 Statement of Internal Control System (Note) (2) 2019 Review on the independence and performance evaluation of the certified public accountants (3) Appointment of certified public accountants to audit 2020 internal control system (Note) (4) Investment in Shanghai Pengxi Semiconductor Technology by Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd (Note) (5) Issuance of new shares in cooperation with execution of employee stock option certificates (6) 2019 employees' compensation and directors' remuneration (7) 2019 Consolidated Financial Statements (Note) (8) 2019 Business Report (9) 2019 Earnings Distribution Proposal (10) Revision of the Articles of Incorporation (11) Issuance of employee stock option certificates (Note) (12) Issuance of new restricted employee shares (Note) (13) Setting the agenda for 2020 annual shareholders' meeting (14) 2019 managerial officers' performance evaluation and bonus, and 2020 remuneration adjustment (15) List of employees granted forth issuance of new restricted employee shares for 2019 (16) List of employees granted forth issuance of employee stock option certificates for 2019

Meeting Date	Major resolution
	(17) Revision of the Company's Audit Committee Organization Regulations, Remuneration Committee Organization Regulations, Board of Directors Meeting Regulations, and Board of Directors Performance Evaluation Regulations (Note)
	(18) Authorizing the Chairperson of the Board to sign the related documents of Cayman Islands' annual return

Note: Company Matters as specified in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act

(XII) Major content of any dissenting opinions on entry or stated in a written statement made by directors or supervisors regarding key resolutions of board meetings during the past fiscal year up to the publication date of this report: None.

(XIII) Any resignation or dismissal of company personnel related to the financial report in the most recent fiscal year up to the publication date of this report:

Title	Name	Date of appointment	Effective date for the change	Reason for the change
Chief Financial Officer (CFO) (Concurrently serves as the accounting manager and financial manager)	Kuan-cheng Pan	2012/02/13	2020/04/28	Position adjustment

V. Audit fee information

(I) Fee information

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Name of accounting firm	Name of CPA	Audit fee	Non-audit charge					Auditing period	Notes
			System design	Business registration	Human resource	Others	Subtotal		
Deloitte Taiwan	Tzu-Jung Kuo Cheng-Chun Chiu	6,750	-	-	-	801	801	2020.01.01~ 2020.12.31	-

- When non-audit fees paid to the CPA, to the accounting firm of the certified public accountant, and/or to any affiliated enterprise of such accounting firm are one quarter or more of the audit fees paid thereto, the amounts of both audit and non-audit fees as well as details of non-audit services shall be disclosed: Non-audit fees are primarily fees paid to the financial consulting department..
- When the Company changes its accounting firm and the audit fees paid for the fiscal year in which such change took place are lower than those for the previous fiscal year, the amounts of the audit fees before and after the change and the reasons shall be disclosed: not applicable.
- When the audit fees paid for the current fiscal year are lower than those for the previous fiscal year by 15% or more, the reduction in the amount of audit fees, reduction percentage, and reason(s) therefor shall be disclosed: not applicable.

(II) The professional fees for auditing services referred to in the preceding item means the professional fees paid by the company to a certified public accountant for auditing and review of financial reports and tax certification.

VI. Replacement of certified public accountants:

(I) Information on the previous independent auditor

Date of replacement	March 16, 2021		
Cause and details of the replacement	Internal change of the accounting firm. CPA Tsz-Rung Kuo and CPA Cheng-Chun Chiu were replaced by CPA Ming-Yen Chien and CPA Cheng-Chun Chiu.		
Any details for the termination or rejection of the commissioner or CPA	Situation	Party	Commissioner
	Active termination of the commission		
	Rejection of (continuing) commission	V	
Opinion and reasons for audit report issued during the two past fiscal years containing an observation other than unqualified ones	Not applicable		
Any disagreement with the issuer	Yes		Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) or activities
			Disclosure of financial reports
			Scope or procedure of audits
			Other
	None	V	
	Description		
Other items to be disclosed (items that shall be disclosed as prescribed by Article 10 Subparagraph 6 Item 1-4 to 1-7 of these standards)	Not applicable		

(II) About the successor independent auditor

Name of the accounting firm	Deloitte & Touche
Name of the independent auditor	CPA Ming-Yen Chien and CPA Cheng-Chun Chiu
Date of commissioning	March 16, 2021
Accounting treatment or accounting principle for specific transactions as well as consultation items and results on audit assessment on the financial report prior to formal engagement	Not applicable
Written views on disagreements between the successor and former independent auditors	Not applicable

(III) Response of the former independent auditors regarding Article 10, Subparagraph 6, Items 1 and 2-3 of these standards: Not applicable.

VII. Company's chairman, general manager, or any managerial officer in charge of finance or accounting matters who has, during the past year, held a position at the accounting firm of its certified public accountant or at an affiliated enterprise of such accounting firm: None.

VIII. Equity transfer or changes to equity pledge of a director, managerial officer, or shareholder with a stake of more than 10% during the most recent fiscal year and up to the date of publication of the annual report

(I) Changes to the equity of directors, supervisors, managerial officers, and major shareholders

Unit: Thousand shares

Title	Name	2020		2021 till March 31	
		Number of shares held Addition (reduction)	shares pledged Addition (reduction)	Number of shares held Addition (reduction)	shares pledged Addition (reduction)
Chairman	Wei Chen	(12)	(1,070)	(68)	-
Director and Co-CEO and General Manager	Budong You	(44)	-	(9)	-
Director	Jiun-huei Shih	-	-	-	-
Director	Lai-Juh Chen	-	-	-	-
Independent director	Shun-hsiung Ko	-	-	-	-
Independent director	Yong-Song Tsai	-	-	-	-
Independent director	Henry King	-	-	-	-
Co-CEO and General Manager	Michael Grimm	(63)	-	-	-
VP of Asia Sales	Chih-chung Lu	3	-	2	-
Fellow	Jaime Tseng	(346)	-	-	-
Chief Financial Officer	Shao-wei Chen	-	-	0	-

(II) Where the counterparty of equity transfer is a related party: None.

(III) Where the counterparty of equity pledge is a related party: None.

IX. Relationship information, if among the 10 largest shareholders any one is a related party of another

April 5, 2021, Unit: thousand shares; %

Name	Shares held by the person Shares held		Shares held by spouse or minor children		Shares held in the name of other persons		Title or name and relationships of the 10 largest shareholders where they are related parties, spouses, or relatives within the second degree of kinship		Notes
	Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%	Title (or Name)	Relations	
Wei Chen	7,088	7.60	-	-	10	0.01	-	-	-
Budong You	3,784	4.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morgan Stanley & Co. International Plc	3,335	3.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. Taipei Branch in custody for New World Fund Inc.	3,196	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SmallCap World Fund Inc.	1,966	2.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GAOLING FUND L.P.	1,848	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BNP Paribas Arbitrage S.N.C.	1,838	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michael Grimm	1,827	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First Sentier Investors ICVC - Stewart Investors Asia Pacific Leaders Sustainability Fund	1,654	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited as Trustee of St. James Place Emerging Markets Equity Unit Trust - Wasatch Advisors Inc. as external fund manager	1,510	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

X. The total number of shares held in any single enterprise by the Company, its directors and managerial officers, and any companies controlled either directly or indirectly by the Company

December 31, 2020, Unit: thousand shares; %

Other companies in which Silergy has invested (Note)	Investments by Silergy		Investments by the directors, supervisors, managerial officers, and companies directly or indirectly controlled by the Company		Total investments	
	Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%
WINSHENG MATERIAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	2,750	19.84%	-	-	2,750	19.84%
HF SMAT Microtech	-	34.43%	-	-	-	34.43%

Note: Long-term investments made by Silergy using the equity method.

Chapter IV Capital raising activities

I. Capital and shares

(I) Source of shares

Units: Thousand shares; NT\$

Year and month	Issued price (NT\$)	Authorized stock		Paid-in capital		Source of shares	Notes	
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Value in US\$		Equity contributions made in the form of assets other than cash	Par value per share (US\$)
2008.02	US\$1	25,000	5,000	0.1	0.02	Capital stock at establishment	-	US\$0.0002
2008.06	US\$0.0003	25,000	5,000	7,722	1,544.40	Cash capital increase	-	US\$0.0002
2008.12	US\$0.0003	25,000	5,000	7,924	1,584.80	Cash capital increase	-	US\$0.0002
2009.04	US\$0.0003	25,000	5,000	8,109	1,621.80	Cash capital increase	-	US\$0.0002
2009.11	US\$0.0003	25,000	5,000	8,149	1,629.80	Cash capital increase	-	US\$0.0002
2010.03	US\$0.0500	25,000	5,000	8,357	1,671.47	Exercising of employee stock options	-	US\$0.0002
2011.02	US\$0.0500	50,000	10,000	8,421	1,684.30	Exercising of employee stock options	-	US\$0.0002
2011.03	US\$0.0003	50,000	10,000	8,428	1,685.63	Exercising of employee stock options	-	US\$0.0002
2011.03	US\$0.0003	50,000	10,000	10,360	2,072.00	Cash capital increase	-	US\$0.0002
2011.12	US\$0.4000	50,000	10,000	10,380	2,076.00	Exercising of employee stock options	-	US\$0.0002
2012.03	US\$0.0000	50,000	10,000	13,763	2,752.60	Exercising of employee stock options	-	US\$0.0002
2012.03	US\$0.2300	50,000	10,000	13,770	2,754.10	Exercising of employee stock options	-	US\$0.0002
2012.07	US\$0.4000	50,000	10,000	13,830	2,766.10	Exercising of employee stock options	-	US\$0.0002
2012.10	US\$2.2000	50,000	10,000	14,785	2,957.00	Cash capital increase	-	US\$0.0002
Restricted stock								
2008.06	US\$0.0003	25,000	5,000	300	60	Cash capital increase	-	US\$0.0002
Class A convertible preferred stock								
2008.05	US\$0.5000	15,000	45,000	9,900	29,700.00	Issuance of Class A convertible preferred stock	-	US\$0.0030
Class B convertible preferred stock								
2010.03	US\$1.5000	30,000	90,000	3,864	11,591.00	Issuance of Class B convertible preferred stock	-	US\$0.0030
Class C convertible preferred stock								
2011.12	US\$2.2000	30,000	90,000	6,818	20,454.55	Issuance of Class C convertible preferred stock	-	US\$0.0030

Convert par value to NT\$10								
Year and month	Par value per share (US\$)	Authorized stock		Paid-in capital		Notes		
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Source of shares	Equity contributions made in the form of assets other than cash	Par value per share (US\$)
2012.12	NT\$10	100,000	1,000,000,000	54,000	540,000,000	-	-	NT\$10
2013.03	NT\$10	100,000	1,000,000,000	54,363	543,633,600	Cash capital increase	-	NT\$10
2013.04	NT\$10	100,000	1,000,000,000	54,901	549,007,970	Cash capital increase	-	NT\$10
2013.05	NT\$10	100,000	1,000,000,000	55,007	550,067,770	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2013.05	NT\$10	100,000	1,000,000,000	55,060	550,597,670	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2013.10	NT\$10	100,000	1,000,000,000	55,599	555,992,570	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2013.12	NT\$10	100,000	1,000,000,000	63,040	630,402,570	Listed underwriting of cash capital increase	-	NT\$10
2014.07	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	63,563	635,634,440	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2014.07	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	76,171	761,714,950	Recapitalization of retained earnings	-	NT\$10
2014.11	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	76,763	767,629,950	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2014.12	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	77,271	772,714,950	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2014.12	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	77,395	773,950,370	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2015.03	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	77,622	776,217,620	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2015.04	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	77,828	778,284,880	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2015.07	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	77,987	779,870,580	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2015.08	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	78,130	781,302,080	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2015.11	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	78,175	781,752,080	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2015.12	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	78,221	782,205,670	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2016.03	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	78,301	783,013,060	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2016.04	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	78,363	783,631,560	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2016.06	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	78,399	783,994,420	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2016.08	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	78,569	785,693,920	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2016.09	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	78,897	788,967,020	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2016.09	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	81,256	812,557,610	ECB conversion	-	NT\$10
2016.12	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	83,897	838,972,860	ECB conversion	-	NT\$10

Convert par value to NT\$10								
Year and month	Par value per share (US\$)	Authorized stock		Paid-in capital		Source of shares	Notes Equity contributions made in the form of assets other than cash	Par value per share (US\$)
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
2016.12	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	83,941	839,413,570	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2016.12	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	84,023	840,231,570	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2017.01	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	84,161	841,605,160	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2017.03	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	85,985	859,851,600	ECB conversion	-	NT\$10
2017.06	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	86,023	860,233,320	ECB conversion	-	NT\$10
2017.06	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	86,092	860,919,060	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2017.04	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	86,124	861,237,060	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2017.06	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	86,140	861,401,560	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2017.08	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	86,378	863,776,860	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2017.09	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	86,559	865,585,860	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2017.09	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	87,391	873,905,210	ECB conversion	-	NT\$10
2017.11.	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	87,408	874,075,210	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2017.12	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	87,423	874,229,270	ECB conversion	-	NT\$10
2017.12	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	87,733	877,326,120	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2018.02	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	87,735	877,354,120	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2018.03	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	88,032	880,315,850	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2018.05	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	88,074	880,742,550	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2018.06	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	88,259	882,591,290	ECB conversion	-	NT\$10
2018.06	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	88,693	886,931,640	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2018.09	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	88,769	887,686,360	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2018.09	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	89,362	893,617,750	ECB conversion	-	NT\$10
2018.09	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	89,423	894,233,250	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2018.10	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	89,431	894,313,250	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2018.10	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	90,086	900,860,880	ECB conversion	-	NT\$10
2018.11	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	90,083	900,830,880	Return and cancellation of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2018.11	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	90,196	901,960,680	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2018.12	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	90,257	902,565,680	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10

Convert par value to NT\$10								
Year and month	Par value per share (US\$)	Authorized stock		Paid-in capital		Notes		
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Source of shares	Equity contributions made in the form of assets other than cash	Par value per share (US\$)
2019.03	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	90,332	903,315,680	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2019.03	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	90,381	903,805,450	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2019.05	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	90,431	904,310,150	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2019.06	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	90,688	906,880,430	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2019.08	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	90,785	907,852,730	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2019.09	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	91,051	910,510,730	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2019.11	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	91,050	910,500,730	Return and cancellation of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2019.11	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	91,086	910,858,930	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2019.12	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	91,133	911,332,240	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2019.12	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	91,480	914,801,740	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2020.03	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	91,585	915,847,930	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2020.03	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	91,823	918,225,450	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2020.04	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	91,824	918,237,450	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2020.04	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	91,829	918,288,450	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2020.05	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	91,888	918,875,450	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2020.06	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	92,183	921,828,950	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2020.08	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	92,252	922,520,950	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2020.09	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	92,544	925,443,650	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2020.11	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	92,548	925,475,650	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2020.12	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	92,552	925,521,650	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10

Convert par value to NT\$10								
Year and month	Par value per share (US\$)	Authorized stock		Paid-in capital		Notes		
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Source of shares	Equity contributions made in the form of assets other than cash	Par value per share (US\$)
2020.12	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	92,901	929,014,450	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10
2021.03	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	93,023	930,230,350	Issuance of new restricted employee shares	-	NT\$10
2021.03	NT\$10	200,000	2,000,000,000	93,294	932,935,590	Exercising of employee stock options	-	NT\$10

Note 1: Silergy has 9,900,000 Class A preferred shares; 3,863,666 Class B preferred shares; and 6,818,182 Class C preferred shares. All of these preferred shares have been converted to common shares on August 1, 2012. One preferred share is converted to one common share

Note 2: The shareholders' meeting of Silergy, held on December 30, 2012, resolved to convert the par-value share of US\$0.0002 to NT\$10, repossessing a total of 35,666,872 shares that were already issued, while issuing another 54,000,000 shares at a price of NT\$10. The shareholding proportion of the existing shareholders remains the same even after this change.

April 5, 2021, Unit: Shares

Type of Shares	Authorized stock			Notes
	Outstanding shares	Unissued shares	Total	
Registered common shares	93,293,559	106,706,441	200,000,000	-

Information on the shelf registration system: Not applicable.

(II) Shareholder structure

April 5, 2021, Unit: Shares; %

Shareholder structure	Government agencies	Financial institutions	Other juristic person	Personal	Overseas institutions and foreigners	China investment	Total
Persons	3	53	25	3,306	930	4	4,321
Number of shares held	354,000	1,478,854	95,697	3,864,016	84,971,821	2,529,171	93,293,559
Shareholding percentage	0.38%	1.59%	0.10%	4.14%	91.08%	2.71%	100.00

(IV) Dispersion of equity ownership

April 5, 2021, Unit: Shares; %

Shareholding range	Number of shareholders	Number of shares held	Shareholding percentage
1 to 999	2,681	124,583	0.13
1,000 to 5,000	943	1,684,256	1.81
5,001 to 10,000	157	1,236,256	1.33
10,001 to 15,000	78	996,143	1.07
15,001 to 20,000	51	903,864	0.97
20,001 to 30,000	68	1,670,677	1.79
30,001 to 50,000	83	3,319,204	3.56
50,001 to 100,000	105	7,482,296	8.02
100,001 to 200,000	66	9,200,547	9.86
200,001 to 400,000	42	11,803,168	12.65
400,001 to 600,000	17	8,094,344	8.68
600,001 to 800,000	8	5,763,661	6.18
800,001 to 1,000,000	4	3,478,805	3.73
1,000,001 or more	18	37,535,755	40.23

Note: The Company has not issued preferred shares

(V) List of major shareholders

April 5, 2021, Unit: thousand shares; %

Name of major shareholder	Shares	Number of shares held	Shareholding percentage
Wei Chen		7,088	7.60
Budong You		3,784	4.06
Morgan Stanley & Co. International Plc		3,335	3.57
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. Taipei Branch in custody for New World Fund Inc.		3,196	3.43
SmallCap World Fund Inc.		1,966	2.11
GAOLING FUND L.P.		1,848	1.98
BNP Paribas Arbitrage S.N.C.		1,838	1.97
Michael Grimm		1,827	1.96
First Sentier Investors ICVC - Stewart Investors Asia Pacific Leaders Sustainability Fund		1,654	1.77
NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited as Trustee of St. James Place Emerging Markets Equity Unit Trust - Wasatch Advisors Inc. as external fund manager		1,510	1.62

(VI) Prices, net-asset value per share (NAVPS), earnings per share (EPS), and dividend per share (DPS), and related information over the past two years.

Unit: NT\$; Thousand shares

Item		Year	2019	2020	2021 Up to March 31
		Market rate per share	Highest		1,035.00
	Lowest		420.00	666.00	2,120.00
	Average (Note 1)		1,035.00	1,518.51	2,594.89
Net value per share	Before allotment		420.00	194.09	(Note 3)
	After allotment		154.81	183.59	-
Earnings per share (EPS)	Weighted average		90,029	91,776	(Note 3)
	Earnings per share (EPS)	Before retrospective application	25.83	35.72	(Note 3)
		After retrospective application	25.83	35.72	-
Dividend per share (DPS)	Cash dividend		7.47526328	10.5	(Note 2)
	Free allotment	Surplus allotment	-	-	-
		Capital reserve allotment	-	-	-
	Cumulative unpaid dividends		4,167	-	-
Return on investment (ROI) analysis	Price-to-earnings (P/E) (Note 4)		26.42	42.51	(Note 3)
	Price-to-dividend ratio (P/D) (Note 5)		91.29	144.62	-
	Cash dividend yield (Note 6)		1.10	0.69	-

Note 1: Average market price = Total transaction value/ Total transaction volume of the year

Note 2: The Company's board meeting convened on March 16, 2021, passed a resolution to declare a cash dividend of NT\$10.5 per share to shareholders.

Note 3: Up to the publication date of the annual report, no information has been attested or reviewed by a certified public accountant.

Note 4: Price-to-earnings (P/E) = Average market price per share/Earnings per share (before retrospective application) for the year

Note 5: Price-to-dividend (P/D) = Average market price per share/Cash dividend per share for the year.

Note 6: Cash dividend yield = Cash dividend per share/Average market price per share for the year.

(VII) Dividend policy and its implementation

1. Dividend distribution policy stipulated in Article 129 of the Articles of Incorporation

Silergy is currently in growth phase. The Company has requirements for capital expenditure, expansion of business operations, establish robust financial planning systems, and seek sustainable development. The dividend distribution policy of Silergy will be arrived at based on future capital expenditure, budget, and its own requirements; share dividend will be distributed to the stockholders of Silergy in the form of cash and/or shares in place of cash dividend.

In addition to laws governing listed companies, if Silergy had earned net income before tax for the year, it will have to set aside from the net income before tax: (1) a maximum of twenty percent (20%) and a minimum of eight percent (8%) as the compensation to employees (including employees of Silergy and/or affiliated businesses) (hereinafter referred to as

“employees’ compensation”); and (2) a maximum of two percent (2%) as the directors’ remuneration (hereinafter referred to as “directors’ remuneration”). Regardless of the aforementioned provisions, if Silergy has any accumulated losses from previous years, it must set aside an equivalent amount to make up for the said losses before allocation to employees and the directors. In addition to the laws of the British Cayman Islands, laws governing listed companies, and provisions of Article 139, employees’ compensation and directors’ remuneration may be distributed in cash and/or shares after a motion thereof is approved by more than half of directors at a board meeting attended by at least half of the attending directors. For the board meeting resolution on the employees’ compensation and the directors’ remuneration, said resolution shall, after being voted for in the board meeting. After the approval at the board meeting, it has to be reported to the shareholders during the shareholders’ meeting.

For shares of Silergy already registered as an emerging stock or during listing on the Taipei Exchange (TPEX) or Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE), in addition to provisions of the Company Act and laws governing listed companies, the board of directors shall, when Silergy has a surplus in the final annual settlement, distribute it using the following method and sequence to propose a profit distribution proposal, and submit the proposal to the shareholders’ meeting for approval:

- (a) Set aside a sum to make payments as required by law;
- (b) Make provision for accumulated losses from previous years (if losses exist);
- (c) Set aside 10% in accordance with laws governing listed companies as legal reserve. However, if the legal reserve has reached the paid-in capital of the Company, this restriction shall not apply;
- (d) Set aside a special reserve in accordance with laws governing listed companies or requirements of a competent authority; and
- (e) Add the balance of surplus of the year after deducting amounts for items (a) to (d) to the balance from the undistributed earnings from the previous fiscal period to obtain the surplus available for distribution. The Board of Directors may propose a motion for a dividend payout plan using the surplus available for distribution, and submit the motion at the shareholders' meeting for approval according to laws governing listed companies. The dividend shall be paid once the shareholders vote for the motion. The dividend payout may be in the form of cash dividends and/or share dividend. The sum of the dividend payout shall, without violating the statutory regulations of the British Cayman Islands, be at least ten percent (10%) of the balance of the annual surplus less the amounts in items (a) to (d), and the cash dividend may not be less than ten percent (10%) of the total dividend of the shareholders.

2. Dividend distribution proposed (or resolved) for this year

The Board meeting convened on March 16, 2021, passed a motion for the 2020 earnings distribution, allocating cash dividends of NT\$ 975,465,173 (NT\$ 10.50 per share) to the shareholders, and authorized the Chairman to set the record date, the payment date, and other related matters.

3. Major changes expected in the dividend policy: None

(VIII) The impact on the company's business performance and earnings per share (EPS) for allotment of free shares proposed at the shareholder's meeting: None.

(IX) Compensation for employees, directors, and supervisors

1. Quantity or scope of compensation for employees, directors, and supervisors as prescribed under the articles of association

Please refer to the dividend distribution policy stipulated by Article 129 of the Articles of Incorporation. Silergy has not appointed a supervisor.

2. Accounting treatment for the basis of estimating the amount of the employees' compensation and director's remuneration for this fiscal period, the basis of calculating the number of shares to be distributed as employees' compensation, and for any discrepancy between the actual amount distributed and the estimated figures.

The employers' and directors' remuneration for Silergy is calculated as per the figures stipulated by the Articles of Incorporation of Silergy, and is estimated every year as per this principle. If there are any changes in the amounts after approval of the annual consolidated financial report, they will be treated accordingly and recorded in the accounts of the next fiscal year.

3. Status of compensation distribution as approved by the board of directors

- (1) On March 16, 2021, the board of directors resolved to issue 2020 employees' compensation of NT\$ 289,580,202 and director's remuneration of NT\$ 7,900,000. The above mentions compensations are to be paid in cash.

- (2) Sum of employees' compensation provided in distributed shares and its proportion of the net income after tax (NIAT) provided in the individual or financial report and of the total sum of employees' compensation of this fiscal period: Not applicable.

4. Actual distribution of compensation to employees, directors, and supervisors (including the number, sum, and price of shares distributed), and where there were discrepancies with the approved compensation for employees, directors, and supervisors, describe the sum, the cause, and treatment of the discrepancy:

Meeting of the board of director on March 18, 2020 resolved to distribute NT\$5,700,000 as directors' remuneration and NT\$210,230,002 as employees' cash bonus. There is no difference between the actual distribution and the approved sums

- (X) Repurchase by Silergy of its own shares: During the past fiscal year up to the publication date of this annual report, Silergy has not repurchased its own shares.

II. Corporate bonds: None.

III. Preferred shares: None.

IV. Overseas depository receipts: None.

V. Employee share subscription warrants:

(I) Status of employee share subscription warrants of Silergy that have yet to mature

March 31, 2021, Unit: Shares

Categories of employee share subscription warrants	Date of effective registration	Date of issuance (placement)	Subscribable shares issued	Ratio of subscribable shares issued as part of the total issued and outstanding shares	Exercise period	Method for exercising the warrant	Restrictions on the warrant exercise period and exercise ratio (%)	Number of shares already obtained through exercise of warrant rights (Note 2)	Total value of shares obtained by exercising warrant rights	Number of unsubscribed shares (Note 3)	Subscription price per share of the unsubscribed shares	Proportion of the quantity of unsubscribed shares to total issued and outstanding shares	Impact on shareholders' equity									
2008 equity motivation plan		2012/12/28	1,706,289	3.07%	10 years	Issuance of new shares	Two types of restrictions are imposed: A. 100% of stock warrant may be exercised on maturity of a 5-year period. B. Stock warrants are exercised according to performance	1,855,362	NT\$18,553,620	128,817	US\$1.56/share in USD	0.14%	No material impact									
2015 Rules for issuance of employee stock warrants	2015/5/11	2015/8/24	2,532,500	3.25%	10 years	Issuance of new shares	Period granted & Proportion of exercisable warrant: After 2 years (from the 3rd year) 40% After 3 years (from the 4th year) 60% After 4 years (from the 5th year) 80% After 5 years (from the 6rd year) 100% (Total)	1,311,290	NT\$13,112,900	730,500	NT\$262/ share	0.77%	No material impact									
		2015/11/12	150,000	0.19%				60,000	NT\$600,000	0	NT\$336.5/ share	0.00%										
		2016/4/6	317,500	0.41%				18,200	NT\$182,000	220,300	NT\$415/share	0.24%										
2016 Rules for issuance of employee stock warrants	2016/7/12	2016/12/13	188,000	0.22%				10 years	Issuance of new shares	Period granted & Proportion of exercisable warrant: After 2 years (from the 3rd year) 40% After 3 years (from the 4th year) 60% After 4 years (from the 5th year) 80% After 5 years (from the 6rd year) 100% (Total)	35,300	NT\$353,000	98,300	NT\$448.5/ share	0.11%	No material impact						
		2017/4/17	639,000	74%							107,300	NT\$1,073,000	410,400	NT\$513/ share	0.44%							
		2017/6/15	173,000	0.20%							1,300	NT\$13,000	155,299	NT\$548/ share	0.17%							
2017 Rules for issuance of employee stock warrants	2017/6/19	2017/8/11	262,000	0.30%							10 years	Issuance of new shares	Period granted & Proportion of exercisable warrant: After 2 years (from the 3rd year) 40% After 3 years (from the 4th year) 60% After 4 years (from the 5th year) 80% After 5 years (from the 6rd year) 100% (Total)	14,600	NT\$146,000	222,750	NT\$591/ share	0.24%	No material impact			
		2017/11/23	787,000	0.90%										56,973	NT\$569,730	528,927	NT\$608/ share	0.56%				
		2018/2/7	373,000	0.42%										16,400	NT\$164,000	305,700	NT\$596/ share	0.33%				
		2018/5/11	78,000	0.09%										0	NT\$0	74,120	NT\$616/ share	0.08%				
2018 Rules for issuance of employee stock warrants	2018/6/22	2018/9/28	179,000	0.20%										10 years	Issuance of new shares	Type A: Period granted & Proportion of exercisable warrant: After 2 years (from the 3rd year) 40% After 3 years (from the 4th year) 60% After 4 years (from the 5th year) 80% After 5 years (from the 6rd year) 100% (Total)	0	NT\$0	160,500	NT\$550/ share	0.17%	No material impact
		2018/11/22	705,250	0.78%													0	NT\$0	680,250	NT\$394/ share	0.73%	
		2019/3/27	86,250	0.10%													0	NT\$0	86,250	NT\$444/ share	0.09%	
		2019/5/20	379,500	0.42%													0	NT\$0	379,500	NT\$394/ share	0.41%	
2019 Rules for issuance of employee stock warrants	2019/6/27	2019/8/12	166,000	0.18%													10 years	Issuance of new shares	Type B: May exercise 100% after 3 years of allotment	0	NT\$0	166,000
		2019/11/29	92,500	0.10%	0	NT\$0	92,500													NT\$888/ share	0.10%	
		2019/12/20	25,000	0.03%	0	NT\$0	25,000													NT\$932/ share	0.03%	
		2020/3/18	2,187,000	2.39%	0	NT\$0	2,187,000													NT\$712/ share	2.34%	
		2020/4/30	29,500	0.03%	0	NT\$0	29,500	NT\$1195/ share	0.03%													

Categories of employee share subscription warrants	Date of effective registration	Date of issuance (placement)	Subscribable shares issued	Ratio of subscribable shares issued as part of the total issued and outstanding shares	Exercise period	Method for exercising the warrant	Restrictions on the warrant exercise period and exercise ratio (%)	Number of shares already obtained through exercise of warrant rights (Note 2)	Total value of shares obtained by exercising warrant rights	Number of unsubscribed shares (Note 3)	Subscription price per share of the unsubscribed shares	Proportion of the quantity of unsubscribed shares to total issued and outstanding shares	Impact on shareholders' equity
2020 Rules for issuance of employee stock warrants	2020/6/24	2020/8/19	227,500	2.18%			Type A: May exercise 100% after 3 years of allotment Type B: Period granted & Proportion of exercisable warrant: After 3 years (from the 4th year) 33% After 4 years (from the 5th year) 66% After 5 years (from the 6th year) 100% (Total)	0	NT\$0	227,500	NT\$1630/ share	0.24%	No material impact
		2020/11/11	64,500	0.07%				0	NT\$0	64,500	NT\$2130/ share	0.07%	
		2020/12/28	41,600	0.04%				0	NT\$0	41,600	NT\$2330/ share	0.04%	
		2020/3/23	1,167,100	1.25%				0	NT\$0	1,167,100	NT\$2210/ share	1.25%	

Note 1: On December 12, 2012, the Company converted its US share capital to NT\$ share capital. The shares are then shown as NT\$ shares on November 20, 2013.

Note 2: Includes the recapitalization of retained earnings on July 28, 2014; the share capital increased the exercising of subscribable shares by about 19.835%.

Note 3: Unsubscribed shares refer to the issued subscribable shares and the recapitalization of retained earnings on July 28, 2014, and increased share capital by about 19.835%. The quantity also excludes shares that have been exercised or rendered ineffective and terminated.

(II) Names, acquisition, and subscription of managerial officers who have obtained employee share subscription warrants as well as employees who rank among the top ten in terms of the number of shares obtained via employee stock warrants

March 31, 2021, Unit: Shares; NT\$; %

	Title	Name	Stock subscriptions obtained (Note 2)	Proportion of subscribed shares acquired to the total issued and outstanding shares	Exercised (Note 2)				Not exercised (Note 2)			
					Subscription quantity	Subscription price	Subscription amount	Number of subscribed shares and proportion thereof as part of issued shares	Subscription quantity	Subscription price	Subscription amount	Number of subscribed shares and proportion thereof as part of issued shares
Managerial officer	General Manager	Wei Chen	1,858,778	1.99	1,696,705	US\$1.56 NT\$262 NT\$712	NT\$ 16,967,050	1.82	162,073	NT\$262 NT\$394 NT\$712 NT\$2210	NT\$ 1,620,730	0.17
	Co-CEO and General Manager	Budong You										
	Co-CEO and General Manager	Michael Grimm										
	Fellow	Jaime Tseng										
	VP of Asia Sales	Chih-chung Lu										
	Chief Financial Officer	Shao-wei Chen										
Employee (Note 1)	Employee	Joshuah Moon	2,233,890	2.39	1,084,590	US\$1.56 NT\$262 NT\$336.5 NT\$415	NT\$ 10,845,900	1.16	1,149,300	US\$1.56 NT\$262 NT\$336.5 NT\$394 NT\$415 NT\$443.5 NT\$513 NT\$548 NT\$712 NT\$1,630 NT\$2210	NT\$ 11,493,000	1.23
		Liao Jiawei										
		Xu Xiaoru										
		Huang Qiukai										
		Zhao Chen										
		Pan Guancheng										
		Yuan Xiaolong										
		Xiaoming Duan										
		Fan Hongfeng										
		Yu Ziming										

Note 1: Refers to non-managerial employees in the top 10 list in terms of the quantity of stock warrants subscribed.

Note 2: Includes the recapitalization of retained earnings on July 28, 2014 and subscribable shares that increased the share capital by about 19.835%.

VI. New restricted employee shares:

(I) Implementation state of new restricted employee shares

March 31, 2021, Unit: Shares; NT\$; %

Categories of new restricted employee shares	2018 Issuance of New Restricted Employee Shares	2019 Issuance of New Restricted Employee Shares				2020 Issuance of New Restricted Employee Shares			
Date of effective registration	2018/6/22	2019/6/27				2020/6/24			
Date of issuance	2019/5/20	2019/8/12	2019/11/29	2019/12/20	2020/3/18	2020/8/19	2020/11/11	2020/12/28	2021/3/23
Number of new restricted employee shares issued	50,470	97,230	35,820	47,331	104,619	69,200	3,200	4,600	121,590
Issued price	Issued at NT\$0	Issued at NT\$0				Issued at NT\$0			
Proportion of new restricted employee shares issued as part of total equities that have been issued at the time of issuance (%)	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.13
Prerequisites for receiving new restricted employee shares	<p>1. 250,000 shares will be issued for Type A. Employees who have been employed for one year since grant date, and is still employed by the Company on the vesting date after allotment of new restricted employee shares, and the Company has met its operational goals, will be given 100% of the new restricted employee shares.</p> <p>2. 50,000 shares will be issued for Type B. Employees who have been employed for three years since grant date, and is still employed by the Company on the vesting date after allotment of new restricted employee shares, and the Company has met its operational goals, will be given 100% new restricted employee shares.</p> <p>The Company's operational goals refer to the Company's gross margin and operating margin for the year before the vesting date, not lower than the average standard of companies in the</p>	<p>1. 280,000 shares will be issued for Type A. Employees who have been employed for one year since grant date, and is still employed by the Company on the vesting date after allotment of new restricted employee shares, and the Company has met its operational goals, will be given 100% of the new restricted employee shares.</p> <p>2. 70,000 shares will be issued for Type B. Employees who have been employed for three years since grant date, and is still employed by the Company on the vesting date after allotment of new restricted employee shares, and the Company has met its operational goals, will be given 100% new restricted employee shares.</p> <p>The Company's operational goals refer to the Company's gross margin and operating margin for the year before the vesting date, not lower than the average standard of companies in the same industry, namely MediaTek Inc., Novatek Microelectronics Corp. and Realtek Semiconductor Corp., in the same year.</p>	<p>1. 150,000 shares will be issued for Type A. Employees who have been employed for one year since grant date, and is still employed by the Company on the vesting date after allotment of new restricted employee shares, and the Company has met its operational goals, will be given 100% of the new restricted employee shares.</p> <p>2. 15,000 shares will be issued for Type B. Employees who have been employed for three years since grant date, and is still employed by the Company on the vesting date after allotment of new restricted employee shares, and the Company has met its operational goals, will be given 100% new restricted employee shares.</p> <p>The Company's operational goals refer to the Company's gross margin and operating margin for the year before the vesting date, not lower than the average standard of companies in the same industry, namely MediaTek Inc., Novatek Microelectronics Corp. and Realtek Semiconductor Corp., in the same year.</p>						

Categories of new restricted employee shares	2018 Issuance of New Restricted Employee Shares	2019 Issuance of New Restricted Employee Shares					2020 Issuance of New Restricted Employee Shares			
	same industry, namely MediaTek Inc., Novatek Microelectronics Corp. and Realtek Semiconductor Corp., in the same year.									
Restrictions and privileges for receiving new restricted employee shares	<p>1. Prior to reaching the vesting conditions, an employee may not sell, pledge, transfer, gift, create, or dispose of the new restricted employee shares in any way.</p> <p>2. New restricted employee shares that are yet to meet the vesting conditions may be eligible for share allotment in Silergy, but may not be eligible for dividend payout or cash capital increase, nor has voting power in Silergy.</p> <p>3. After issuing new restricted employee shares allotted to the employee, it should be submitted to a trustee or custodian in accordance with the contractual terms; prior to fulfilling the vesting conditions, the employee may not, for any reason or using any method, seek their return.</p>									
Safekeeping of new restricted employee shares	After issuance of the new restricted employee shares, the employee shall submit them to a trustee or custodian in as per the contractual terms; prior to fulfilling the vesting conditions, the employee may not, for any reason or using any method, seek their return.									
Action for handling allotments or subscription to new shares by employees who are yet to meet the prerequisite conditions	<p>1. When an employee has voluntarily resigned, been dismissed, or severed, or applied for leave without pay, Silergy shall recover, at no cost to it, any shares issued to him/her that are yet to meet the vesting conditions.</p> <p>2. New restricted employee shares that are yet to meet the vesting conditions may be eligible for share allotment in Silergy, but may not be eligible for dividend payout or cash capital increase, nor has voting power in Silergy.</p> <p>3. If an employee violates, prior to meeting the vesting conditions, Paragraph (8) of this Article on the expiration or termination of proxy authorization of Silergy, the company will repossess the shares without any compensation.</p> <p>4. Silergy will repossess and terminate without any compensation any new restricted employee shares that are yet to meet the vesting conditions pursuant to the conditions in the regulations of issuance.</p> <p>5. Shares free from restrictions will not have voting power or privileges related to distribution of shares or dividend despite an employee satisfying vesting conditions 15 business days prior to the temporary share transfer suspension in accordance with law, book closure date for issuance of bonus shares, book closure date for distribution of cash dividend, or book closure date for cash capital increase to one business day prior to the record date for issuance of equities, and during a period of capital reduction to one day prior to the first trading day of the shares from the date of capital reduction.</p>									
Quantity of new restricted employee shares that have been recovered or repurchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quantum of new restricted shares extinguished	470	1,100	80,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quantum of new restricted shares not yet extinguished	50,000	46,231	23,769	6,300	58,700	69,200	3,200	4,600	121,590	
Proportion of new restricted shares remaining restricted as part of total equities issued	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.13	
Impact on shareholders' equity	Calculated according to the stipulated vesting periods of circulating shares of Silergy at the time of issuance. The impact of dilution on the earnings per share (EPS) of Silergy is limited, and has limited effect on the shareholders' rights.									

(II) Name of managerial staff and top 10 employees who have acquired new restricted employee shares, and the state of acquisition

March 31, 2021, Unit: Shares; NT\$; %

	Title	Name	New restricted employee shares acquired	Proportion of new restricted employee shares issued as part of total equities issued	Restrictions lifted				Restrictions not lifted			
					Quantum of shares no longer restricted	Issue price	Issue amount	Proportion of shares no longer restricted as part of total equities issued	Quantum of shares still restricted	Issue price	Issue amount	Proportion of shares remaining restricted as part of total equities issued
Managerial officer	VP of Asia Sales	Chih-chung Lu	536,887	0.58	486,530	NA	-	0.52	50,357	NA	-	0.05
	Chief Financial Officer	Shao-wei Chen										
Employee (Note)	Employee	Liao Jiawei										
		David Timm										
		Chen Caiyu										
		HK Lee										
		Xi Aijun										
		Ji Weigui										
		Ning Dai										
		Nathan T Hackett										
Zhao Chen												
Xu Xiaoru												

Note: Refers to non-managerial employees in the top 10 list in terms of new restricted employee shares issued.

VII. Status of mergers and acquisitions or issuance of new shares for the purpose of acquiring the shares of another company: None.

VIII. Implementation of capital allocation plans: Up to the quarter preceding the date of printing of the annual report, Silergy has no uncompleted public issue or private placement of securities or where the benefits of the plan have yet to be realized.

Chapter V Business operations

I. Business description

(I) Business scope

1. Major details of business operations

The Company is primarily engaged in research, development, design, and sales of analog and mixed-digital IC. Its products have a wide range of applications, mainly applicable in the 3C industry, cloud server, industrial field, automobile, 5G communication, including LED lighting, tablet computers, notebook computers, solid-state drives, video surveillance systems, servers, digital set-top boxes, smart speakers, smartphones, multi-media televisions, LED backlight modules, routers, mobile power sources, automobile electronics, communication station, and smart meters. The Company has also been increasing its terminal application, such as TV panels, mobile phone rapid charger, the medical field, etc.

2. Business proportion of major products

End-user application of products from the Company can be divided into four main categories: consumer products, industrial products, computer products, and communication products.

Unit: NT\$ thousand; %

Major products	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Consumer product	3,033,630	42	3,885,624	45	4,199,016	45	4,634,446	43	5,273,049	38
Industrial product	2,836,982	40	3,307,172	38	3,695,146	39	4,095,557	38	4,717,991	34
Computer product	916,040	13	1,036,848	12	1,162,125	12	1,508,889	14	2,358,996	17
Communication product	352,252	5	369,592	4	357,873	4	538,889	5	1,526,409	11
Total	7,138,903	100	8,599,237	100	9,414,159	100	10,777,781	100	13,876,445	100

3. Current products (services) offered by the Company

Analog IC is the main product currently offered by the Company. The product is widely used in consumer electronics, industrial, computer, and 5G communication products. Silergy provides different kinds of chips for the design needs of end-user products. For example, Silergy provides battery charge management chips, DC to DC conversion chips, over-current protection chips, electrostatic protection equipment, LED backlight driver chips, and PMUs for tablets. Silergy provides LED lighting driver chip for LED lighting. For set-top box, Silergy provides AC to DC conversion chip, DC to DC converter chip, over-current protection chip, EMI protection equipment, etc. For smart meters, Silergy provides System on Chip (SOC) and high precision current detection solutions with Energy measurement IC.

4. Development projects for new products (services)

Silergy will continue to invest in developing new generation of products and technologies, including new generation of semiconductor manufacturing processes, new generation of digital control solutions, mobile phone rapid charging solutions, wireless charging, related applications of the Internet of Things, automotive supplies, related applications of major home appliances and signal chain application productions. Silergy will update process technologies of its existing products and develop new patents to create integrated IC products with higher efficiency, smaller

size, more diversified, and fewer peripherals. These new products can then be used in applications with higher performance requirements while attaining competitive advantage over other businesses within the same industry.

(II) State of the industry

1. Current state and development of the industry

(1) Summary of the current state of semiconductor market and IC design industry

The semiconductor industry is a key sector for industrial equipment, computers, network communications, and consumer electronics, and is currently a basic industry that supports developments in other related fields. In response to active developments in computer, communication and consumer (3C) products as well as demands for smart, low-power industrial solutions, shorter product life cycles, and faster performances, the Company has diversified its operations and increased product development to expand the product portfolio. Release of new products, replacement of older models, and market growth will increase the requirements for the semiconductor industry and contribute to the growth of the market.

The semiconductor supply chain in Taiwan is maturing rapidly with specialization in up, mid and downstream operations of the industry that provide an excellent environment for developing the IC design sector and allow IC design houses to focus on design of IC fabrication to be subcontracted to wafer foundries to create IC wafers. After front-end testing, the tested wafers can be transferred to a packaging company for singulation and packaging. The packaged IC then undergoes back-end testing at a professional testing plant to complete the final product.

IC components can be divided into two major categories: digital logic IC and analog IC. A digital IC uses a non-continuous method for signal transmission (0 and 1) and is often used for processing digital information such as computation, control, and storage. Digital IC has advantages in dimension, speed, and power consumption (and thus is process-driven). An analog IC, on the other hand, is often in charge of processing continuous analog signals collected from the natural environment, including light, heat, electricity, speed, and pressure. It serves as a bridge between various sets of physical information and a digital electronic system, and requires collaboration in process, circuit design, and physical specifications of the semiconductor component. Equilibrium must be attained between chip performance and cost, and the resulting balance will determine the final quality that can be achieved by the digital product. Therefore, component characteristics will be considered more important for analog IC (and thus is design-driven). Key properties include reliability, stability, power consumption, power conversion performance, and voltage, and current control abilities.

(2) Power-management IC

Due to growing concern for environmental protection and energy saving, interest has spurred in energy-saving technologies currently making it a major area of development for the Company. Analog IC is indispensable and has a critical role in power-management ICs (PMIC) used during system operations to control current and voltage supply to ensure that both are within ideal ranges. Power-supply device quality will directly affect the service

life of an electronic product. Recent development in power-supply devices has focused on smaller size, power efficiency, and durability. To ensure that a product is capable of meeting these objectives, the key would be to provide highly efficient (high performance) power-supply devices with stable and high voltages, and low noise interference. Any IC that includes these control functions is called a power control/management analog IC. The market maintains steady growth every year, consumer electronics, 5G internet and communication, mobile communication field, cloud server, industrial application are currently the major markets. In the future, we will focus on the development of artificial intelligence, electric cars and internet of vehicles.

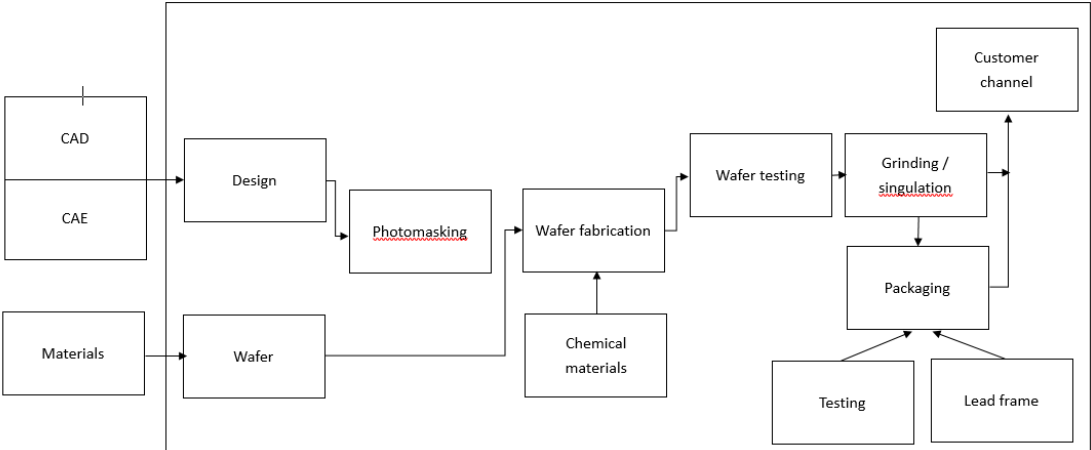
The power-management unit (PMU) is a highly integrated power-management solution designed for portable and mobile applications. Multiple power-management devices that are traditionally separate from each other can be integrated within a single package to enhance power-conversion performance, reduce power consumption, and the number of components in a single product to adapt to smaller board spaces. PMU integrates as many power channels as possible within a limited volume. Based on the requirements of each subunit, it provides highly efficient power supply, clean power with low noise, or power-on sequence control required for the system, making it the preferred choice for system power supply.

Over the past 10 years, smart handheld devices have developed rapidly in the market. Overall, the end market will continue to grow rapidly. The market demand of PMU has a chance to achieve a high developing trend than what the market previously expected.

Development trends in smart terminals and products include larger screens, thinner sizes and light weights, as well as smaller battery sizes. There is also a demand for longer battery life while maintaining current battery capacities. To meet these demands, smart power management will become indispensable in addition to improvements to IC power consumption. The PMU market is therefore expected to have excellent developments in the future.

2. Correlation with up, mid, and downstream industries

The Company is a fabless IC design house and is positioned at the very upstream section of the IC industry as well as the industrial value chain. To obtain the final product, additional IC production processes such as masking, fabrication, packaging, and testing as well as final product assembly are necessary. Major overseas companies are often integrated device



manufacturers (IDM) that integrate up and downstream processes of design, fabrication, packaging, testing, and assembly of product systems. The Company has a size comparable to the average IC design house in Taiwan, where the industrial supply chain is segmented into up and downstream processes, with individual companies specializing in each of the processes to derive benefit from the division of labor. The tested final product is then sold to a product system assembly company to create the desired product system. Unlike other IC design houses that are completely reliant on the technologies of the wafer foundry or packaging company and therefore limited to the production techniques of other companies, the Company has developed its own semiconductor fabrication, packaging, and independent testing technologies that are then outsourced to other companies. The Company therefore has a virtual IDM business model. Its proprietary processes offer both long-term technical and cost advantages, and help delay infringement by competitors to protect the profitability of its new products.

3. Trends in the development of various products

Power management IC (PMIC) is the most fundamental and critical analog IC product. Power management has always been one of the most popular markets in the semiconductor industry. A PMIC is considered a key component for every electronic product and relates to the technical field of high power analog circuits. PMIC is primarily used to provide an electronic product with stable and suitable voltage and current and directly affects the usage life of the electronic product. The continuous increase in the function of consumer electronic products, as well as the demand for automatic automobile and industrial automation, resulted in the gradual development of lower power consumption, lightweight, smaller sizes, integration of multiple functions, and a higher requirement for product lifecycle and reliability of terminal devices. To meet these demands, key issues that must be addressed by a PMIC include the capability for improving power-system efficiency, power-saving function, and reduction in IC component packaging size to minimize the area occupied on the printed circuit board (PCB). As CPU performance continues to improve, power stability and voltage precision become increasingly important. Additionally, higher levels of integration not only reduce the number of components, but also provide other benefits that include reduced system-level power consumption, improved system reliability and quality, enhanced production yield, and lower production cycle time that translates into reduced cost.

Due to growing concerns for environmental protection and energy conservation issues, energy-saving technologies have currently become an important area of development. PMIC therefore plays a critical and indispensable role in this field. In addition to demand for low power consumption and ultra-low passive power consumption, energy-efficient and lead-free packaging processes became key requirements for environmental protection, low energy, and other green concepts. PMIC manufacturers must therefore consider restrictions imposed by statutory regulations for environmental protection. Compliance with environmental protection laws and green energy requirements will therefore be a major direction of development in PMIC designs.

4. Competition

The Company focuses on PMIC design and development. The following is an analysis of competing product series offered by PMIC design companies in other countries and Taiwan that are similar to those offered by it:

Product project	Major competitors	
	Overseas	Taiwan
PMIC	TI · Maxim · ON semi · ADI	On-Bright Electronics, Global Mixed-mode Technology Inc., and Leadtrend Technology

In comparison with fellow competitors in the same industry from Taiwan tend to offer analog products to computer markets dominated by European and American suppliers, Silgery has been offering proprietary products featuring high efficiency, high levels of integration, and small sizes designed for emerging consumer products and industrial products instead since established. Examples include low-energy consumption set-top boxes and notebook computers that require long battery life and smaller, thinner dimensions, as well as LED lighting markets that demand high performance and long service life. After gaining the customer's confidence in product quality and service for these 10 years since established, the Company then expanded research and development efforts to its products and technical fields. Clear product positioning policy and its rapid and effective decision-making processes allow the Company to increase its product portfolio. No competitor from Taiwan in the same field of analog IC is able to match the scope of the product portfolio offered by the Company. In terms of product performance, most analog IC design houses are subject to process and technical restrictions as they outsource wafer fabrication and IC packaging to other companies. As a result, such companies offer product features with low levels of differentiation. Silgery has its own wafer process, packaging process, as well as testing and development technologies. The patents that we currently own involve processes, electronic components, packaging, control strategies, current configuration, system framework, etc., and have successfully moved into mass production. Exclusive patents and technologies owned by the Company relate to a. the ability to reduce the IC chip area and the number of external components, and helping to improve the precision for voltage/current control and enhance the reliability and stability of circuit performance; b. reduce the switching resistance to help lower power loss, alleviate heat dissipating requirement, improve conversion ratio, and extend battery life; c. increase switching frequency to help reduce the circuit volume and mass, and accelerate response speed, allowing a product to achieve lower circuit costs, faster design processes, and enhanced performance; d. a diversified product line that provides comprehensive solutions. Products of the Company are therefore more competitive.

The main business team of Silgery comes from the Silicon Valley in the United States, and has many years of experience working with global leaders in the same field, providing a strong foundation in technical innovation. Silgery has established business centers in China, Korea, and Taiwan, and therefore enjoys cultural and ethnic advantage when pursuing business expansion in the Asia-Pacific region, and is also able to offer local technical support and product development projects. As Silgery expands, new business units will be established in the US, Europe, Japan, and India. The Company has adopted a fabless IC design house business model. As it has developed a large number of key technologies independently, it is able to shorten new product development cycle times. Continuous production process improvements also effectively reduced costs enabling it to earn higher profit margins.

(III) Technologies and recent R&D efforts

1. R&D investments made in the most recent fiscal year up to the publication of this report

Unit: NT\$ thousand; %

Item	Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
R&D expenses		1,009,598	1,167,951	1,398,259	1,609,810	2,161,121
Consolidated net revenue		7,138,903	8,599,237	9,414,159	10,777,781	13,876,445
As a proportion of consolidated net revenue		14.14	13.58	14.85	14.94	15.57

2. Successfully developed technologies or products

Year	R&D results	Description
2009	1. First in the industry to realize 6V/2A high-performance and high-power-density synchronous step-down modulator in an SOT23 package.	The product is provided with an SOT23 package, making it the smallest 2A DC/DC product in the industry. It is often used in set-top boxes, notebook computers, LCD television, switchboards, and other electronic products.
	2. First in the industry to realize 6V/3.5A high-performance high-power-density synchronous step-down modulator in a DFN 3x3 package	The product is provided with a DFN 3x3 package, making it the smallest 3.5A DC/DC product in the industry. It is used in notebook computers, switchboards, smart TV, and other electronic products.
2010	1. First in the industry to realize 16V/2A high-performance high-power-density synchronous step-down modulator in an SSOT23 package.	The product is a 16V/2A high-performance high-power-density synchronous step-down conversion in an ultra-small SSOT23 package, and is used in set-top boxes, notebook computers, LCD television, switchboards, and other electronic products.
	2. Smallest dual-channel 6A smart current-limit switch package (DFN 2x2) in the industry	The product is the smallest dual-channel 6A smart current-limit switch (DFN 2x2) in the industry, and is used in servers, notebook computers, and other electronic products.
	3. First in the industry to realize 30V/1.2A high-performance high-power-density synchronous step-down modulator in an SOT23 package.	The product achieves 30V/1.2A high-performance high-power-density synchronous step-down conversion in an ultra-small SOT23 package, and can be used in set-top boxes, switchboards, mobile televisions, and other electronic products.
	4. Smallest 6V/6A high-performance high-power-density synchronous step-down modulator package (DFN 3x3) in the industry.	The product is the smallest 6V/6A high-performance high-power-density synchronous step-down modulator package (DFN 3X3) and is used in smart LCD TV, notebook computers, and other electronic products.
	5. First in the industry to realize a 30V/2A buck-boost MR16-LED driver in an SOT23 package	The product is the first 30V/2A buck-boost MR16-LED driver in an SOT23 package, and is used for display-case LED lighting and in other similar settings.
2011	1. First in the industry to provide a high performance isolated single-stage PFC primary quasi-resonant control LED driver.	The product is the first high-performance isolated single-stage PFC primary quasi-resonant control LED driver released in the industry, and is used in various types of LED lighting like LED light bulbs and T-type lighting.
	2. First in the industry to provide a non-isolated PFC quasi-resonant control buck-boost LED driver	The product is a high-performance non-isolated PFC quasi-resonant buck-boost LED controller and can be used in various types of LED lighting like LED light bulbs and T-type lighting.
	3. Smallest 6V/6A high-performance high-power density synchronous step-down modulator package (DFN 2x2) in the industry	The product is the smallest 6V/6A high-performance high-power-density synchronous step-down modulator package (DFN 2X2) and is used in high-definition set-top boxes, LCD TV, notebook computers, switchboards, and other electronic products.
	4. High-performance non-isolated PFC quasi-resonant control step-down LED driver	The product is a high-product non-isolated PFC quasi-resonant step-down LED driver and is used in various types of LED lighting like LED light bulbs and T-type lighting.

Year	R&D results	Description
	5. First in the industry to realize 18V/2A synchronous step-down modulator in an SOT23-6 package	The product is an 18V/2A high-performance high-power-density synchronous step-down modulator in an ultra-small package (SOT23-6), and is used in LCD TV, switchboards, and other electronic products.
	6. First in the industry to realize 30V/6A synchronous step-down modulator in a DFN 4x3 package	The product is a 30V/6A high-performance high-power-density synchronous step-down modulator in an ultra-small package (DFN 4x3), and is used in LCD TV, smart displays, and other electronic products.
	7. First in the industry to provide a single-stage isolated PFC primary quasi-resonant control LED driver in an SOT23 package	The product is the first single-stage isolated PFC primary quasi-resonant LED driver realized in the ultra-small SOT23 package released in the industry, and is used in various types of LED lighting like light bulbs and T-shaped lighting.
2012	1. First in the industry to realize a non-isolated PFC quasi-resonant control step-down LED driver in an SOT23 package	The product is the first high-performance non-isolated PFC quasi-resonant step-down LED controller realized in the ultra-small SOT23 package and is used in various types of LED lighting like LED light bulbs and T-type lighting.
	2. Ultra-high-performance synchronous step-up modulator in an SC70 package	The product is an ultra-high-performance high-power-density synchronous step-up modulator realized in an SC70 package and can be used in a battery power supply system for applications like portable healthcare systems.
	3. Smallest 6V/3A synchronous step-down modulator package (DFN 2x2) in the industry	The product is the smallest 6V/3A high-performance high-power-density synchronous step-down modulator package (DFN 2X2) that can be used in notebook computers, switchboards, and other electronic products.
	4. First in the industry to realize a non-isolated PFC quasi-resonant control buck-boost LED driver in an SOT23 package	The product is the first high-performance non-isolated PFC quasi-resonant buck-boost LED controller realized in the ultra-small SOT23 package that can be used in various types of LED lighting, including LED light bulbs and T-type lighting.
	5. First in the industry to provide a high-performance primary quasi-resonant operation flyback constant voltage output controller	The product is the first high-performance primary control quasi-resonant operation flyback constant voltage output controller released in the industry, and can be used in an AC/DC adapter power source, battery charger power source, and other products.
	6. High-performance smart synchronous rectification driver	The product is a high-performance smart synchronous rectification driver that can be used in AC/DC adapter power source, etc.
	7. Smallest 5-channel 12C control synchronous step-down modulator module package in the industry	The product is the smallest 5-channel 12C control high-performance high-power-density power management IC (PMIC) in QFN 4x4 package, and can be used in a solid-state drive and other electronic products.
2013	1. Smallest high-performance 6A input/6V output synchronous step-up IC package (DFN 2x2) in the industry	The product is provided in the DFN 2x2 package, the smallest package in the industry, and offers an efficiency of at least 95%. It can be used in large-capacity mobile power supply, tablet computers, etc.
	2. First synchronous step-up smart-charging IC in the industry	The product is the first synchronous step-up charging IC released in the industry, offering a maximum output current of 6A. It can be used to charge a 2-cell Li-ion battery and has an area that can be packaged within DFN 3x3. Can be used for high-end DSC and mobile power supply.
	3. First in the industry to realize a high-voltage MOS LED driver IC in an SOT23 package	The product is the smallest built-in high-voltage MOS LED driver IC in the industry, and can be used in low-power LED light bulbs.
2014	1. Industry's first silicon-controlled light-modulating MR16 driver IC in the industry	The product is the first compatible silicon-controlled light-modulating MR16 LED driver IC (in QFN 4x4 package) released in the industry.
	2. Released industry's first 30V, 15A synchronous step-up IC in DFN 4x4 package	The product is the first completely integrated large current synchronous step-up IC in the industry, and allows a maximum input current of 15A and a maximum output voltage of 30V. It can be used in high-capacity mobile power supplies and high-end portable consumer electronic products.

Year	R&D results	Description
2015	1. Released industry's first motor driver IC in an SOT23 package	The product is the smallest motor driver IC in the industry, and can be used to drive small motors in Internet of Things (IoT) applications.
	2. Released industry's first-high performance MOS built-in 6.78 MHz wireless charging emitter IC in the industry.	The product is the first high-performance MOS built-in 6.78 MHz wireless charging emitter IC of the industry.
2016	1. Released industry's smallest SOT23 package embedded with 500V MOS, equipped with PFC dimmable LED driver IC.	The product is the smallest Triac light-modulating LED driver IC in the industry, and is provided with high performance and high PF. Applicable for various LED light bulbs compatible with a Triac light modulator.
	2. Released industry's first dual-output DCDC IC in SOT23 package.	The product is the smallest dual-channel DC/DC IC package in the industry, and can be used in electronic products requiring a small size, such as SSD and USB Dongles.
2017	1. Released industry's first non-inductive, high-efficiency Triac dimmable driver IC.	This product is the first non-inductive high-efficiency Triac dimmable driver chip in the industry. It is applied to LED lighting products.
	2. Released industry's smallest 28V/10A four-switch fully integrated buck converter IC in QFN4x4 package.	Industry's smallest 28V/10A four-switch fully integrated buck converter chip in an QFN4x4 package in the industry. It is applied to high end USB PD products.
	3. Industry's smallest 3.2x3.2 high-efficiency SSD PMIC.	This product is the smallest packaged and high efficiency product and mainly applied to SSD in the industry.
	4. Industry's smallest QFN4x4 20W power bank PMIC.	This product is the smallest 20W fully integrated PMIC in the industry. It is used in power bank for cellphone and has chips with fast charging.
	5. Industry's smallest 5A switch IC with reverse insertion, over-voltage and over-current protection in QFN2x2 package.	The product is industry's smallest switch protection component, which can prevent reverse insertion and equipped with over-voltage and over-current protection. The product can be used in a wide range of applications such as computers, SSD, etc.
2018	1. Released industry's smallest single IC, single-inductor, 5-output smart dimmable LED driver IC in QFN5X5 package.	Released industry's smallest single IC, single-inductor, 5-output smart dimmable LED driver IC in QFN5X5 package.
	2. Industry's first non-inductive, non-MLCC, high-efficiency Triac dimmable driver IC.	Industry's first non-inductive, non-MLCC, high-efficiency Triac dimmable driver IC.
	3. IOT buck DCDC IC with ultra-low static power dissipation, 0.5A current in DFN2x2 package.	IOT buck DCDC IC with ultra-low static power dissipation, 0.5A current in DFN2x2 package.
	4. Industry's first single IC 60W PD buck-boost DCDC IC in QFN5X5 package	Industry's first single IC 60W PD buck-boost DCDC IC in QFN5X5 package.
2019	1. Industry first high efficiency 30W isolated charge pump fast charger IC.	The world's first 30W isolated charge pump IC uses Silergy's isolated charge pump circuit and Gen3 technology platform, providing smartphones with reliable, highly efficient, and fast charging.
	2. Industry leading miniLED driver IC for high quality display applications.	Industry-leading Mini-LED driver IC uses Silergy's proprietary Gen3 technology platform to integrate 8x72 mini-LED driver circuit, obtaining high precision driving current and providing high-quality visual displays for notebook, tablet PC, and VR applications.

Year	R&D results	Description
2020	1. Industry leading power management IC for high performance UHD TV panel with the highest integration of functionalities	The signal chain products developed by Silergy, which have high requirements for precision and reliability, are targeted for high-end applications. The first IC is also used for high precision current detection.
	2. Industry's smallest 100W USB PD power switch IC in tiny QFN3x4 package	Industry's buck control IC in the smallest package that supports USB PD 100W output, which provides the best solution for smaller end products.
	3. Industry leading high sensitivity ambient light sensor IC with light spectrum similar to human eyes.	In the field of medical application, in addition to power supply products, the Company also provides light-sensing components to provide comprehensive solutions in heart rate and blood oxygen detection.

(IV) Long and short-term business development plans

1. Short-term development strategy and plan

(1) R&D strategies and plans

- A. Improve voltage and current capacities and continue to revise design processes; monitor market trends and customer requirements to further expand market share of product applications.
- B. Leverage power management related technologies and knowledge acquired and continue to develop PMIC related products; upgrade products to improve market position.
- C. Continue to nurture new technology talents, increase the application ratio of products not related to power, and provide customers with comprehensive solutions.
- D. Continue to improve product stability, reliability, and lifecycle, increase the proportion of R&D in products required in high-end applications, such as automotive electronics, industrial applications, 5G communications, and server products.

(2) Marketing strategies

- A. Continue to expand markets in China, Taiwan, and Korea, and continue to develop markets in Japan, India, Europe, and the US.
- B. Combine R&D technologies of the Company and customer requirements to provide comprehensive technical support; make use of distributor marketing network to improve the market share of the products.

(3) Production strategies

- A. Leverage the unique specializations of the semiconductor sector in China and Taiwan and provide flexible and customizable processes to meet special customer requirements and improve customer satisfaction.
- B. Continue to pursue healthy relationship with wafer fabs and packaging and testing companies to maintain proper understanding of outsourcing arrangements, ensure access to production capacities, and monitor product delivery to meet customer requirements and offer related services.

- (4) Operations and financial strategies
 - A. Enhance employee training, inspire competence and potential, and improve management performance.
 - B. Prioritize employee welfare policy, and implement bonus sharing and performance bonus schemes to raise employee morale and strengthen corporate identity.
- 2. Long-term development strategy and plan
 - (1) R&D strategies and plans
 - A. Include market applications and requirements to provide a comprehensive product portfolio; use IC design experience, integration technologies and capabilities to expand the scope and depth of various product series; develop other high-end products to diversify products and satisfy the customer's need for total solutions.
 - B. Continue to develop key technologies and patents, and develop next generation products that correspond to industrial trends and developments to secure leading position for the products.
 - C. Actively develop other analog products and production technologies to provide customers with more one-stop services.
 - (2) Marketing strategies
 - A. Actively engage in new product platform R&D, expand overseas locations, and improve local services. Seek strategic partnership and opportunities with system companies to expand into different fields to improve sales.
 - B. Pursue continuous product upgrades to elevate the products as leading solutions in the PMIC market and build a brand image of a global technology leader.
 - (3) Production strategies
 - A. Form long-term partnerships with upstream wafer fabs and packaging and testing companies to acquire strategic partners, jointly develop production processes with specialized functions, reduce production costs, and develop quality, multi-functional, and competitive products.
 - B. Continue to enhance planning and control over production sites, production capacities, and quality with key customers to improve customer services.
 - (4) Operations and financial strategies
 - A. Promote globalization concepts and build global business management competencies; actively train and develop global business professionals to become a multi-national corporation.
 - B. Strengthen risk control and management, and enforce a stable, highly effective, and flexible business policy.

II. Market, production, and sales

(I) Market analysis

1. Areas of sales (provision) of primary products (services)

Unit: NT\$ thousand; %

Area of sales \ Year	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Domestic sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export (Asia)	7,138,903	100	8,599,237	100	9,414,159	100	10,777,781	100	13,876,445	100
Total	7,138,903	100	8,599,237	100	9,414,159	100	10,777,781	100	13,876,445	100

2. Market share

The Company is primarily focused on the design, R&D, testing, and sales of analog IC for various types of electronic products. It is also one of the few IC design houses in the world that is able to provide high-voltage, large-current analog IC in small packaging, and other relevant applications. Its products find application in power-supply products for consumer electronics, information, communication, automobile electrics, medical, server, and industrial applications for devices that include: tablet computers, LED TV, LED lighting, set-top boxes, notebook computers, solid-state drives, smartphones, smart TV, smart speakers, video surveillance systems, smart meters, and other analog products for various fields. It has R&D teams for IC design technology and systems technology as well as design capabilities for wafer fabrication and packaging technology that are well ahead of competitors in the same industry. It is able to customize customer specifications to resolve compatibility issues, providing products that offer three advantages - low power consumption, excellent heat dissipation, and small size.

3. State and growth of market supply and demand

(1) LED lighting

LED products have advantages that include reduced power consumption, lower heat dissipation, small size, long service life, and fast reaction rate. When compared to traditional lighting, LED lighting products provide significant advantages in terms of efficiency and generate significant energy saving benefits.

As traditional lighting companies accelerate their expansion into the LED lighting segment, leading multinational companies are able to secure cost and product advantages via OEM and ODM while leveraging their own advantages in channels and branding. The market structure of LED light bulbs/light tubes is likely to assume a centralized position in the future. Since the Company has acquired the LED lighting business of NXP in 2016, it was able to improve LED lighting technologies, provide a more comprehensive LED product range, and accelerate integration of LED lighting technologies, its customers, and the relevant sales channels.

(2) SSD

Traditional hard-disk drives (HDD) have a long history of development. In terms of storage space, transmission speed, and cost considerations, most corporations often prioritize HDD as their option for information storage. The working principle of traditional HDD is to induce magnetic changes to a disc platter electro-magnetically to store information digitally on the latter. However, traditional HDD are mechanical structures and its operations are often subject to metal fatigue, collision, wear, and other similar issues, and are thus more prone to damage and are difficult to repair.

HDD also tends to be larger and heavier as well. Solid-state drives (SSD), on the other hand, are able to address most of the issues faced by HDD. The structure of an SSD is similar to that of memory cards and flash drives, and is internally provided with NAND Flash and control chips for operations. The simple structure and absence of mechanical components or operating principles meant SSD often achieves better speed and power consumption compared to a traditional HDD. Storage devices developed using NAND Flash components tend to be thinner, smaller, vibration resistant, and easy to carry about, and are thus able to replace HDD as the latter is difficult to miniaturize. As prices of primary components fall, and as the number of companies investing in the R&D of SSD main controller IC continues to grow, SSD controller performance is expected to increase, thereby helping to improve SSD's market penetration.

The global NAND Flash market benefits from the increasing number of product applications and demands for higher storage volumes. This allows the NAND Flash market to attain better growth compared to the entire memory market. Since its use in DSC, smartphones, and tablets, the market for SSD in notebooks (NB) has increased providing great potential for the global NAND Flash market. Storage devices that use NAND Flash components are able to satisfy 3C product requirements that include small size, vibration resistance, and portability. Production processes are becoming increasingly streamlined, helping to reduce NAND Flash costs, allowing such devices to enter the PC SSD market that offers great potential as well as high levels of price sensitivity. The biggest beneficiaries of this trend are global firms capable of controlling the sources of NAND Flash, the critical component of SSD.

In addition to increased demand for SSD from Ultrabooks, the demand from cloud computing is also increasing significantly, especially since it offers faster speeds and lower power consumption compared to traditional HDD.

(3) Tablet computers

Tablet computers feature touch control, rapid power-on, and extended usage times, and offer other advantages by providing a reading mode that is similar to traditional reading. Since it was released, tablet computers proved to be extremely popular amongst consumers. More and more consumers are thus expected to use tablet computers to meet their gaming, internet browsing, and social networking needs.

(4) Smart TV

Smart TV integrates computer functions into a TV set, allowing it to connect to the Internet and combine a family TV set with the worldwide web. A user can easily acquire Internet content from the TV or browse for Internet entertainment channels or a wide variety of Internet media resources. Upon release, smart TVs have proved to be extremely popular amongst consumers. Next generation tablet computers use higher resolution TFT screens, more powerful CPUs, and additional communication functions, all of which have increased the demand for large current and multifunctional power-source ICs.

(5) Smart meters

The Company has acquired the smart watch and power efficiency and monitoring business unit of Maxim in 2016. The product portfolio offered mainly involves power performance and management applications for smart meters and Internet of Things (IoT). Smart meters play a key role in smart power grids and provide important

functions in energy conservation. Such devices are widely used in North America and China, and substantial opportunities for growth are offered in Europe, India, and South American markets. Power performance monitoring IC also offers a great potential for development in performance management in a future IoT network. This acquisition of smart meters and power-monitoring ICs from Maxim included 70 patents and licenses of pioneering technologies in the industry and all of the technologies and licenses related to smart meters. The large number of customers from North America, Europe, and Asia will provide opportunities for growth of business revenue, enhance scale of corporate operations, and improve technological performance and product revenue for F-Silergy. These developments will help diversify the product catalog, sources of revenue, market spread, and customer base for the Company.

The Company will integrate the leading technologies of the product portfolio, products, and customer relationships with advantages it has in the field of PMIC market as well as provide highly effective solutions in the smart meters and power monitoring IC market. These efforts will continue to provide excellent solutions for the smart meter products market, pursue various types of market developments in various regions, and enhance the overall efficiency of the power-management supply chain in the regional market.

4. Competitive niche

(1) Strong R&D team and excellent R&D and creative capacities

Analog IC receives and sends continuous wave forms and thus is prone to noise interference. Continuous wave signals can be easily distorted by noise introduced by the external or internal circuits, negatively affecting the integrity of the output signal. Designs and technologies that preserve signal integrity must utilize circuit design techniques, special processing steps, and have full understanding and leveraging of the nature of transistors. However, to cultivate an analog IC design engineer, it requires technological experience accumulated over time, which could take more than 10 years. The level of professionalism is extremely high.

The core team of the Company comes from the Silicon Valley in U.S., and members have up to 15 years of work experience with leading multinational companies in the industry. Since the establishment of the Company in February 2008, the key technologies used in our products are developed by our research and development team. To date, we have acquired 1,227 patents and 357 are currently under review. Our design capabilities have gained recognition in the industry, and we also research and develop new technologies, integrate various product functionalities, and optimize our products, so as to gain competitive advantages in the market.

(2) Integrated IC design capabilities

The Company is a professional IC design house and thus must own key technologies to achieve product ownership and secure market competitive advantages. It has developed its own technologies in semiconductor fabrication and components, package designs and manufacturing, and independent testing, which can then be transferred to a partner for production. Standard IC design houses, on the other hand, are completely reliant on the technologies of wafer fabs and packaging companies and are therefore subject to technical restrictions in production. The Company is therefore able to develop ICs capable of dealing with higher voltages and currents compared to

its competitors while reducing IC package size and preventing duplication of its products.

Products of the Company feature high technical barriers, high added-value, high levels of integration, high efficiency, small size, ease of use, and energy conservation. When compared to solutions offered by leading global firms, the products offer equal performance and technologies and can help reduce a user's overall cost, making it difficult to other competitors in the Greater China Region to surpass the Company. Due to these advantages, the Company was able to rapidly expand its market share, secure contracts with leading companies within a few years after its founding, provide substantial support to Silergy business expansion, and provide substantial competitive advantages and secure market position in the industry.

(3) Sufficient product catalog range and depth

The Company has R&D teams in IC design and systems technology, wafer fabrication and packaging technology design capabilities that are way ahead of competitors in the same industry, and is thus able to modify customer specifications to resolve compatibility issues, providing products that offer three advantages: low power consumption, excellent heat dissipation, and small size. It is able to provide different IC chips that match the power framework of various terminal products, including battery charging management IC, DC/DC-converter IC, overcurrent protection IC, LED backlight driver IC, and power management unit (PMU) for tablet computers; LED-lighting driver IC for LED lighting; and AC/DC-converter IC, DC/DC-converter IC, and overcurrent protection IC for set-top boxes. The Company also offers AC/DC-converter IC for cellphone chargers. Its products feature reliable quality and excellent performance. It also provides a comprehensive product catalog and a niche advantage of providing a customer with total solutions, allowing it to successfully enter the market for tablet computers, LED lighting, solid-state drive (SSD), LED TV, notebook computers, security and surveillance equipment, smart phones, and smart meters for the supply chain of branded companies or ODM/OEM subcontractors, laying a foundation for a broad market.

(4) Customer-oriented market strategy and building of healthy partnerships with the customer

Most electronic companies are clustered in areas around Taipei (Taiwan), Seoul (Korea), the Pearl River Delta and Yangtze River Delta. The Company has deployed field application engineer (FAE) teams at these locations and in areas where other key customers operate to provide comprehensive product development services. The Company also owns proprietary production process and system architecture IC design capabilities facilitating ease of use, reducing design cycle time for the user, lowering developmental costs, and providing prompt service and support. The Company is also capable of meeting customer requirements in product quality, delivery (with effective inventory and sales management), yield, and post-sales service. It also independently provides validation services for specific customers regarding laboratory instruments and equipment used by it to improve the timeliness of validation processes. It is thus capable of maintaining beneficial partnerships with its customers to benefit future business developments pursued by it.

5. Positive and negative factors affecting long-term development

(1) Positive factors

China is the world's largest market for semiconductors, and the market for this region exhibits a growth rate higher than that of the global average. Most semiconductors in China are imported. Given the drive for local production, local IC design houses in China have plenty of room for development. Silergy is one of the largest suppliers of analog ICs in China. As the leading of analog IC in China, Silergy has been establishing sales and R&D center in major cities each year through long term work. Silergy has also been expanding to overseas. Silergy has years of foundation in Taiwan and Korea and has been expanding its operating locations in U.S., India, and Japan. Therefore, the Company's growth in China, Asia and international markets can be expected. After years of technical innovation, Silergy has released a number of product series that feature pioneering technologies in the industry, and has established a positive brand image within the industry, specifically in the fields of LED lighting, solid-state drives (SSD), laptop, and other emerging applications.

(2) Negative factors and response measures

A. Lack of professionals in analog IC design and sensitivity to HR changes

Analog IC designers need thorough knowledge in physics, and skills in production processes, and circuit design of semiconductor components. This field therefore poses a significant technical barrier of entry. Despite rapid improvements in computer-aided design and electronic design automation (EDA) that allow digital IC circuits to be simulated and designed using software programs, EDA is only of limited use in analog IC designing. Analog IC design therefore requires additional experience and designers must undergo longer periods of training compared to those involved in digital IC technologies. Currently, digital IC design industries provide substantially better resources and remuneration, and thus many skilled professionals are more likely to seek employment in it. The number of analog IC design professionals trained at various colleges, universities, and research institutions is limited. When coupled with increasingly rapid changes in market products, professional training is unable to keep pace with the demands of the industry.

Response measures:

In addition to providing an excellent work environment and channels of promotion, the Company also offers comprehensive training for a diverse selection of R&D professionals. It has continued to provide for employee welfare, share profits, and stock subscription schemes to attract first-rate designers. It also endeavors to build on employer–employee relationships and establish excellent communication channels to strengthen the identity and cohesion among employees and to reduce the turnover rate. The Company relies on its experienced leadership to create an effective training and management system, allowing inexperienced newly hired employees to quickly achieve personal growth and imbibe professionalism.

B. Over-reliance on wafer fabs and exclusion effects

The defining feature of IC design house is subcontracting of product fabrication and manufacturing to other companies. When the semiconductor industry does poorly, subcontracted fabs and manufacturers are often able to meet the needs of IC design houses, but it is not so when it is doing well, and they may not be able to cater to every demand. Securing enough production capacity of downstream subcontractors is therefore a key factor for achieving growth in corporate revenue and profitability for IC design houses.

Response measures:

Since its founding, the Company has established a close relationship with downstream subcontractors to secure production capacities and product delivery. The Company has yet to experience supply shortage or insufficient production capacity from a subcontractor. In addition to building long-term partnerships with various subcontractors, the Company also maintains constant and close monitoring of product fabrication and manufacturing status. As business scale expands and as the number of wafers per fabrication order increases, the Company is able to consolidate partnerships with subcontractors and overcome risk of production constraints. The Company also actively seeks partnerships with other subcontractors to meet expanded production needs and reduce the risk of over reliance on a few.

C. Infringement of intellectual property and potential legal litigations or indemnity risks

As the Company continues to grow, the number of competitors in the market will also increase, leading to an increased risk of infringement. Currently, patents and other intellectual property (IP) held by the Company are key factors to secure a leading position in the market. Any litigation will potentially have adverse effects on the reputation, sales, financial position, and business performance of the Company. Furthermore, the Company may have to spend extremely high amounts as litigation costs, or divert resources to respond to relevant litigations.

Response measures:

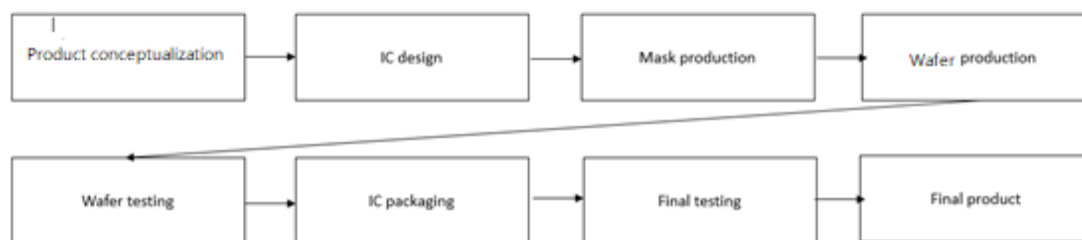
- * Continue to invest substantial resources in product R&D and brand positioning and construct a comprehensive IP protection network system, and improve user awareness of the brand reputation related to products, services, and IP of the Company.
- * Continue to comply with relevant statutory regulations such as copyright, patent, and copyright laws to reduce the possibility of relevant litigation or accusations.
- * Use technical licensing and other methods to legally utilize the IP of partnering firms.
- * Comply with the restrictions imposed by non-disclosure agreements.

(III) Major uses and production process of the primary products

1. Key applications of the primary products

Power management IC (PMIC) is the primary product offered by the Company. The main function and purpose of PMIC is to convert an electrical signal from an input power source to an electrical signal required by terminal equipment and supply the equipment with power. The Company seeks to provide products with higher performance and smaller volumes.

2. Production processes of the primary products



(IV) Supply of primary raw materials

Primary raw materials	Main suppliers	State of supply
Wafer	Companies R, S, and U	Excellent

(V) A list of any suppliers accounting for 10% or more of the company's total procurement in either of the two most recent fiscal years, the percentage of total procurement, and an explanation of the reason for change in these figures:

Unit: NT\$ thousand, %

Item	Name	2019			2020			
		Amount	Proportion of total net procurement value for the entire year	Relationship with issuer	Name	Amount	Proportion of total net procurement value for the entire year	Relationship with issuer
1	Company R	2,526,756	75.92	None	Company R	2,997,690	70.89	None
2	Others	801,329	24.08	None	Others	1,230,902	29.11	None
		3,328,085	100.00	None		4,228,592	100.00	None

Note: The Company has signed a non-disclosure agreement with the suppliers.

The Company directly procures wafers from a wafer fab. As wafer fabrication is a capital-intensive industry, there are only a limited number of companies offering relevant services. The Company therefore maintains a long-term partnership with its suppliers, and has not changed its primary suppliers.

(VII) A list of any customers accounting for 10% or more of the company's total sales in either of the two most recent fiscal years, the percentage of total sales, and an explanation of the reasons for changes in these figures:

Unit: NT\$ thousand; %

Item	2019				2020			
	Name	Amount	Proportion of total net sales value for the entire year	Relationship with issuer	Name	Amount	Proportion of total net sales value for the entire year	Relationship with issuer
1	Company J	1,596,376	14.81	None	Company J	1,906,993	13.75	None
2	Company R	1,090,125	10.11	None	Company R	1,402,482	10.11	None
3	Others	8,091,280	75.08	None	Others	10,566,970	76.14	None

Note 1: The Company has signed a non-disclosure agreement with the customers.

Note 2: Financial information is prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

To develop and support more customers, the Company has adopted a channel distributor sales model for its main business strategy. However, it may also adopt direct sales model according to the business needs of the customer. In the two most recent fiscal years, changes to the sales to the aforementioned customers are primarily due to the customer's business expansion capacities and changes to the sales of the customer's downstream clients.

(VIII) Production volume over the past two fiscal years

Unit: NT\$ thousand; thousand

Year	2019			2020		
	Production volume					
Primary products	Production capacity	Production volume	Production value	Production capacity	Production volume	Production value
PMIC	-	3,878,492	5,583,280	-	5,434,201	7,381,730

Note: The Company is a professional IC design house. Wafer fabrication, packaging, and testing processes are outsourced to other companies. Production capacities will not be relevant for the Company.

(IX) Sales volume over the past two years

Unit: NT\$ thousand; thousand

Year	2019				2020			
	Domestic sales		Export		Domestic sales		Export	
Primary products	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
PMIC	-	-	3,840,684	10,777,781	-	-	5,350,301	13,876,445

Note: Export refers to sales to areas outside Taiwan.

Due to rising demands for PMIC, the Company has continued to release new products while providing customers with comprehensive product development services. The Company is also able to meet customer requirements in product quality, delivery (with effective inventory and sales management), yield, and post-sales services, achieving gradual growth for product sales volumes and production volumes.

III. Employees Information

Number, average tenure, average age, and the academic background of employees for the past two recent years up to the date of the publication of this report

Unit: Persons; %

Year		2019	2020	2021 till March 31
Number of employees	Management	6	6	6
	General employees	238	275	277
	R&D personnel	620	743	752
	Total	864	1024	1035
Average age		33.88	33.26	33.82
Average work tenure		3.79	3.89	4.06
Academic qualification distribution	PhDs	3.17	3.20	3.37
	Master's	39.15	40.50	41.06
	Bachelor's	48.05	47.83	46.99
	College and below (include)	9.63	8.47	8.58

IV. Disbursements for environmental protection

- (I) Total losses (including damage awards) and losses (including fines) for environmental pollution during the most recent fiscal year up to the date of printing of the annual report, and an explanation of the measures (including corrective measures) and possible disbursements to be made in the future (including an estimate of losses, fines, and compensation resulting from any failure to adopt responsive measures, or if it is not possible to provide such an estimate, an explanation of the reason why it is not possible):

The Company is an IC design company and generates no specific pollution as wafer fabrication, packaging, and testing processes are subcontracted to other companies. The Company requires no facilities, equipment, or emission permits.

V. Labor relations

- (I) List various employee benefit plans, continuing education, training, retirement systems, and the state of implementation as well as various employee–employer agreements and measures for protecting employee rights and also the interests of the company:

1. Employee benefit plans

To fulfill the vision of the Company in achieving creative technologies, total quality control, customer-oriented services, and sharing of profits, it has extended customer-related concepts to its employees, treating them as internal customers of the Company. This principle is used to plan the following welfare measures. Details are provided in the following:

- (1) End-of-year bonus and employee profit-sharing schemes to share corporate profit.
- (2) Quarterly events for employee recreation and to enrich their lifestyle and to strengthen inter-personnel relationships.
- (3) Regular employee health examinations and provision of group insurance to the employees.
- (4) Organize end-of-year events for the employees (annual dinner) to express gratitude for their hard work.
- (5) Organize various cultural and athletic activities at the organization level to build a corporate culture.
- (6) Organize anniversary tours of the Company to enhance corporate image amongst the employees.
- (7) Employees who have reached five years of service are given an additional 15 days of special leaves.
- (8) For employees with newborns, female employees are entitled maternity leave while male employees are given paternity leave. Every employee is entitled to family leave based on the number of children.
- (9) Employees or their immediate family members who encounter major illness or injury, the Company will according to the actual circumstance, provide financial assistance or leave.
- (10) The Company will give gift vouchers to employees for festivals or public holidays.

(11) The facilities of the Company's new building are complete, which comprises a staff canteen, fitness center, shower room, nursery room, refreshment, and lunch break bed for every employee, so as to create a better working environment.

2. Status of employee training and education

The Company has organized various training programs to enhance professional competence and work performance of its employees.

(1) Internal training: The Company organizes courses enrolling both internal and external instructors. On-site training and demonstration may also be arranged by supervisors.

(2) External training: External training may be provided according to departmental or individual requirements of the employees. After external training, similar training will be imparted, according to actual requirements, to other employees in the Company.

(3) Encourage on-the-job training, and provide course fee subsidies based on the subject of study and degree of relevance to the job.

3. Retirement system and state of implementation

The Company has set up sales offices or subsidiaries in China, US, Taiwan, Korea, Japan, India, etc. In accordance with the Labor Pension Act and relevant regulations, Taiwan subsidiary contributes 6% to every employee's retirement account every month; the employee may also voluntarily set aside an additional amount of not more than 6% of their salary to their retirement account every month. The rest of the companies shall abide by their respective local labor laws.

4. Employee–employer agreements and measures taken to safeguard the employee interests

The Company lays great emphasis on employer–employee relationships. In addition to enhancing communication between supervisors and subordinates in various departments, the Company also often holds internal meetings to improve corporate image. No serious employee–employer dispute has arisen due to the harmonious relationship that exists in the Company.

(II) Any loss suffered due to employee–employer disputes, and estimated loss and response measures for current or future incidents that may occur in the most recent fiscal year up to the date of printing of the annual report; where an estimate could not be provided, explain the reasons why a reasonable estimate could not be made: The Company has no employee–employer dispute in the most recent fiscal year up to the date of printing of the annual report.

VI. Important contracts

Nature of contract	Party	Contract Starting and ending dates	Main content	Terms and conditions
Patent license agreement	Monolithic Power Systems, Inc.	2016/10/1 - 2021/9/30	The Company to make quarterly payment of US\$150,000 for a duration of 5 years	-

Chapter VI Financial summary

I. Condensed balance sheet and statement of comprehensive income over the past five fiscal years

(I) Condensed balance sheet and statement of comprehensive income over the past five fiscal years

Condensed balance sheet

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Item		Year				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Current assets		5,331,410	6,505,061	7,101,603	9,606,901	13,035,606
Property, plant, and equipment (PP&E)		387,356	698,094	1,176,605	1,122,619	1,190,616
Intangible assets		4,144,375	3,699,367	3,588,913	3,160,926	2,657,559
Other assets		964,934	1,188,936	2,010,324	2,781,362	2,983,505
Total assets		10,828,075	12,091,458	13,877,445	16,671,808	19,867,286
Current liability	Before allotment	792,934	800,645	900,862	1,333,775	1,421,566
	After allotment	1,213,050	1,327,041	1,487,530	2,019,876	2,397,031 (Note)
Non-current liability		1,840,381	720,407	39,122	133,248	95,116
Total liabilities	Before allotment	2,633,315	1,521,052	939,984	1,467,023	1,516,682
	After allotment	3,053,431	2,047,448	1,526,652	2,153,124	2,492,147 (Note)
Equity attributable to the owner of the parent company		8,194,760	10,570,406	12,937,461	14,848,089	18,030,985
Capital stock		840,232	877,326	902,566	914,802	929,014
Capital reserve		3,763,742	5,140,803	6,061,816	6,752,006	7,799,136
Retained earnings	Before allotment	3,585,510	4,973,915	6,281,894	8,020,951	10,612,521
	After allotment	3,165,394	4,447,519	5,695,226	7,334,850	9,637,056 (Note)
Other equity		5,276	(421,638)	(308,815)	(839,670)	(1,309,686)
Treasury stock		-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	356,696	319,619
Total equity	Before allotment	8,194,760	10,570,406	12,937,461	15,204,785	18,350,604
	After allotment	7,774,644	10,044,010	12,350,793	14,518,684	17,375,139 (Note)

Note: The Company's board meeting convened on March 16, 2021, passed a resolution to declare a cash dividend of NT\$10.5 per share to shareholders.

Condensed statement of comprehensive income

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Item \ Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Operating revenue	7,138,903	8,599,237	9,414,159	10,777,781	13,876,445
Gross profit	3,400,610	4,104,605	4,397,855	5,115,295	6,672,122
Operating profit (loss)	1,440,826	1,871,241	1,913,422	2,333,169	3,108,914
Non-operating revenue (expenses)	57,416	(8,854)	17,176	78,448	215,881
Earnings before tax (EBT)	1,498,242	1,862,387	1,930,598	2,411,617	3,324,795
Net income of continuing operations during this period	1,469,656	1,808,017	1,829,851	2,325,882	3,241,795
Loss of discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit (loss) in this period	1,469,656	1,808,017	1,829,851	2,325,882	3,241,795
Other comprehensive income (loss) in this period (net value after tax)	(196,086)	(454,814)	125,894	(466,433)	(425,621)
Total comprehensive income (loss) during this period	1,273,570	1,353,203	1,955,745	1,859,449	2,816,174
Net income attributable to owners of the parent company	1,469,656	1,808,017	1,829,851	2,325,882	3,278,478
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	(36,683)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the owner of the parent company	1,273,570	1,353,203	1,955,745	1,859,449	2,851,708
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	(35,534)
Earnings per share (EPS)	18.72	21.20	20.78	25.83	35.72

(II) Names of certified public accountants and audit opinions over the past five years

Year	Certified public accountant	Company name	Audit opinion
2016	CPA Ming Yen Chien CPA Liang Fa Wei	Deloitte Taiwan	Unqualified opinion
2017	CPA Ming Yen Chien CPA Cheng-Chun Chiu	Deloitte Taiwan	Unqualified opinion
2018	CPA Tzu-Jung Kuo CPA Cheng-Chun Chiu	Deloitte Taiwan	Unqualified opinion
2019	CPA Tzu-Jung Kuo CPA Cheng-Chun Chiu	Deloitte Taiwan	Unqualified opinion
2020	CPA Tzu-Jung Kuo CPA Cheng-Chun Chiu	Deloitte Taiwan	Unqualified opinion

II. Financial analysis over the past five fiscal years

(I) Financial analysis of the consolidated financial report for the most recent five years

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Fiscal Year		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Items for analysis						
Financial structure (%)	Debt to asset ratio (%)	24.32	12.58	6.77	8.80	7.63
	Proportion of long-term capital to property, plant and equipment (%)	2,115.56	1,514.18	1,099.56	1,366.27	1,549.26
Solvency (%)	Current ratio	672.36	812.48	788.31	720.28	916.99
	Quick ratio	500.14	599.15	592.88	566.15	743.45
	Interest coverage ratio (multiples)	25.26	91.60	190.01	2,952.80	3,390.19
Operating ability	Receivables turnover rate (times)	15.68	14.75	16.16	14.16	14.18
	Average collection days	23	25	23	26	26
	Inventory turnover rate (times)	3.20	3.04	3.01	3.13	3.40
	Payables turnover rate (times)	9.16	10.25	11.25	9.73	11.04
	Average days for sale	114	120	121	117	107
	Property, plant and equipment turnover rate (times)	28.74	15.84	10.04	9.38	12.00
	Total asset turnover rate (times)	0.88	0.75	0.73	0.71	0.76
Profitability	Return on assets (%)	18.19	15.91	14.15	15.23	17.75
	Return on equity (%)	22.96	19.27	15.57	16.74	19.94
	Ratio of income before tax to paid-in capital (%)	178.31	212.28	213.90	263.62	357.88
	Profit margin before tax (%)	20.59	21.03	19.44	21.58	23.36
	Earnings per share (NT\$)	18.72	21.20	20.78	25.83	35.72
Cash flow	Cash flow ratio (%)	209.63	264.11	275.09	210.17	280.26
	Cash flow adequacy ratio (%)	50.39	65.33	72.27	85.40	92.43
	Cash re-investment ratio (%)	14.91	14.76	14.87	14.27	17.59
Leveraging Degree	Operating leverage	1.16	1.12	1.11	1.12	1.11
	Financial leverage	1.04	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00

Description of causes for changes to various financial ratios during the past two fiscal years:

1. Financial structure: the increase in the proportion of long-term capital in PP&E is mainly driven by the slowdown of capital expenses.
2. Debt-paying ability: The increase in current ratio, quick ratio, and interest coverage ratio is mainly driven by the repayment of short-term loans.
3. Operational ability: The increase in the PP&E turnover ratio and total asset turnover ratio is mainly driven by the profits and increase in asset utilization ratio.
4. Profitability: The increase in various profitability ratios is mainly driven by the increase in after-tax margin.
5. Cash flow: The decrease in various cash flow ratios is mainly driven by the increase in net operating cash inflow and reasonable control of expenses.
6. Operating leverage: No significant changes with the previous fiscal year.

Note: The following lists the calculation formulas used:

1. Financial structure

- (1) Debt to asset ratio = Total liabilities/Total assets.

(2) Long-term capital as a proportion of PP&E = (Total equities + Non-current liabilities)/
Net value of PP&E.

2. Solvency

(1) Current ratio = Current assets/Current liabilities

(2) Quick ratio = (Current assets - Inventory - Prepaid expenses)/Current liabilities.

(3) Interest coverage ratio = income before income tax and interest expenses / current interest expenses

3. Operating ability

(1) Receivables (including accounts receivable and notes receivable arising from business operations) turnover rate = net sales / average receivables (including accounts receivable and notes receivable arising from business operations) for each period.

(2) Average collection days = 365/Receivables turnover rate.

(3) Inventory turnover rate = cost of sales / average inventory

(4) Payables (including accounts payable and notes payable arising from business operations) turnover rate = cost of sale / average payables (including accounts payable and notes payable arising from business operations) for each period

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

(6) PP&E turnover rate = Net sale/Average PP&E value.

(7) Total asset turnover rate = Net sales/Average total assets.

4. Profitability

(1) Return on assets = [net income (loss) after tax + interest expenses x (1 - tax rate)] /
average total assets

(2) Return on shareholders' equity = Net gain (loss) after tax / average shareholder's equity

(3) Profit margin before tax = Net gain (loss) after tax/Net sales.

(4) Earnings per share (EPS) = (Gain (loss) attributable to the owners of the parent company – dividends on preferred shares) / weighted average number of issued shares (Note 4)

5. Cash flow

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

(2) Net cash flow adequacy ratio = Net cash flow from operating activities for the most recent five years / (capital expenditures + inventory increase + cash dividend)

(3) Cash flow reinvestment ratio = (Net cash flow from operating activities – cash dividend) / gross property, plant and equipment value + long-term investment + other non-current assets + working capital)

6. Leveraging:

(1) Operating leverage = (net operating revenue – variable operating costs and expenses) / operating income

(2) Financial leverage = operating income / (operating income - interest expenses)

(II) Financial analysis of the individual financial report of the past five fiscal years: Not Applicable

III. Audit Report of the Audit Committee

Audit Committee's Review Report

The Board of Directors has prepared the Company's Business Report, Consolidated Financial Statements, and Earnings Distribution Proposal for the year of 2020. Tzu-Jung Kuo and Cheng-Chun Chiu, Certified Public Accountants of Deloitte & Touche, have audited the Financial Statements. The 2018 Business Report, Consolidated Financial Statements, and Earnings Distribution Proposal have been reviewed and determined to be correct and accurate by the Audit Committee of Silergy Corp. We hereby submit this report according to Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act.

Silergy Corp.

Chair of the Audit Committee: Shun-hsiung Ko

March 16, 2021

IV. Latest annual consolidated financial statement and auditor's report: please refer to Appendix (Pages 106 - 185).

V. The Company's individual financial report audited and attested by a CPA from the most recent fiscal year: Not applicable.

VI. Any financial difficulties experienced by Silergy and its affiliates as well as the impact of the said difficulties on the financial condition of Silergy: Silergy and its affiliates have not experienced any financial difficulty.

Chapter VII Review, analysis, and risks of financial position and performance

I. Financial Status

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Item \ Year	2019	2020	Difference	
			Amount	%
Current assets	9,606,901	13,035,606	3,428,705	35.69
Fixed assets	1,122,619	1,190,616	67,997	6.06
Intangible assets	3,160,926	2,657,559	(503,367)	(15.92)
Other assets	2,781,362	2,983,505	202,143	7.72
Total assets	16,671,808	19,867,286	3,195,478	19.17
Current liabilities	1,333,775	1,421,566	87,791	6.58
Other liabilities	133,248	95,116	(38,132)	(28.62)
Total liabilities	1,467,023	1,516,682	49,659	3.39
Capital stock	914,802	929,014	14,212	1.55
Capital reserve	6,752,006	7,799,136	1,047,130	15.51
Retained earnings	8,020,951	10,612,521	2,591,570	32.31
Owners of the Company	14,848,089	18,030,985	3,182,896	21.44
Total shareholder equity	15,204,785	18,350,604	3,145,819	20.69
Description of items with material changes: (where the difference from the previous fiscal period is 20% or more, and where the amount of change exceeds NT\$10 million)				
1. Current assets: Mainly driven by the expansion of operation scale.				
2. Other liabilities: Mainly due to payables for long-term royalties will be due within one year.				
3. Retained earnings: Mainly driven by the increase in net profit.				
4. Equity attributable to the owner of the parent company: Mainly due to the continuous profit.				

II. Financial performance

(I) Analysis of changes to business outcomes over the past two fiscal years

Unit: NT\$ thousand; %

Item \ Year	2019	2020	Changes	
			Amount	Proportion of change
Total operating revenue	10,777,781	13,876,445	3,098,664	28.75
Net operating revenue	10,777,781	13,876,445	3,098,664	28.75
Operating cost	5,662,486	7,204,323	1,541,837	27.23
Gross profit	5,115,295	6,672,122	1,556,827	30.43
Operating expense	2,799,118	3,613,711	814,593	29.10
Net operating profit	2,333,169	3,108,914	775,745	33.25
Non-operating income and benefits	395,628	835,746	440,118	111.25
Non-operating expenses and losses	317,180	619,865	302,685	95.43
Net income before tax	2,411,617	3,324,795	913,178	37.87
Net income after tax	2,325,882	3,241,795	915,913	39.38
Owners of the Company	2,325,882	3,278,478	952,596	40.96
Description of items with material changes: (where the difference from the previous fiscal period is 20% or more, and where the amount of change exceeds NT\$10 million)				
1.Net operating profit, net income before tax, and net income after tax: Mainly driven by the expansion of operation scale while reasonably control the operating expense				
2.Non-operating income and benefits: Mainly driven by the profit from the disposal of investments.				
3.Non-operating expenses and losses: Mainly driven by the increase in goodwill impairment loss.				

(II) Sales forecast for the future year and basis thereof: Silergy will take the forecasts of customers' considerations into account for planning production capacity and past business performance to set annual delivery goals.

(III) Possible impact on the company's financial operations and response plans:

The business sector of Silergy is still in a growing phase. Meanwhile, Silergy shall also constantly monitor changes to market requirements, expand its market share, develop new customers, improve corporate profitability, and continue to have a stable and healthy financial condition.

III. Cash flow

(I) Analysis of changes to cash flow over the past fiscal year

Unit: NT\$ thousand; %

Item	2019	2020	Increase (decrease) change	
			Amount	%
Business activities	2,803,216	3,984,076	1,180,860	42.13
Investment activities	(549,532)	1,357,054	1,906,586	(346.95)
Financing activities	(100,164)	(357,501)	(257,337)	256.92
Net cash inflow (outflow)	1,889,233	4,740,493	2,851,260	150.92

Analysis of the proportion of change:

1. Business activity: Net cash inflow increased by NT\$1,180,860 thousand, mainly attributed to business profits.
2. Investment activities: Net cash outflow increased by NT\$1,906,586 thousand, mainly attributed to the refund from the disposal of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.
3. Financing activities: Net cash outflow increased by NT\$257,337 thousand, mainly attributed to the repayment of short-term loans and the increase in the distribution of cash dividends.

(II) Improvement plan for inadequate liquidity: Silergy expects to maintain profitability for 2020 as business activity will maintain net cash inflow and respond to required cash outflow from investment and financing activities. There should be no concern of inadequate liquidity.

(III) Cash liquidity analysis for the following year

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Initial cash balance (1)	Cash inflow resulting from business activities for the entire year (2)	Cash outflow for the entire year (3)	Cash surplus (inadequacy) (1)+(2)-(3)	Remedial measures for cash inadequacy	
				Investment plan	Financial plan
9,248,146	3,984,076	1,076,000	12,156,222	-	-

Analysis of cash flow for the future year:

1. Business activity: Net cash inflow of NT\$3,984,076 thousand, mainly attributed to operating profits.
2. Investment activities: Cash outflow of NT\$100,000 thousand, mainly attributed to the acquisition of PP&E.
3. Financing activities: Cash outflow of NT\$976,000 thousand, mainly attributed to dividend payout.

IV. Material expenditure over the past year and its impact on the company's finances and operations: None.

V. Policy on investment in other companies, main reasons for profit/losses resulting therefrom, improvement plan, and investment plans for the upcoming fiscal year

(I) Policy on investment in other companies:

Silergy focuses on its primary business sector and its policy on investments in other companies is based on investment related to the businesses. The responsible department shall comply with the internal control system (ICS) Investment Cycle, Procedures for Handling Acquisition and Disposal of Assets and other relevant regulations to implement relevant policies; the relevant regulations and procedures have been discussed and approved by the board of directors or at a shareholders' meeting.

(II) Main causes for profits or losses

Unit: NT\$ thousand; %

Investee	Shareholding percentages	Realized investment gain (loss) in 2020	The main causes of profit or loss	Improvement plan
Silergy Technology	100	20,885	Business growth	Not applicable
Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd	100	1,066,793	Business growth	Not applicable
Nanjing Silergy Micro Technology Co., Ltd	66.67	(73,366)	R&D investment	Not applicable
Silergy Semiconductor (Samoa) Limited	100	7,887	Realized investment gain	Not applicable
Silergy Technology (Taiwan) Inc.	100	11,010	Business growth	Not applicable
Xian Silergy Semiconductor Technology	100	21,731	Business growth	Realized investment loss
Silergy Semiconductor (Hong Kong) Limited	100	(26,745)	Realized investment loss	Continue to monitor and optimize the performance of the invested company
Shanghai Pengxi Semiconductor Technology Limited	66.67	(37,081)	R&D investment	Continuous R&D expansion and new business development
Silergy Technologies Private Limited	100	2,123	Business growth	Not applicable
Chengdu Silergy Semiconductor Technology	100	(6,522)	R&D investment	Continuous R&D expansion and new business development
Silergy Korea Limited	100	7,809	Business growth	Not applicable
HF SMAT Microtech	34.43	(62,362)	R&D investment and pilot run	Continuous R&D expansion and new business development
Nanjing Silergy Micro (HK) Co., Ltd	66.67	3,277	Business growth	Not applicable

Investee	Shareholding percentages	Realized investment gain (loss) in 2020	The main causes of profit or loss	Improvement plan
Shanghai Silergy Semiconductor Technology	100	(45,477)	R&D investment and pilot run	Continuous R&D expansion and new business development
Silicon Prospect Investment Limited	100	(153)	Realized investment loss	Continue to monitor and optimize the performance of the invested company
WINSHENG MATERIAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	19.84	(172)	R&D investment	Continuous R&D expansion and new business development

(III) Improvement plan: Establish an effective business management constitution, coordinate group policy development, and strengthen measures for marketing and receiving orders.

(IV) Investment plan for the future year: Refer to corporate operations and market requirements to evaluate opportunities for continuing investments.

VI. Risks: Please refer to pages 5 to 10.

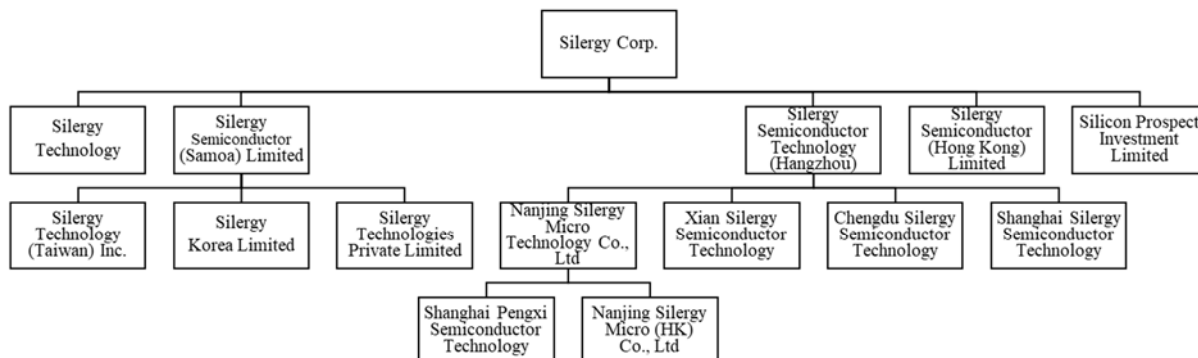
VII. Other important matters: None.

Chapter VIII Special Items to be Included

I. Information of affiliates

(I) Organizational chart of the affiliates

December 31, 2020



(II) Industries covered by the business operated by the affiliates

The main business items of the Company's affiliates include: research and development, design, and sales of power management IC (PMIC), and provision of relevant technical services and professional investments.

(III) Basic information of affiliates

December 31, 2020, Unit: dollar

Company name	Date of incorporation	Address	Paid-in capital	Main business items
Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd	2008/5	Mainland China	USD 58,520,270	R&D, design, and sales of electronic parts, and provision of related technical services.
Silergy Technology	2008/5	US	USD 3,122,140	Development and design services for power management integrated circuits technologies
Nanjing Silergy Micro Technology Co., Ltd	2012/8	Mainland China	RMB 46,500,000	R&D, design, and sales of electronic components
Silergy Semiconductor (Samoa) Limited	2012/12	Samoa	USD 24,300,000	Professional investment company
Silergy Technology (Taiwan) Inc.	2000/3	Taiwan	NTD 317,000,000	R&D, design, and sales of electronic parts
Xian Silergy Semiconductor Technology	2015/4	Mainland China	RMB 91,000,000	R&D, design, and sales of electronic components, integrated circuits, semiconductors and electronic products
Silergy Semiconductor (Hong Kong) Limited	2015/10	Hong Kong	USD 11,375,000	Professional investment company
Shanghai Pengxi Semiconductor Technology Limited	2016/4	Mainland China	RMB 53,000,000	R&D, design, and sales of electronic components, integrated circuits, semiconductors and electronic products

Company name	Date of incorporation	Address	Paid-in capital	Main business items
Silergy Technologies Private Limited	2016/5	India	USD 1,700	R&D, design, and sales of electronic components
Chengdu Silergy Semiconductor Technology	2016/11	China	RMB 34,000,000	R&D and design of electronic components, integrated circuits, semiconductors and electronic products
Silergy Korea Limited	2017/11	Korea	KRW 340,000,000	R&D, design, and sales of electronic components
Nanjing Silergy Micro (HK) Co., Ltd	2019/12	Hong Kong	USD5,200,960	R&D, design, and sales of electronic components
Shanghai Silergy Semiconductor Technology	2019/12	China	RMB 10,000,000	R&D, design, and sales of electronic components, integrated circuits, semiconductors and electronic products
Silicon Prospect Investment Limited	2020/5	BVI	USD 5,000,000	Professional investment company

(IV) Information of shareholders in common, presumed to have a relationship of control and subordination: None

(V) Directors, supervisors, and general managers of affiliated companies

December 31, 2020, Unit: Shares; %

Company name	Title	Name or representative	Company owned	Number of shares held	Shares held
Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd	Executive director General Manager Supervisor	Wei Chen Budong You Snow Lee	Silergy Corp.	-	100%
Silergy Technology	Director and General Manager General Manager	Silergy Corp. (Representative: Michael Grimm)	Silergy Corp.	-	100%
Silergy Semiconductor (Samoa) Limited	Director	Silergy Corp. (Representative: Wei Chen)	Silergy Corp.	-	100%
Silergy Semiconductor (Hong Kong) Limited	Director	Budong You	Silergy Corp.	-	100%
Nanjing Silergy Micro Technology Co., Ltd	Executive director Director Director Manager General Supervisor	Wei Chen Tim Yu Budong You Wei Chen Snow Lee	Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd	-	67%
Xian Silergy Semiconductor Technology	Executive director General Manager Supervisor	Wei Chen Budong You Snow Lee	Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd	-	100%

Company name	Title	Name or representative	Company owned	Number of shares held	Shares held
Shanghai Pengxi Semiconductor Technology Limited	Executive director Supervisor	Wei Chen Budong You	Nanjing Silergy Micro Technology Co., Ltd	-	100%
Chengdu Silergy Semiconductor Technology	Executive director General Manager Supervisor	Wei Chen Budong You Snow Lee	Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd	-	100%
Silergy Technology (Taiwan) Inc.	Chairman	Silergy Semiconductor (Samoa) Limited (Representative: Wei Chen)	Silergy Semiconductor (Samoa) Limited	31,700,000	100%
Silergy Technologies Private Limited	Director	Michael Grimm / PAUL PAOLIN LIU / PRAMOD BHEEMARAO HUDDAR	Silergy Semiconductor (Samoa) Limited	-	100%
Silergy Korea Limited	Director	Silergy Semiconductor (Samoa) Limited (Representative: Wei Chen)	Silergy Semiconductor (Samoa) Limited	-	100%
Nanjing Silergy Micro (HK) Co., Ltd	Director and General Manager General Manager	Wei Chen	Nanjing Silergy Micro Technology Co., Ltd	-	66.67%
Shanghai Silergy Semiconductor Technology	Executive director Supervisor	Budong You Snow Lee	Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd	-	100%
Silicon Prospect Investment Limited	Director	Budong You	Silergy Corp.	-	100%

(VI) Business operations of the affiliates

December 31, 2020; Unit: NT\$ thousand

Company name	Actual paid-in capital	Total assets Total Value	Total liabilities	Net value	Operating revenue	Operating profit (loss)	Current profit (loss)	Earnings per share (NT\$)
Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd	1,666,657	8,260,164	917,770	7,342,394	6,179,009	1,052,501	1,066,793	NA
Silergy Technology	88,919	363,176	25,989	337,187	442,024	18,609	20,885	NA
Nanjing Silergy Micro Technology Co., Ltd	202,965	1,280,304	321,447	958,857	1,272,510	(87,777)	(110,049)	NA
Silergy Semiconductor (Samoa) Limited	692,064	499,599	67,845	431,754	365,720	21,031	7,887	NA
Silergy Technology (Taiwan) Inc.	317,000	222,965	46,370	176,595	101,334	20,341	11,010	NA
Xian Silergy Semiconductor Technology	397,198	329,970	29,793	300,177	283,539	23,794	21,731	NA
Silergy Semiconductor (Hong Kong) Limited	323,960	237,635	49	237,586	0	(136)	(26,745)	NA
Shanghai Pengxi Semiconductor Technology Limited	231,336	13,892	9,879	4,013	0	(56,218)	(55,622)	NA
Silergy Technologies Private Limited	48	13,079	1,643	11,436	0	2,584	2,123	NA
Chengdu Silergy Semiconductor Technology	148,404	72,438	5,690	66,748	0	(6,875)	(6,522)	NA
Silergy Korea Limited	8,990	65,237	16,027	49,210	0	12,292	7,809	NA
Nanjing Silergy Micro (HK) Co., Ltd	148,123	198,077	48,875	149,202	206,549	6,868	4,915	NA
Shanghai Silergy Semiconductor Technology	43,648	14,670	17,371	(2,701)	0	(45,513)	(45,477)	NA
Silicon Prospect Investment Limited	142,400	142,459	0	142,459	0	(22)	(153)	NA

Note: Capital sum, total assets, total liabilities, and net worth are calculated using the exchange rates at the end of 2020. Operating revenue, operating profit (loss), profit (loss) for the current fiscal period, and earnings per share (EPS) are based on the average annual exchange rate of 2020.

(VII) Consolidated financial statement of affiliates: Similar to the consolidated financial reports of Silergy and its affiliates. Refer to pages 106 - 185.

(VIII) Affiliation Report: Not applicable.

II. Private placement of securities in the past fiscal year up to the publication date of this report: None.

III. Holding or disposal of shares in the Company by the Company's subsidiaries in the past fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report: None.

IV. Other supplementary information:

The following are the key differences between the Articles of Incorporation of Silergy and regulations of the Republic of China governing the shareholders' rights:

Key matters related to the protection of shareholders' rights Important matters	Provisions in the Articles of Incorporation and description thereof	Laws of the Cayman Islands and description thereof	Differences
Where the company buys its own shares and transfers them to an employee, the company may restrain the shares from being transferred or assigned to others within a specific period of time which shall be no longer than two (2) years. which shall be no longer than two (2) years.	According to Article 1 of the Articles of Incorporation, treasury shares shall refer to shares that have been issued in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, laws of the Cayman Islands or laws governing listed companies but have been repurchased, redeemed, or acquired using other means but not terminated. Regulations governing this item are provided in Article 40C of the Articles of Incorporation.	The board of directors may decide the terms and conditions related to treasury shares. There are no laws in the Cayman Islands governing matters related to the employees' bonus plans.	Attorneys from the Cayman Islands advise that the restrictions agreed between the transferor and transferee is a contractual matter between themselves.
5. The essential contents of the following matters shall be explained in the notice to convene a meeting of shareholders, and shall not be brought up as extemporary motions; the essential contents may be posted on the website designated by the competent authority in charge of securities affairs or the Company, and such website shall be indicated in the above notice. (1) election or discharge of directors and supervisors, (2) amendment of Articles of Incorporation; (3) reduction of capital; (4) application for the approval of ceasing its status as a public company; (5) dissolution, merger, transfer of shares, and demerger; (6) enter into, amend or terminate any contract for lease of the company's business in whole, or for entrusted business, or for regular joint operation with others;	Cayman Islands Companies Law provides no special regulations governing extraordinary motions. Provisions from Paragraph 5 are therefore included in Article 50 of the Articles of Incorporation.	Cayman Islands Companies Law provides no special regulations governing extraordinary motions.	According to attorneys from Cayman Islands, for matters related to extraordinary motions, the shareholders' meeting must clearly state the content to be discussed at the meeting and provide relevant information to facilitate the shareholders' understanding. However, a shareholders' meeting notice often includes the item, "any other motions" which are usually for informal or unimportant items. The meeting chairperson may not place a key matter into this motion. Any key matter shall be discussed and resolved by convening another meeting in accordance with relevant procedures. However, for urgent matters that must be discussed at the shareholders' meeting, additional details will be raised during the next meeting for ratification. Hence, even though the Cayman Islands laws do not clearly prohibit extraordinary motions, attorneys from the Cayman Islands recommend that it will not be proper to raise extraordinary motions at the shareholders' meeting.

Key matters related to the protection of shareholders' rights Important matters	Provisions in the Articles of Incorporation and description thereof	Laws of the Cayman Islands and description thereof	Differences
<p>(7) transfer the whole or any essential part of its business or assets;</p> <p>(8) accept the transfer of the entirety of a business or asset from another party, in which the transfer has a great bearing on the business operation of the company;</p> <p>(9) private issuance of securities with equity characteristics.</p> <p>(10) permission for directors in participating in restrictive competitive business;</p> <p>(11) distribute dividend and bonus, in whole or in part, by issuing new shares;</p> <p>(12) distribute legal reserve and the capital reserve from income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or from endowments received by the company, in whole or in part, by issuing new shares or by cash to its original shareholders.</p>			
<p>3. Where the company exercises voting rights by correspondence or electronic means, the method of exercising the rights shall be clearly stated in the shareholders' meeting notice. A shareholder exercising voting rights by correspondence or electronic means shall be regarded as having personally attended the meeting. However, the shareholder shall be regarded as having forfeited the voting rights for extraordinary motions or amendments to the original motion.</p>	<p>Cayman Islands Companies Law does not have any special regulations governing the matters stated in Paragraph 3. The regulations in the first section of Paragraph 3 are therefore provided in Article 68 of the Articles of Incorporation.</p>	<p>Cayman Islands Companies Law has no special regulations governing the matters stated in Paragraph 3.</p>	<p>As per legal opinion from the Cayman Islands, a shareholder voting by correspondence is regarded as having granted the chairman with the power of attorney on his/her behalf. Hence, the opinion of the Cayman Islands lawyer on the second section of the matters stated in Paragraph 3 is placed in the provisions of Article 68 of the Articles of Incorporation (in other words, a shareholder exercising voting rights by correspondence or electronic means shall be regarded as having granted the chairman of the shareholders' with the power of attorney to act, on the basis of the correspondence or electronic file, on the shareholder's behalf; however, the shareholder is regarded to have forfeited his/her voting rights for extraordinary motions or amendments to an original motion; however, the aforementioned granting of the power of attorney shall not be regarded as the granting of the power of attorney as specified by laws governing listed companies.)</p>

Key matters related to the protection of shareholders' rights Important matters	Provisions in the Articles of Incorporation and description thereof	Laws of the Cayman Islands and description thereof	Differences
4. If a shareholder who exercised voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means intends to personally attend the shareholders' meeting, he/she shall revoke the power of attorney, two days prior to the convening of the shareholders' meeting, and by using the same method for exercising the voting rights, his or her expressed intent to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronic means. If the shareholder failed to revoke his or her expressed intent within the time limit, the shareholders' voting rights as exercised by correspondence or electronic means will prevail.	Cayman Islands Companies Law does not provide special regulations governing the matters stated in Paragraph 5. The regulations of Paragraph 5 are therefore provided in Article 70 of the Articles of Incorporation.	Cayman Islands Companies Law provides no special regulations governing the matters stated in Paragraph 5.	As per the legal opinion from the Cayman Islands, under the Common Law system of the UK and the US, a person may revoke its proxy by attending the meeting in person. Hence, a shareholder exercising voting rights by correspondence or electronic means shall be regarded as granting the power of attorney to the chairperson of the shareholders' meeting to act, on the basis of the instructions provided in the correspondence or electronic file, on the shareholder's behalf. Hence, the provisions of Paragraph 5 may be considered not enforceable.
5. After the power of attorney form is delivered to the company, if a shareholder intends to personally attend the shareholders' meeting or intends to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronic means, the shareholder shall provide, two days prior to the convening of the shareholders' meeting, a written notice to the company to revoke the power of attorney. Where the shareholder fails to revoke the power of attorney after the specified period, the voting rights exercised by an attending proxy shall prevail.	Cayman Islands Companies Law provides no special regulations governing power of attorney forms or collection of power of attorney forms. Provisions from Paragraph 5 are therefore included in Article 62A of the Articles of Incorporation.	Cayman Islands Companies Law provides no special regulations governing power of attorney forms or collection of power of attorney forms.	Legal opinion from the Cayman Islands states that under Common Law, a person may revoke his/her proxy by attending the meeting in person. The provisions of Paragraph 5 may not be enforceable.
For the following motions that relate to key rights of the shareholders, the motion may be adopted by a majority vote at a shareholders' meeting, wherein the meeting is attended by shareholders representing two-thirds or more of the total number of its outstanding shares. In the event the total number of shares represented by the shareholders present at a shareholders' meeting of a company is less than the percentage of the total shareholdings required in the preceding Paragraph, the	(I) Cayman Islands Companies Law has neither special requirements nor prohibitions regarding matters provided in Subparagraph 1, Subparagraph 4, part of Subparagraph 5 regarding demergers, and Subparagraph 6. Hence, matters provided in Subparagraph 1, Subparagraph 4, part of Subparagraph 5 regarding demergers, and Subparagraph 6 are respectively	Cayman Islands Companies Law has no special requirements nor restrictions regarding items 1, 4, 5 (the part regarding demerger) and 6. According to items 2 and 3, Article 24 of the Cayman Islands Companies Law, any amendment to the Articles of Incorporation requires passing of special resolution. For item 5 (the part regarding demerger) Article 116 of the	Article 24 of the Cayman Islands Companies Law specifies that any amendment of the Articles of Incorporation can only be adopted through a special resolution at a shareholders' meeting. The provisions of Paragraph 2 are thus provided in Article 157 of the Articles of Incorporation, stating that the company may adopt an amendment to the memorandum and/or Articles of Association through a special resolution. Matters regarding the number of attendants at the shareholders' meeting are specified in the provisions of Article 51 (stating that the

Key matters related to the protection of shareholders' rights Important matters	Provisions in the Articles of Incorporation and description thereof	Laws of the Cayman Islands and description thereof	Differences
<p>resolution may be adopted by at least two-third of the voting rights exercised by the shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting who represent a majority of the outstanding shares of the company.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enter into, amend or terminate any contract for lease of the company's business in whole, or for entrusted business, for regular joint operation with another party, transfer the whole or any essential part of its business or assets, and accept the transfer of the entirety of a business or asset from another party, in which the transfer has a great bearing on the business operation of the company. 2. Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation 3. Where amendments to the Articles of Incorporation will damage the rights of shareholders holding preferred shares, a resolution of the preferred shareholders' meeting must be convened 4. Distribute the whole or part of dividend or bonus by issuing new shares 5. Resolutions for dissolution, merger, or demerger 6. Private placement of securities 	<p>provided in Articles 32 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (h). Such matters can only be approved through a supermajority resolution at a shareholders' meeting.</p>	<p>Cayman Islands Companies Law provides that a company can undergo voluntary dissolution only after a special resolution; additionally, if the company motions to undergo voluntary dissolution as a result of being unable to settle its debts, the motion must be passed through a shareholders' meeting. Attorneys from the Cayman Islands believe that the matter may only be implemented with an ordinary resolution or special resolution adopted in the aforementioned shareholders' meeting, or through a higher-level resolution specified in the Articles of Incorporation. Additionally, for a matter related to item 5 (the part regarding merger), they express that Article 233(6) of the Cayman Islands Companies Law provides that the matter can be approved only through a special resolution. Where the Articles of Incorporation have other regulations governing the resolution, it shall follow the relevant provisions of the Articles of Incorporation.</p>	<p>motion may be adopted by a shareholders' meeting where the shareholders attending in person or by proxy represent a majority of the outstanding shares of the company). Hence, provisions of Subparagraph 3 are provided in Article 18 of the Articles of Incorporation, stating that for a motion relating to an amendment of the Articles of Incorporation that damages the rights of a shareholder holding preferred shares, the motion can only be adopted by a special resolution in a general shareholders' meeting, and a special resolution in a preferred shareholders' meeting. Matters regarding the number of attendants at the shareholders' meeting are specified in the provisions of Article 51 (stating that the motion may be adopted by a shareholders' meeting where the shareholders attending in person or by proxy represent a majority of the outstanding shares of the company). For the part in Subparagraph 5 related to dissolution, Article 116 of the Cayman Islands Companies Law provides that a company can undergo voluntary dissolution only after a special resolution; additionally, if the company motions to undergo voluntary dissolution as a result of inability to settle its debts, the motion must be passed at a shareholders' meeting. Attorneys from the Cayman Islands believe that the matter may only be implemented with an ordinary resolution or special resolution adopted at the aforementioned shareholders' meeting, or through a higher-level resolution specified in the Articles of Incorporation. Hence, the part of Subparagraph 5 related to corporate dissolution is provided in Article 33 of the Articles of Incorporation, stating that if the company motions to undergo voluntary dissolution as a result of being unable to settle its debts, the motion shall be resolved through a supermajority resolution at a shareholders' meeting (Article 33(a)); if the company motions to undergo voluntary dissolution for other reasons, then the motion shall be resolved</p>

Key matters related to the protection of shareholders' rights Important matters	Provisions in the Articles of Incorporation and description thereof and description thereof	Laws of the Cayman Islands and description thereof	Differences
			<p>through a special resolution (Article 33(b)). Matters regarding the number of attendants at the shareholders' meeting are specified in the provisions of Article 51 (stating that the motion may be adopted by a shareholders' meeting where the shareholders attending in person or by proxy represent a majority of the outstanding shares of the company).</p> <p>Additionally, for a matter related to the part of Subparagraph 5 regarding mergers, legal opinion from the Cayman Islands is that Article 233(6) of the Cayman Islands Companies Law provides that the matter can only be approved through a special resolution. Where the Articles of Incorporation have other regulations governing the resolution, it shall follow the relevant provisions of the Articles of Incorporation. Hence, the part of Subparagraph 5 related to mergers is included Article 31(c) of the Articles of Incorporation. Matters regarding the number of attendants at the shareholders' meeting are specified in the provisions of Article 51 (stating that the motion may be adopted by a shareholders' meeting where the shareholders attending in person or by proxy represent a majority of the outstanding shares of the company).</p>
Regulations related to supervisors.	As the Company has not appointed a supervisor, there is no amendment to the Articles of Incorporation regarding this matter.	Cayman Islands Companies Law provides no special regulations governing supervisors.	As the Company has not appointed a supervisor, there is no amendment to the Articles of Incorporation regarding this matter.
5. After the power of attorney form is delivered to the company, if a shareholder intends to personally attend the shareholders' meeting or intends to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronic means, the shareholder shall provide, two days prior to the convening of the shareholders' meeting, a written notice to the company to revoke the power of attorney. Where the shareholder fails to revoke the power of attorney after the specified	Cayman Islands Companies Law provides no special regulations governing power of attorney forms or collection of power of attorney forms. Provisions from Paragraph 5 are therefore included in Article 62A of the Articles of Incorporation.	Cayman Islands Companies Law provides no special regulations governing power of attorney forms or collection of power of attorney forms.	Legal opinion from the Cayman Islands states that under Common Law, a person may revoke his/her proxy by attending the meeting in person. The provisions of Paragraph 5 may not be enforceable.

Key matters related to the protection of shareholders' rights Important matters	Provisions in the Articles of Incorporation and description thereof and description thereof	Laws of the Cayman Islands and description thereof	Differences
period, the voting rights exercised by an attending proxy shall prevail.			
<p>1. Shareholder(s) who has/have been continuously holding 1% or more of the total number of the outstanding shares of the Company over six months may request in writing the supervisors of the Company to institute, for the Company, an action against a director of the Company, and Taiwan Taipei District Court may be the court of jurisdiction for the first instance.</p> <p>2. Where the supervisor does not initiate litigation when a period of 30 days has passed after the shareholder makes the request, the shareholder may initiate litigation against the Company. The court of first instance shall be Taiwan Taipei District Court.</p>	<p>The Articles of Incorporation of the Cayman Islands does not have any special request or prohibitions on this matter. Also, Silergy did not appoint any supervisor, but has established an audit committee. In accordance with Tai-Zheng-Shang No. 1011702189 of the Taiwan Stocks Exchange (TWSE) on July 27, 2012, a company shall replace a supervisor with an independent director serving in an audit committee. Hence, parts of Paragraphs 1 and 2 relating to supervisors are replaced with independent directors of the audit committee, and included in Article 123 of the Articles of Incorporation. A court with jurisdiction (including Taiwan Taipei District Court) shall be the competent court. Legal opinion from the Cayman Islands states that Article 123 of the Articles of Incorporation must fulfill the statutory regulations of the Cayman Islands. According to the laws of the Cayman Islands, a director is not obliged to initiate, when receiving a request from a shareholder holding 3% or more shares, a litigation against another director if the said director believes that the litigation does not benefit the company.</p>	<p>Cayman Islands Companies Law provides neither special requirements nor restrictions regarding this item. According to the Cayman Islands laws, a shareholder may initiate a litigation on behalf of the company with the following conditions: (A) where an act is a legal violation or trespasses an authorized scope of a company, and cannot be ratified by the shareholder; or (B) where an act is a fraud against a minority of shareholders (in other words, the target seeking legal redress through litigation will be a major shareholder, and the major shareholder is a plaintiff who will not allow the company to adopt non-interference with respect to the litigation seeking legal redress; where the litigation is initiated for this Subparagraph, then a proof of fraud and the violator implementing such act exerts a controlling right over the company must be provided. A court of the Cayman Islands is inclined to not interfere with internal activities of a company where the act is within the authorized scope of the company, or has trespassed the authorized scope but can still be ratified by the shareholders and fulfills the intent of a majority of shareholders.</p>	<p>Legal opinion from Cayman Islands states that although the Articles of Incorporation specify that the directors and company bear joint and several liabilities, the legal perspective is that a third party still cannot directly initiate a point of law against a director.</p>
<p>1. A company director shall act diligently and take due care of the company as a good administrator in conducting the business operation of the company; if he/she has acted contrary to this provision, shall be liable for the</p>	<p>Taking into consideration the legal opinions from the Cayman Islands (refer to the left column for details), the provisions of Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 are included within Article 97A of the Articles of Association.</p>	<p>As per the Cayman Islands Companies Law, a director has fiduciary duties to the company. If the director violates the said fiduciary duties and where the said violation damages the</p>	<p>According to the Cayman Islands laws, where a director, in the course of performing business operations, damages a third party, the third party may request damage payments from the company. The company may, in response, request the director to compensate the loss</p>

Key matters related to the protection of shareholders' rights Important matters	Provisions in the Articles of Incorporation and description thereof and description thereof	Laws of the Cayman Islands and description thereof	Differences
<p>damages sustained by the company there-from. If the said act is implemented by the director himself or herself, or another party, the board of shareholders may resolve and consider an earning received from the said act as an earning of the company.</p> <p>2. Where a director has, in the course of conducting business operations, violated any provision of the applicable laws and thus caused damage to another party, he/she shall be liable for the damages to be sustained by the company there-from.</p> <p>3. A managerial officer and supervisor when acting within the scope of their duties, shall bear the same liabilities as a company director.</p>		<p>company, the court may rule the director to bear liabilities for compensating the damage.</p>	<p>incurred by the company. Although the Articles of Incorporation specify that the directors and company bear joint and several liabilities, the legal perspective of the Cayman Islands is that a third party still cannot directly initiate a point of law against a director.</p>

Chapter IX Any event which has a material impact on the shareholders' equity or on prices of securities as specified in Article 36, Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 2 of the Securities and Exchange Act that have occurred in the past year up to the publication date of this report:

None.

Silergy Corp.
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands)
and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Financial Statements for the
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 and
Independent Auditors' Report**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Silergy Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Silergy Corp. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are stated as follows:

Evaluation of Provisions Held Against Inventory

As of December 31, 2020, the Company held inventory of NT\$2,314,096 thousand, comprising 12% of its total assets. The amount is significant, the measurement involves a great amount of judgment and inventory management, and the amount of provision is affected by market competition, thus the provisions held against inventory was identified as one of the key audit matters.

Information of accounting policies, estimates and assumption of uncertainty and disclosures related to the evaluation of provisions held against inventory are indicated in Notes 4, 5 and 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The audit procedures developed for this key audit matter were as follows:

1. Understood and evaluated operating procedure and internal control related to inventory valuation. Test the design and implementation effectiveness of the control.
2. Test the inventory net realizable value forms and inventory aging forms used for inventory valuation. Including sample source documents to verify the data of the forms, and evaluate the reasonableness of the parameter and logic of the forms. Then sample and recalculate to verify the correctness and completeness of the forms. In addition, perform the retrospective test with actual impairment happened in previous years or subsequent period.

Goodwill Impairment Loss

As of December 31, 2020, the Company held Goodwill of NT\$1,824,929 thousand, comprising 9% of its total assets. According to IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets", the assessment of impairment to related assets has to be made. Management takes into consideration the recoverable amount of the allocation of cash-generating unit when making assumptions of impairment loss. Because the amount is significant and the measurement involves a great amount of judgment from management, and could also be influenced by future market condition or economy, thus as such was identified as one of the key audit matters.

Information of accounting policies, estimates and assumption of uncertainty and disclosures related to goodwill impairment loss are indicated in Notes 4, 5 and 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The audit procedures developed for this key audit matter were as follows:

1. Understood and evaluated the reasonability of management's estimates of assets impairment.
2. Evaluated the professional qualifications, competence and independence of independent evaluators that management hired.
3. Understood management's estimation process and basis of forecasted future financials of the cash-generating unit.
4. Evaluate the reasonability of the assumption and assessment method used in the goodwill impairment loss report provided by independent evaluators and consult with specialist within our firm.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance, (including members of the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 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 Tzu-Jung Kuo and Cheng-Chun Chiu.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 16, 2021

Notice to Readers

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

SILERGY CORP.
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands)
AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2020		2019 (Audited after Restatement, Refer to Note 16)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 9,248,146	47	\$ 4,507,653	27
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4 and 8)	229,696	1	1,811,075	11
Accounts receivable, net (Notes 4, 9, 24 and 29)	1,016,757	5	940,390	6
Other receivables (Notes 4 and 9)	74,012	-	292,060	2
Inventories (Notes 4, 5, 10 and 29)	2,314,096	12	1,923,495	11
Prepayments (Note 18)	<u>152,899</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>132,228</u>	<u>1</u>
Total current assets	<u>13,035,606</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>9,606,901</u>	<u>58</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (Notes 4 and 7)	1,638,644	8	1,608,505	9
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4, 12 and 33)	529,349	3	509,379	3
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4 and 13)	1,190,616	6	1,122,619	7
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 14)	99,835	1	119,275	1
Investment properties (Notes 4 and 15)	582,184	3	463,424	3
Goodwill (Notes 4, 5, 16 and 29)	1,824,929	9	2,141,244	13
Other intangible assets (Notes 4, 17 and 29)	832,630	4	1,019,682	6
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 26)	38,252	-	29,427	-
Refundable deposits	54,017	-	43,035	-
Net defined benefit assets - non-current (Notes 4 and 22)	995	-	1,160	-
Long-term prepayments (Note 18)	<u>40,229</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,157</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>6,831,680</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>7,064,907</u>	<u>42</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 19,867,286</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 16,671,808</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Note 19)	\$ -	-	\$ 100,000	1
Accounts payable (Note 20)	616,402	3	689,094	4
Accounts payable - related parties (Note 33)	1,720	-	1,104	-
Other payables (Note 21)	672,769	4	469,351	3
Current tax liabilities (Note 26)	47,532	-	10,458	-
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 14)	36,793	-	34,937	-
Other current liabilities (Notes 21 and 24)	<u>46,350</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,831</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>1,421,566</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1,333,775</u>	<u>8</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (Notes 7 and 29)	33,376	-	32,861	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 26)	10,886	-	19,173	-
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 14)	40,759	1	61,135	1
Guarantee deposits	10,095	-	6,588	-
Other payables - non-current (Note 21)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,491</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-current liabilities	<u>95,116</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>133,248</u>	<u>1</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,516,682</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1,467,023</u>	<u>9</u>
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (Notes 4, 23 and 28)				
Share capital				
Common shares	<u>929,014</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>914,802</u>	<u>5</u>
Capital surplus	<u>7,799,136</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>6,752,006</u>	<u>41</u>
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	996,568	5	763,980	5
Special reserve	703,512	4	237,236	1
Unappropriated earnings	<u>8,912,441</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>7,019,735</u>	<u>42</u>
Total retained earnings	<u>10,612,521</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>8,020,951</u>	<u>48</u>
Other equity				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(1,129,475)	(6)	(703,512)	(4)
Unearned employee benefits	<u>(180,211)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(136,158)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Total other equity	<u>(1,309,686)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>(839,670)</u>	<u>(5)</u>
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	18,030,985	91	14,848,089	89
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (Notes 11 and 23)	<u>319,619</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>356,696</u>	<u>2</u>
Total equity	<u>18,350,604</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>15,204,785</u>	<u>91</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 19,867,286</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 16,671,808</u>	<u>100</u>

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

SILERGY CORP.
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands)
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE, NET (Note 24)	\$ 13,876,445	100	\$ 10,777,781	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 10, 25, 28 and 33)	<u>7,204,323</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>5,662,486</u>	<u>53</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>6,672,122</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>5,115,295</u>	<u>47</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 4, 9, 22, 25, 28 and 33)				
Selling and marketing expenses	738,991	5	633,898	6
General and administrative expenses	712,877	5	554,972	5
Research and development expenses	2,161,121	16	1,609,810	15
Expected credit loss	<u>722</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>438</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>3,613,711</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>2,799,118</u>	<u>26</u>
OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES, NET (Notes 12 and 25)	<u>50,503</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,992</u>	<u>-</u>
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	<u>3,108,914</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>2,333,169</u>	<u>21</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest income	66,491	-	77,984	1
Other income (Note 25)	226,536	2	90,961	1
Foreign exchange (loss) gain, net (Notes 4 and 34)	(98,111)	(1)	18,200	-
Interest expenses (Note 25)	(981)	-	(817)	-
Gain on disposal of investments (Note 12)	308,371	2	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	(51,918)	-	(5,794)	-
Impairment loss (Note 16)	(334,101)	(2)	(227,961)	(2)
Gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (Note 32)	234,348	2	208,483	2
Share of loss of associates (Note 12)	<u>(134,754)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(82,608)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>215,881</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>78,448</u>	<u>1</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	3,324,795	24	2,411,617	22
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 26)	<u>(83,000)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(85,735)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>3,241,795</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>2,325,882</u>	<u>21</u>

(Continued)

SILERGY CORP.
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME (Notes 4, 22, 23 and 26)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences arising on translation to the presentation currency	\$ (889,929)	(6)	\$ (374,064)	(3)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(167)	-	(157)	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	417,740	3	(8,966)	-
Share of the other comprehensive loss of associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>46,735</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(83,246)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	<u>(425,621)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(466,433)</u>	<u>(4)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 2,816,174</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>\$ 1,859,449</u>	<u>17</u>
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	\$ 3,278,478	23	\$ 2,325,882	22
Non-controlling interests	<u>(36,683)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 3,241,795</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>\$ 2,325,882</u>	<u>22</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	\$ 2,851,708	20	\$ 1,859,449	17
Non-controlling interests	<u>(35,534)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 2,816,174</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>\$ 1,859,449</u>	<u>17</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 27)				
Basic	<u>\$35.72</u>		<u>\$25.83</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$34.01</u>		<u>\$25.07</u>	

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

(Concluded)

SILERGY CORP.
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**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019**
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company										Non-controlling Interests (Notes 11 and 23)	Total Equity
	Share Capital (Note 23)		Retained Earnings (Note 23)			Other Equity (Notes 23 and 28)		Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations		Total		
	Number of Shares	Amount	Capital Surplus (Notes 23 and 28)	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Total	Foreign Operations	Unearned Employee Benefits			
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019	90,257	\$ 902,566	\$ 6,061,816	\$ 580,995	\$ 363,370	\$ 5,337,529	\$ 6,281,894	\$ (237,236)	\$ (71,579)	\$ (308,815)	\$ 12,937,461	\$ 12,937,461
Appropriation of the 2018 earnings	-	-	-	182,985	-	(182,985)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	(126,134)	126,134	(586,668)	-	-	-	(586,668)	(586,668)
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	(126,134)	(643,512)	(586,668)	-	-	-	(586,668)	(586,668)
Cash dividends distributed by Silergy Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in percentage of ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	-	73,923	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,923	73,923
Recognition of employee share options by Silergy Corp.	-	-	218,562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218,562	218,562
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	2,325,882	2,325,882	-	-	-	2,325,882	2,325,882
Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2019, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(157)	(157)	(466,276)	-	(466,276)	(466,433)	(466,433)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	2,325,725	2,325,725	(466,276)	-	(466,276)	1,859,449	1,859,449
Issue of common shares under employee share options	919	9,188	207,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216,563	216,563
Recognition of restricted employee shares issued by Silergy Corp.	306	3,058	190,870	-	-	-	-	-	(64,579)	(64,579)	129,349	129,349
Recognition of restricted employee shares forfeited	(1)	(10)	(540)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(550)	(550)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	356,696	356,696
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	91,481	914,802	6,752,006	763,980	237,236	7,019,735	8,020,951	(703,512)	(136,158)	(839,670)	14,848,089	15,204,785
Appropriation of the 2019 earnings	-	-	-	232,588	-	(232,588)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	466,276	(466,276)	(686,101)	-	-	-	(686,101)	(686,101)
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	466,276	(686,101)	(686,101)	-	-	-	(686,101)	(686,101)
Cash dividends distributed by Silergy Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	(1,384,965)	(686,101)	-	-	-	(1,843)	(1,843)
Changes in percentage of ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	-	1,543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,543	1,543
Changes in capital surplus from investments in associates accounted for using the equity method	-	-	2,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,984	2,984
Recognition of employee share options by Silergy Corp.	-	-	306,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306,810	306,810
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	3,278,478	3,278,478	-	-	-	3,278,478	3,241,795
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(807)	(807)	(807)	(425,963)	-	(425,963)	(426,770)	(425,621)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	3,277,671	3,277,671	(425,963)	-	(425,963)	2,851,708	2,816,174
Issue of common shares under employee share options	1,174	11,246	449,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	461,348	461,348
Recognition of restricted employee shares issued by Silergy Corp.	247	2,466	286,191	-	-	-	-	-	(44,053)	(44,053)	244,604	244,604
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	92,902	929,014	7,799,136	996,568	703,432	8,912,441	10,612,521	(1,129,475)	(180,211)	(1,309,686)	18,030,985	18,350,604

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

SILERGY CORP.
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands)
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 3,324,795	\$ 2,411,617
Adjustments for:		
Expected credit loss recognized on trade receivables	722	438
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(234,348)	(208,483)
Depreciation expenses	180,730	114,025
Amortization expenses	199,466	184,060
Interest income	(66,491)	(77,984)
Interest expenses	981	817
Compensation cost of employee share options	306,810	218,562
Compensation cost of restricted employee shares	244,604	128,799
Share of loss of associates	134,754	82,608
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	307	337
Property, plant and equipment transferred to expenses	-	5
Gains on disposal of intangible assets	(50,810)	(17,319)
Gains on disposal of right-of-use assets	-	(10)
Write-down of inventories	97,438	22,657
Unrealized (gain) loss on foreign currency exchange	(1,539)	1,605
Gains on disposal of investments	(308,371)	-
Impairment loss of goodwill	334,101	227,961
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in accounts receivable	(67,385)	(360,722)
Decrease in other receivables	223,561	73,709
Increase in inventories	(462,483)	(226,277)
Increase in prepayments	(20,631)	(62,604)
Decrease (increase) in defined benefit assets - non-current	165	(47)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable	(72,423)	214,058
Increase in accounts payable - related parties	616	520
Increase in other payables	205,836	77,473
Increase in other current liabilities	17,519	3,246
Cash generated from operations	3,987,924	2,809,051
Interest received	47,223	66,060
Interest paid	(981)	-
Income tax paid	(50,090)	(71,895)
	<u>3,984,076</u>	<u>2,803,216</u>
Net cash generated from operating activities		(Continued)

SILERGY CORP.
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands)
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at amortized cost	\$ 1,581,379	\$ 211,821
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,182,168)	(189,094)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	88,225	30,715
Proceeds from liquidation and refund of shares of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,234,280	-
Purchase of investments accounted for using equity method	(1,160,767)	-
Proceeds from sale of investments accounted for using equity method	1,312,220	-
Net cash outflow on business combinations	(152,776)	(30,980)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(307,636)	(530,539)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	26
Payments for intangible assets	(54,024)	(35,458)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets	34,262	-
Increase in long-term prepayments	(24,959)	(2,841)
Increase in refundable deposits	<u>(10,982)</u>	<u>(3,182)</u>
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	<u>1,357,054</u>	<u>(549,532)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Decrease) increase in short-term borrowing	(100,000)	100,000
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits	3,507	(142)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(39,015)	(37,658)
Cash dividends paid	(683,341)	(585,261)
Proceeds from exercise of employee share options	461,348	216,563
Changes in non-controlling interests	<u>-</u>	<u>206,334</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(357,501)</u>	<u>(100,164)</u>
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	<u>(243,136)</u>	<u>(264,287)</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4,740,493	1,889,233
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>4,507,653</u>	<u>2,618,420</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 9,248,146</u>	<u>\$ 4,507,653</u>

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

(Concluded)

SILERGY CORP.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Silergy Corp. (“Silergy”) was incorporated as a limited company under the Company Act of the Cayman Islands on February 7, 2008. Silergy Corp. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”) mainly design, develop, and sell various integrated circuit products and provide related technical services.

Silergy’s shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange of the Republic of China (ROC) since December 2013.

The functional currency of Silergy is the U.S. dollar. However, for greater comparability and consistency of financial reporting, the consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, since Silergy’s shares are listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors on March 16, 2021.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- a. Initial application of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the “IFRSs”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

The initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC would not have any material impact on the Company’s accounting policies.

- b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2021

New, Amended or Revised Standards and Interpretations (the “New IFRSs”)	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 4 “Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9”	Effective immediately upon promulgation by the IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2”	January 1, 2021
Amendment to IFRS 16 “Covid-19 - Related Rent Concessions”	June 1, 2020

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company assessed that the application of above standards and interpretations would not have any material impact on the Company’s accounting policies.

c. New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
“Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020”	January 1, 2022 (Note 2)
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”	January 1, 2022 (Note 3)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”	January 1, 2023 (Note 4)
Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”	January 1, 2023 (Note 5)
Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use”	January 1, 2022 (Note 6)
Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”	January 1, 2022 (Note 7)

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: The amendments to IFRS 9 will be applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges of financial liabilities that occur on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IAS 41 “Agriculture” will be applied prospectively to the fair value measurements on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IFRS 1 “First-time Adoptions of IFRSs” will be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 3: The amendments are applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 4: The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 5: The amendments are applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 6: The amendments are applicable to property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after January 1, 2021.

Note 7: The amendments are applicable to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on January 1, 2022.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Company’s financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

b. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments which are measured at fair value and net defined benefit liabilities which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

The fair value measurements are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- 1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- 2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- 3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

- 1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- 1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue; and
- 3) Liabilities for which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

d. Basis of consolidation

Principles for preparing consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Silergy and the entities controlled by Silergy (i.e. its subsidiaries).

Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by Silergy.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the interests of the Company and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

See Note 11 and Tables 6 and 7 for the detailed information of subsidiaries (including the percentage of ownership and main businesses).

e. Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as they are incurred.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation are initially measured at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value.

Where the consideration the Company transfers in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and considered as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with the corresponding adjustments being made against goodwill or gains on bargain purchases. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the measurement period about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date. The measurement period does not exceed 1 year from the acquisition date.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted retrospectively during the

measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized as of that date.

f. Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (i.e. foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purposes of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of Silergy and its foreign operations (including subsidiaries, associates or branches operating in other countries or those that use currencies that are different from Silergy's currency) are translated into New Taiwan dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income attributed to the owners of Silergy and non-controlling interests as appropriate. The exchange differences accumulated in equity, which resulted from the translation of the assets and liabilities of the entities in the Company from functional currencies to the presentation currency, are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. disposal of the Company's entire interest in a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners are reclassified to profit or loss.

g. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, finished goods and work-in-process and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

h. Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Company also recognizes its share in the changes in the equity of associates attributable to the Company.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of an associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized.

When the Company subscribes for additional new shares of an associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Company's proportionate interest in the associate. The Company records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus - changes in capital surplus from investments in associates accounted for using the equity method. If the Company's ownership interest is reduced due to its additional subscription of the new shares of the associate, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate and joint venture is reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required had the investee directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

The entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

When the Company transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Company.

i. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially stated at cost and subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction are carried at cost. Cost includes professional fees. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rental and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties include right-of-use assets and properties under construction that meet the definition of investment properties.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Investment properties acquired through leases were initially measured at cost. These investment properties are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method.

For a transfer of classification from property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets to investment properties, the deemed cost of an item of property for subsequent accounting is its carrying amount.

On derecognition of an investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss.

k. Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment loss.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units (referred to as cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing its carrying amount, including the attributed goodwill, with its recoverable amount. However, if the goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit was acquired in a business combination during the current annual period, that unit shall be tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss is recognized directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized on goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

If goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and the entity disposes of an operation within that unit, the goodwill associated with the operation which is disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal, and is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

l. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful life, residual value, and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

2) Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are initially recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost). Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

3) Derecognition of intangible assets

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

- m. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets other than goodwill and assets related to contract costs

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

- n. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

- 1) Financial assets

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

- a) Measurement category

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets at FVTPL and financial assets at amortized cost.

- i. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such financial assets are mandatorily classified as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and any dividends, interest earned and remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 32.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

- i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables at amortized cost, other receivables and refundable deposits, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset, except for:

- i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets; and
- ii) Financial assets that are not credit-impaired on purchase or origination but have subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

b) Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables).

The Company always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (i.e. ECLs) for trade receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. However, on derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss, and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2) Equity instruments

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

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of Silergy's own equity instruments.

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

Except the following situations, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method:

i. Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when such financial liabilities are designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition when doing so results in more relevant information and if:

- i) Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- ii) The financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and has performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- iii) The contract contains one or more embedded derivatives so that the entire combined contract (asset or liability) can be designated as at FVTPL.

For a financial liability designated as at FVTPL, the amount of changes in fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in other comprehensive income and will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. The gain or loss accumulated in other comprehensive income will be transferred to retained earnings when the financial liability is derecognized. If this accounting treatment related to credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch, all changes in the fair value of the liability are presented in profit or loss.

Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 32.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

o. Revenue recognition

The Company identifies contracts with customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

1) Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from sales of integrated circuit products. Sales of products are recognized as revenue at the time of delivery because it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers and bears the risks of obsolescence. Trade receivables are recognized concurrently.

The Company does not recognize revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of control.

2) Revenue from the rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services comes from the provision of services based on contracts. The Company recognizes revenue on the basis of percentage of completion for its contracts.

p. Leasing

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

1) The Company as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases.

2) The Company as lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets, except for those that meet the definition of investment properties. With respect to the recognition and measurement of right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment properties, refer to Note j for the accounting policies for investment properties.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, and variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

q. Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to the grants and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

r. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the Company's defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

s. Share-based payment arrangements

The fair value at the grant date of the employee share options or restricted shares for employees is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of employee share options that are expected to ultimately vest, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - employee share options or other equity - unearned employee benefits. It is recognized as an expense in full at the grant date if vested immediately.

When restricted shares for employees are issued, other equity - unearned employee benefits are recognized on the grant date, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - restricted shares for employees.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to capital surplus - employee share options or capital surplus - restricted shares for employees.

t. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1) Current tax

Income tax payable (refundable) is based on taxable profit (loss) for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

According to the Income Tax Act in the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. A deferred tax liability is not recognized on taxable temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred tax

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

a. Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from a cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

b. Write-down of inventory

Net realizable value of inventory is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The estimation of net realizable value is based on current market conditions and the historical experience of selling products of a similar nature. Changes in market conditions may have a material impact on the estimation of net realizable value.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Cash on hand	\$ 607	\$ 780
Checking accounts and demand deposits	9,247,539	3,412,603
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of 3 months or less)		
Time deposits	<u>-</u>	<u>1,094,270</u>
	<u>\$ 9,248,146</u>	<u>\$ 4,507,653</u>

Interest rate ranges for bank deposits on the balance sheet date were as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Deposits	0.00%-0.33%	0.00%-2.38%

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Financial assets - non-current</u>		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Overseas unlisted common shares		
Silicon Micro Technology L.P. (SMT) (a)	\$ -	\$ 877,185
Hangzhou Hualan Microelectronique Co., Ltd. (“Hualan”)	86,367	45,726
Calterah Semiconductor Technology (Shanghai) CO., Ltd. (“Calterah”)	108,081	197,381
Jiangsu CAS-IGBT Technology Co., Ltd. (“Jiangsu”)	26,141	24,121
Shenzhen Anchuang Technology Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) (“Anchuang”)	26,189	25,785
Powerland Technology Inc. (“Powerland”)	130,016	100,860
Ningbo Meishan Bonded Port Area Anchuang Growth Equity Investment Partnership L.P. (“Ningbo Anchuang”)	76,384	75,206
Zhenjiang Puhe Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership) (“Puhe”) (b)	43,648	42,975
Shanghai Geometrical Perception and Learning Co., Ltd. (“Geometrical”) (c)	15,390	34,380
Hefei Kangtong Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) (“Kangtong”) (d)	27,158	128,924
Alphatecture Venture Fund Limited Partnership (“Alphatecture”) (e)	144,507	-
Yiwu Huaxin Yuanjing Venture Investment Center L.P. (“Huaxin”) (f)	98,208	-
Zhejiang Sentronic Semiconductor Co., Ltd. (“Sentronic”) (g)	309,016	-

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Hangzhou Einno Semiconductor Co., Ltd. (“Einno”) (h)	\$ 5,172	\$ -
Hangzhou Xinling Enterprise Management Partnership L.P. (“Xinling”) (i)	80,225	-
Chengdu Analog Circuit Technology Inc. (“ACTT”) (j)	87,296	-
Hefei Walden II IC Industry Investment Partnership L.P. (“Walden”) (k)	179,357	-
Fujian Baicheng New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. (“Baicheng”) (l)	152,769	-
AIStorm, Inc. (“AIStorm”) (m)	42,720	-
Vango Technologies, Inc. (“Vango”) (n)	<u>-</u>	<u>55,962</u>
	<u>\$ 1,638,644</u>	<u>\$ 1,608,505</u>

Financial liabilities - non-current

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Contingent consideration (o)	<u>\$ 33,376</u>	<u>\$ 32,861</u> (Concluded)
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- a. In August 2018, the Company signed an investment agreement with SMT to subscribe capital for US\$30,000 thousand. The subscribed capital contribution accounted for 24.671% of the paid-in capital. The Company did not have power over the relevant activities of SMT. Thus, the Company did not have significant influence over SMT. However, in April 2020, the Company acquired 21.875% equity of Greenpine Device Ltd. (“Greenpine”). The Company is able to exercise significant influence over Greenpine, and it was accounted for using the equity method. Besides, SMT was a shareholder of Greenpine, and according to the investment agreement, Greenpine must be the sole investment target of SMT. The aforementioned change in influence led to the Company accounting for all of its shares held of SMT using the equity method starting from April 2020. In October 2020, the Company disposed of the equity of Greenpine, which caused the Company to lose significant influence over SMT, and accounted for the shares as at FVTPL again. The aforementioned adjustment was regarded as a disposal of all of the equity of SMT and the reacquisition of 24.671% equity of SMT based on the fair value of US\$26,966 thousand in October 2020. In November 2020, SMT liquidated and the Company received refunds amounting to US\$38,950 thousand.
- b. In August 2018, Nanjing Silergy Micro, originally named Nanjing Silergy, signed an investment agreement with Puhe to subscribe capital for RMB10,000 thousand. Nanjing Silergy paid RMB5,000 thousand each in August 2018 and April 2019. As of December 31, 2020, the subscribed capital contribution accounted for 4.975% of the paid-in capital.
- c. In January 2019, Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) (“Hangzhou Silergy”) signed an investment agreement with Geometrical to subscribe capital for RMB8,000 thousand. In March 2020, Hangzhou Silergy subscribe another capital for RMB54 thousand. As of December 31, 2020, the subscribed capital contribution accounted for 3.014% of the paid-in capital.
- d. In October 2019, Hangzhou Silergy signed an investment agreement with Kangtong to subscribe capital for RMB30,000 thousand. In May 2020, Hangzhou Silergy disposed partial of its investment in Kangtong at \$88,225 thousand, which bringing the gains of disposal amounting to \$3,723 thousand. As of December 31, 2020, the subscribed capital contribution accounted for 20.120% of the paid-in capital. The operation of Kangtong is conducted by the General Partner. Hangzhou Silergy is limited partner, only have distribution right, and does not have power over the relevant activities of Kangtong. Thus, Hangzhou Silergy does not have significant influence over Kangtong.

- e. In January 2020, the Company signed an investment agreement with Alphatecture to subscribe capital for US\$10,000 thousand. As of December 31, 2020, the Company has paid US\$5,074 thousand, and the subscribed capital contribution accounted for 7.931% of the paid-in capital.
- f. In April 2020, Hangzhou Silergy signed an investment agreement with Huaxin to subscribe capital for RMB30,000 thousand. As of December 31, 2020, Hangzhou Silergy has paid RMB22,500 thousand, and the subscribed capital contribution accounted for 2.932% of the paid-in capital.
- g. In April 2020, Hangzhou Silergy signed an investment agreement with Sentronic to subscribe capital for RMB39,744 thousand. In November 2020, Hangzhou Silergy subscribe another capital for RMB31,350 thousand. Pursuant to the articles of incorporation of Sentronic, voting rights were determined on the basis of percentage of capital commitment. As of December 31, 2020, Hangzhou Silergy had a capital commitment of 19.674% in Sentronic. Thus, Hangzhou Silergy does not have significant influence over Sentronic.
- h. In May 2020, Hangzhou Silergy signed an investment agreement with Einno to subscribe capital for RMB5,000 thousand. As of December 31, 2020, the subscribed capital contribution accounted for 18.519% of the paid-in capital.
- i. In June 2020, Hangzhou Silergy signed an investment agreement with Xinling to subscribe capital for RMB35,020 thousand. As of December 31, 2020, Hangzhou Silergy has paid RMB18,380 thousand, and the subscribed capital contribution accounted for 37.403% of the paid-in capital. The operation of Xinling is conducted by the General Partner. Hangzhou Silergy is limited partner, only have distribution right, and does not have power over the relevant activities of Xinling. Thus, Hangzhou Silergy does not have significant influence over Xinling. In January 2021, Hangzhou Silergy paid another RMB12,956 thousand.
- j. In September 2020, Hangzhou Silergy signed an investment agreement with ACTT to subscribe capital for RMB20,000 thousand. As of December 31, 2020, the subscribed capital contribution accounted for 1.209% of the paid-in capital.
- k. In October 2020, Hangzhou Silergy signed an investment agreement with Walden to subscribe capital for RMB200,000 thousand. As of December 31, 2020, Hangzhou Silergy has paid RMB41,091 thousand, and the subscribed capital contribution accounted for 12.977% of the paid-in capital. In January 2021, Hangzhou Silergy paid another RMB31,279 thousand.
- l. In October 2020, Hangzhou Silergy signed an investment agreement with Baicheng to subscribe capital for RMB35,000 thousand. As of December 31, 2020, the subscribed capital contribution accounted for 6.250% of the paid-in capital.
- m. In October 2020, Silergy Technology signed an investment agreement with AIStorm to acquire 178,784 preferred shares for US\$1,500 thousand. As of December 31, 2020, the subscribed capital contribution accounted for 0.696% of the paid-in capital.
- n. The board of directors of Vango had resolved to liquidate Vango in April 2020. The Company received partial refunds from the liquidation amounting to \$44,159 thousand in August 2020. As of December 31, 2020, Vango has not completed its liquidation procedures.
- o. In July 2019, the Company acquired a division of NewEdge Technologies, Inc. Pursuant to the contract, under specific conditions, the Company has to pay a certain amount of contingent consideration, which would be settled in two phases. The contingent consideration has to be paid before May 31, 2022 and 2023; refer to Note 29 for more information.

- p. In March 2020, Hangzhou Silergy signed an investment agreement with Hangzhou Xinzhuowei Enterprise Management Partnership L.P. (“Xinzhuowei”) to subscribe capital for RMB20,000 thousand. Hangzhou Silergy paid RMB8,300 thousand, RMB3,300 thousand and RMB4,200 thousand in March, April and June, respectively, totaling RMB15,800 thousand. In December 2020, Xinzhuowei liquidated and the Company received refunds from the liquidation amounting to RMB15,801 thousand. In January 2021, all related registration procedures had been completed.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT COST - NON-CURRENT

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Current</u>		
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	\$ 229,696	\$ 1,811,075
Interest rate range	0.55%-2.73%	1.55%-2.84%

9. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Accounts receivable</u>		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 1,019,670	\$ 942,796
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(2,913)</u>	<u>(2,406)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,016,757</u>	<u>\$ 940,390</u>
<u>Other receivables</u>		
Tax refund receivables - export tax	\$ 38,795	\$ -
Interest receivables	6,185	30,990
Tax refund receivables - income tax	2,981	16,736
Capital receivables	-	224,285
Others	<u>26,051</u>	<u>20,049</u>
	<u>\$ 74,012</u>	<u>\$ 292,060</u>

Accounts Receivable

The average credit period of sales of goods was 30-90 days. Due to the short average credit period of sales of goods, no interest was charged on trade receivables.

In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Company has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Company’s credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company applies lifetime expected loss provision for all accounts receivable. The expected credit losses on accounts receivable are estimated with reference to the past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position and general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Company's different customer base.

The following table details the loss allowance of accounts receivable:

December 31, 2020

	Not Past Due	1 to 60 Days Past Due	61 to 90 Days Past Due	91 to 180 Days Past Due	Over 180 Days Past Due	Total
Gross carrying amount	\$ 853,949	\$ 165,092	\$ 626	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ 1,019,670
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,913)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,913)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 853,949</u>	<u>\$ 162,179</u>	<u>\$ 626</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,016,757</u>

December 31, 2019

	Not Past Due	1 to 60 Days Past Due	61 to 90 Days Past Due	91 to 180 Days Past Due	Over 180 Days Past Due	Total
Gross carrying amount	\$ 883,999	\$ 56,857	\$ 1,126	\$ 790	\$ 24	\$ 942,796
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,871)</u>	<u>(116)</u>	<u>(395)</u>	<u>(24)</u>	<u>(2,406)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 883,999</u>	<u>\$ 54,986</u>	<u>\$ 1,010</u>	<u>\$ 395</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 940,390</u>

The movements of the loss allowance of accounts receivable were as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	\$ 2,406	\$ 2,118
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	722	438
Amounts written off	(73)	(81)
Foreign exchange gains and losses	<u>(142)</u>	<u>(69)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 2,913</u>	<u>\$ 2,406</u>

10. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Finished goods	\$ 779,702	\$ 564,939
Work in progress	1,135,170	1,000,904
Raw materials	<u>399,224</u>	<u>357,652</u>
	<u>\$ 2,314,096</u>	<u>\$ 1,923,495</u>

The cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was \$7,204,323 thousand and \$5,662,486 thousand, respectively. The cost of goods sold included inventory write-downs of \$97,438 thousand and \$22,657 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

11. SUBSIDIARIES

a. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Investor	Investee	Nature of Activities	Proportion of Ownership		Remark
			2020	2019	
Silergy Corp. ("Silergy")	Silergy Technology ("TECH")	Development, design and sales of power management ICs	100.00%	100.00%	1)
	Silergy Semiconductor Technology (Hangzhou) ("Hangzhou Silergy")	Development, design and sales of electronic components, and related technical services	100.00%	100.00%	2)
	Silergy Semiconductor (Samoa) Limited ("Silergy Samoa")	Holding company	100.00%	100.00%	3)
	Silergy Semiconductor (Hong Kong) Limited ("HK Silergy")	Holding company	100.00%	100.00%	4)
	Silicon Prospect Investment Limited ("Silicon Prospect")	Holding company	100.00%	-	5)
Hangzhou Silergy	Nanjing Silergy Micro Technology Co., Ltd. ("Nanjing Silergy Micro") (Originally named Nanjing Silergy Semiconductor Technology ("Nanjing Silergy"))	Development, design and sales of electronic components	66.67%	66.67%	6)
	Xian Silergy Semiconductor Technology ("Xian Silergy")	Development, design and sales of electronic components	100.00%	100.00%	7)
	Chengdu Silergy Semiconductor Technology ("Chengdu Silergy")	Development and design of electronic components	100.00%	100.00%	8)
Silergy Samoa	Shanghai Silergy Semiconductor Technology ("Shanghai Silergy")	Development and design of electronic components	100.00%	-	9)
	Silergy Technology (Taiwan) Inc. (Originally named Integrated Crystal Technology Inc.) ("Crystal")	Development, design and sales of electronic components	100.00%	100.00%	10)
	Silergy Technologies Private Limited	Development, design and sales of electronic components	100.00%	100.00%	11)
	Silergy Korea Limited	Development, design and sales of electronic components	100.00%	100.00%	12)
Nanjing Silergy Micro	Shanghai Pengxi Semiconductor Technology ("Shanghai Pengxi")	Development and design of electronic components	100.00%	100.00%	13)
	Nanjing Silergy Micro (HK) Co., Limited (Originally named Nanjing Silergy Semiconductor (Hong Kong) Technology)	Development, design and sales of electronic components	100.00%	-	14)

Remarks:

- 1) In May 2008, Silergy set up TECH, which mainly develops and designs power management integrated circuits (ICs). As of December 31, 2020, the paid-in capital of TECH was US\$3,122 thousand.
- 2) In May 2008, Silergy set up Hangzhou Silergy, which develops, designs, and sells electronic components (e.g., ICs), electronic products, communications products and computer software and provides related technical services. As of December 31, 2020, the capital of Hangzhou Silergy was US\$58,520 thousand.
- 3) In December 2012, Silergy set up Silergy Samoa, a holding company. As of December 31, 2020, the capital of Silergy Samoa was US\$24,300 thousand. Silergy Samoa set up a Japan branch in April 2016. As of December 31, 2020, a total capital of US\$3,019 thousand had been injected into the Japan branch.
- 4) In October 2015, Silergy set up HK Silergy, a holding company. As of December 31, 2020, the capital of HK Silergy was US\$11,375 thousand.
- 5) In May 2020, Silergy set up Silicon Prospect, a holding company. As of December 31, 2020, the capital of Silicon Prospect was US\$5,000 thousand.

- 6) In August 2012, Hangzhou Silergy set up Nanjing Silergy, which mainly develops, designs, and sells electronic components (e.g., ICs), electronic products, communications products and computer software. On December 31, 2019, due to consideration of the overall operation plan, the Company's board of directors decided to bring in external investors and implemented a capital increase by issuing common shares at a premium in the amount of RMB100,203 thousand, and RMB15,500 thousand of capital increase was fully subscribed by the external investors. After the capital increase, the paid-in capital of Nanjing Silergy was RMB46,500 thousand and Hangzhou Silergy's proportion of ownership decreased from 100% to 66.67%. In April 2020, Nanjing Silergy changed its registration name to Nanjing Silergy Micro Technology Co., Ltd.
- 7) In April 2015, Hangzhou Silergy set up Xian Silergy, which develops, designs, and sells electronic components (e.g., ICs), semiconductors and other electronic products. As of December 31, 2020, the capital of Xian Silergy was RMB91,000 thousand.
- 8) In November 2016, Hangzhou Silergy set up Chengdu Silergy, which develops and designs electronic components (e.g., ICs), semiconductors and other electronic products. Hangzhou Silergy injected capital into Chengdu Silergy at RMB8,000 thousand in April 2019. As of December 31, 2020, the capital of Chengdu Silergy was RMB34,000 thousand.
- 9) In December 2019, Hangzhou Silergy set up Shanghai Silergy Semiconductor Technology ("Shanghai Silergy") in Shanghai, which mainly develops and designs electronic components (e.g., ICs), semiconductors and other electronic products. As of December 31, 2019. The capital of Shanghai Silergy was RMB10,000 thousand.
- 10) In September 2014, Silergy Samoa acquired a 42.59% equity interest in Crystal, consisting of 7,028 thousand common shares, at \$71,685 thousand. Crystal mainly develops, designs, and sells electronic components. In January 2015, Silergy Samoa bought 9,472 thousand common shares of Crystal at \$99,579 thousand and thus acquired a 100% equity interest in Crystal. Crystal changed its registration name to Silergy Technology (Taiwan) Inc. in March 2017. As of December 31, 2020, Crystal's capital was \$317,000 thousand.
- 11) In May 2016, Silergy Samoa set up Silergy Technologies Private Limited in India, which develops, designs and sells electronic components. As of December 31, 2020, the capital of Silergy Technologies Private Limited was US\$2 thousand.
- 12) In November 2017, Silergy Samoa set up Silergy Korea Limited in Korea, which develops, designs and sells electronic components. As of December 31, 2020, the capital of Silergy Korea Limited was US\$311 thousand.
- 13) In April 2016, Hangzhou Silergy set up Shanghai Pengxi, which develops and designs electronic components (e.g., ICs), semiconductors and other electronic products. Hangzhou Silergy injected capital amounting to RMB6,000 thousand into Shanghai Pengxi in May 2019. In June 2019, in consideration of the overall operation plan, the Company's board of directors resolved to adjust the organizational structure, by transferring all of its shares owned of Shanghai Pengxi to Nanjing Silergy. In November 2019, Nanjing Silergy injected capital in the amount of RMB10,000 thousand into Shanghai Pengxi. As of December 31, 2020, the paid-in capital of Shanghai Pengxi was RMB53,000 thousand.
- 14) In December 2019, Nanjing Silergy set up Nanjing Silergy Semiconductor (Hong Kong) Technology in Hong Kong, which mainly develops, designs, and sells electronic components (e.g., ICs), semiconductors and other electronic products. Nanjing Silergy Semiconductor (Hong Kong) Technology changed its registration name to Nanjing Silergy Micro (HK) Co., Limited in June 2020. As of December 31, 2020, Nanjing Silergy Micro has injected capital of US\$5,201 into Nanjing Silergy Micro (HK) Co., Limited.

b. Details of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests

Name of Subsidiary	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights Held by Non-controlling Interests	
	December 31	
	2020	2019
Nanjing Silergy Micro	33.33%	33.33%

See Table 7 for information on the places of incorporation and principal places of business.

Name of Subsidiary	Profit (Loss) Allocated to Non-controlling Interests		Accumulated Non-controlling Interests	
	For the Year Ended December 31		December 31	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Nanjing Silergy Micro	\$ (36,683)	\$ -	\$ 319,619	\$ 356,696

The summarized financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

Nanjing Silergy Micro

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Current assets	\$ 808,830	\$ 1,040,224
Non-current assets	471,474	408,247
Current liabilities	(288,071)	(378,384)
Non-current liabilities	<u>(33,376)</u>	<u>-</u>
Equity	<u>\$ 958,857</u>	<u>\$ 1,070,087</u>
Equity attributable to:		
Owners of Nanjing Silergy Micro	\$ 639,238	\$ 713,391
Non-controlling interests of Nanjing Silergy Micro	<u>319,619</u>	<u>356,696</u>
	<u>\$ 958,857</u>	<u>\$ 1,070,087</u>
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Revenue	<u>\$ 1,272,510</u>	<u>\$ 807,437</u>
(Loss) profit/total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ (110,049)</u>	<u>\$ 61,898</u>
(Loss) profit/total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of Nanjing Silergy Micro	\$ (73,366)	\$ 61,898
Non-controlling interests of Nanjing Silergy Micro	<u>(36,683)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ (110,049)</u>	<u>\$ 61,898</u>

(Continued)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Net cash (outflow) inflow from:		
Operating activities	\$ (218,705)	\$ (89,625)
Investing activities	(181,591)	64,135
Financing activities	<u>223,515</u>	<u>215,201</u>
Net cash (outflow) inflow	<u>\$ (176,781)</u>	<u>\$ 189,711</u> (Concluded)

12. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Investments in associates</u>		
Material associate		
Hefei SMAT Technology Co., Ltd. (“SMAT”)	\$ 474,709	\$ 509,379
Associate that is not individually material		
Winsheng Material Technology Co., Ltd. (“WMT”)	<u>54,640</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 529,349</u>	<u>\$ 509,379</u>

a. Material Associates

1) SMAT

In December 2015, SMAT was set up by Hangzhou Silergy, HK Silergy and unrelated third parties. The Company acquired, through Hangzhou Silergy, a 22.22% equity interest in SMAT using a patent worth RMB100,000 thousand, and, through HK Silergy, a 16.42% equity interest for RMB73,876 thousand. The fair value of the patent was determined by an independent third party. Accordingly, a gain of RMB61,361 thousand resulting from the patent-related transaction with SMAT was recognized only to the extent of the interests in this associate that were not related to the Company. To the extent of the investment related to the Company, Hangzhou Silergy recognized an unrealized gain of RMB38,639 thousand, which would be amortized over the economic life of the patent. As of the end of 2020 and 2019, the total realized gain was \$16,548 thousand and \$17,319 thousand, respectively.

The board of directors of SMAT agreed to increase capital and complete the related procedures by the first half of 2018 and the fourth quarter of 2020. The Company did not subscribe to the capital increase in shares in accordance to the original shareholding ratio. Thus, the shareholding ratio of Hangzhou Silergy and HK Silergy dropped from 22.22% and 16.42% to 20.20% and 14.92%, respectively, in the first capital increase, and then dropped to 19.80% and 14.63% in the second capital increase. The Company recognized a loss on disposal of associates amounting to \$112 thousand.

On March 16, 2021, the board of directors of the Company resolved to dispose of 1.29% of the equity of SMAT for RMB6,500 thousand, and the related transaction is still in progress.

2) Greenpine and SMT

In April 2020, the Company acquired 3,500 ordinary shares of Greenpine for US\$36,500 thousand, and its shareholding percentage after the acquisition was 21.875%. Since the Company is able to exercise significant influence over Greenpine, and SMT was a shareholder of Greenpine, and Greenpine must be the sole investment target of SMT based on the investment agreement, the Company accounted for its shares held in SMT using the equity method starting from April 2020. The aforementioned adjustment was regarded as a disposal of all of the equity of SMT and the reacquisition of 24.671% of the equity of SMT based on its fair value of US\$28,035 thousand in April 2020. The goodwill generated from the direct and indirect acquisition of Greenpine is included within the carrying amount of the investment.

On September 14, 2020, the board of directors of the Company had resolved to dispose of 21.875% of its shareholding of Greenpine. The equity method of accounting for the investment had been discontinued and the investment was reclassified as non-current assets held for sale. The aforementioned transaction was completed in October 2020, and a gain on disposal of investments amounting to \$308,483 thousand was recognized. On the other hand, since the Company disposed of the investment of Greenpine and lost significant influence over Greenpine, the equity method of accounting for the investment of SMT had been discontinued and the investment was reclassified as financial assets at FVTPL, refer to Note 7 (a) for the details.

Refer to Tables 6 and 7 for the nature of activities, principal places of business and countries of incorporation of the associates.

The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the associates' financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs adjusted by the Company for equity accounting purposes.

SMAT

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Current assets	\$ 492,305	\$ 431,516
Non-current assets	1,734,526	1,682,170
Current liabilities	(395,544)	322,152
Non-current liabilities	<u>(207,645)</u>	<u>57,772</u>
Equity	<u>\$ 1,623,642</u>	<u>\$ 1,733,762</u>
Proportion of the Company's ownership	<u>34.43%</u>	<u>35.12%</u>
Equity attributable to the Company	\$ 559,035	\$ 609,009
Unrealized gain on disposal of intangible assets	<u>(84,326)</u>	<u>(99,630)</u>
Carrying amount	<u>\$ 474,709</u>	<u>\$ 509,379</u>
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Operating revenue	<u>\$ 275,321</u>	<u>\$ 59,943</u>
Net loss for the year	<u>\$ (177,536)</u>	<u>\$ (235,174)</u>

Greenpine (December 31, 2020 and 2019: None)

	From April 2, 2020 (Acquisition Date) to September 13, 2020 (Discontinued Date)
Operating revenue	\$ <u> -</u>
Net loss for the period	\$ <u>(194,336)</u>

SMT (December 31, 2020 and 2019: None)

	From April 2, 2020 (Acquisition Date) to October 27, 2020 (Discontinued Date)
Operating revenue	\$ <u> -</u>
Net loss for the period	\$ <u>(145,753)</u>

b. Associate that is not individually material

In November 2020, Silicon Prospect acquired 2,750,000 ordinary shares of WMT for \$55,000 thousand, and its shareholding percentage was 19.84% after the acquisition. Since Silicon Prospect is a director of WMT, Silicon Prospect is able to exercise significant influence over WMT. The goodwill generated from the acquisition of WMT is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Since the valuation of goodwill was not completed before the reporting date, the fair value of goodwill is tentative. As of December 31, 2020, the fair value of goodwill was based on the best possible estimation made by management.

WMT (December 31, 2019: None)

	From November 12, 2020 (Acquisition Date) to December 31, 2020
The Company's share of:	
Loss/total comprehensive income for the period	\$ <u>(172)</u>

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020					
	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Office Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Construction in Progress	Total
<u>Cost</u>						
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 762,743	\$ 241,885	\$ 94,412	\$ 52,690	\$ 171,317	\$ 1,323,047
Additions	7,647	129,045	52,004	1,717	117,223	307,636
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 29)	-	1,569	-	-	-	1,569
Disposals	-	(2,796)	(7,034)	(4,199)	-	(14,029)
Reclassification	302,468	137	(315)	(28,412)	(282,169)	(8,291)
Transfers to investment properties	(121,433)	-	-	-	-	(121,433)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	15,230	3,571	1,197	(329)	(478)	19,191
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 966,655</u>	<u>\$ 373,411</u>	<u>\$ 140,264</u>	<u>\$ 21,467</u>	<u>\$ 5,893</u>	<u>\$ 1,507,690</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>						
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 24,370	\$ 123,191	\$ 36,919	\$ 15,948	-	\$ 200,428
Depreciation expense	24,774	69,249	29,625	4,678	-	128,326
Disposals	-	(2,796)	(6,860)	(4,066)	-	(13,722)
Reclassification	2,474	(160)	(18)	(2,474)	-	(178)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	875	1,156	381	(192)	-	2,220
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 52,493</u>	<u>\$ 190,640</u>	<u>\$ 60,047</u>	<u>\$ 13,894</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 317,074</u>
Net book value, end of year	<u>\$ 914,162</u>	<u>\$ 182,771</u>	<u>\$ 80,217</u>	<u>\$ 7,573</u>	<u>\$ 5,893</u>	<u>\$ 1,190,616</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019					
	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Office Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Construction in Progress	Total
<u>Cost</u>						
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 310,231	\$ 172,499	\$ 49,712	\$ 24,104	\$ 771,799	\$ 1,328,345
Additions	25,978	82,457	53,247	26,934	341,923	530,539
Disposals	-	(831)	(6,516)	(1,864)	-	(9,211)
Reclassification	523,146	(3,870)	1,397	5,218	(529,476)	(3,585)
Transfers to investment properties	(65,209)	-	-	-	(406,744)	(471,953)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(31,403)	(8,370)	(3,428)	(1,702)	(6,185)	(51,088)
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 762,743</u>	<u>\$ 241,885</u>	<u>\$ 94,412</u>	<u>\$ 52,690</u>	<u>\$ 171,317</u>	<u>\$ 1,323,047</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>						
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 14,700	\$ 92,828	\$ 32,986	\$ 11,226	\$ -	\$ 151,740
Depreciation expense	12,033	38,816	11,185	6,952	-	68,986
Disposals	-	(789)	(6,195)	(1,864)	-	(8,848)
Reclassification	-	(3,535)	(45)	-	-	(3,580)
Transfers to investment properties	(1,394)	-	-	-	-	(1,394)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(969)	(4,129)	(1,012)	(366)	-	(6,476)
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 24,370</u>	<u>\$ 123,191</u>	<u>\$ 36,919</u>	<u>\$ 15,948</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 200,428</u>
Net book value, end of year	<u>\$ 738,373</u>	<u>\$ 118,694</u>	<u>\$ 57,493</u>	<u>\$ 36,742</u>	<u>\$ 171,317</u>	<u>\$ 1,122,619</u>

The Company built their headquarters in Hangzhou, and the buildings have been used since June 2019.

No impairment assessment was performed for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 as there was no indication of impairment.

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	35-50 years
Machinery and equipment	3-7 years
Office equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	3-5 years

14. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
<u>Carrying amount</u>	2020	2019
Land	\$ 24,149	\$ 24,509
Buildings	<u>75,686</u>	<u>94,766</u>
	<u>\$ 99,835</u>	<u>\$ 119,275</u>
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 22,723</u>	<u>\$ 16,294</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	\$ 532	\$ 765
Buildings	<u>39,641</u>	<u>38,195</u>
	<u>\$ 40,173</u>	<u>\$ 38,960</u>

Except for the aforementioned addition and recognized depreciation, the Company did not have significant impairment of right-of-use assets during the 12 months ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The Company built their headquarters on leasehold land located in Hangzhou and plans to sublease part of the office space under operating leases. The related land use rights are presented as investment properties as set out in Note 15. The amounts disclosed above related to the right-of-use assets do not include right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment properties.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
<u>Carrying amount</u>	2020	2019
Current	<u>\$ 36,793</u>	<u>\$ 34,937</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 40,759</u>	<u>\$ 61,135</u>

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Buildings	1.88%-2.88%	1.88%-2.88%

c. Material lease activities and terms (the Company is lessee)

The Company also leases land and buildings for the use of plants and offices with lease terms of 1 to 50 years. The Company does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold land and buildings at the end of the lease terms. In addition, the Company is prohibited from subleasing or transferring all or any portion of the underlying assets without the lessor's consent.

d. Other lease information

For the investment properties leased out under operating leases, refer to Note 15.

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>\$ 15,182</u>	<u>\$ 39,779</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ (54,888)</u>	<u>\$ (77,437)</u>

The Company's leases of certain land and buildings qualify as low-value asset leases. The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, expenses relating to short-term leases also include expenses relating to leases for which the lease terms end on or before December 31, 2019 and for which the recognition exemption is applied. The amount of lease commitments for short-term leases for which the recognition exemption is applied was \$1,985 thousand as of December 31, 2019.

15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Buildings	Right-of-use Assets	Total
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 452,508	\$ 18,081	\$ 470,589
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	121,433	-	121,433
Transfers from right-of-use assets	-	198	198
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>9,420</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>9,707</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 583,361</u>	<u>\$ 18,566</u>	<u>\$ 601,927</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 6,966	\$ 199	\$ 7,165
Depreciation expense	11,835	396	12,231
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>336</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>347</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 19,137</u>	<u>\$ 606</u>	<u>\$ 19,743</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 564,224</u>	<u>\$ 17,960</u>	<u>\$ 582,184</u>

(Continued)

	Buildings	Right-of-use Assets	Total
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	471,953	-	471,953
Transfers from right-of-use assets	-	18,858	18,858
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>(19,445)</u>	<u>(777)</u>	<u>(20,222)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 452,508</u>	<u>\$ 18,081</u>	<u>\$ 470,589</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Depreciation expense	5,872	207	6,079
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	1,394	-	1,394
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>(300)</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>(308)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 6,966</u>	<u>\$ 199</u>	<u>\$ 7,165</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 445,542</u>	<u>\$ 17,882</u>	<u>\$ 463,424</u> (Concluded)

Right-of-use assets included in investment properties refer to land located in Hangzhou, which the Company leased to build their headquarters, and planned to sublease part of their office space to others under operating leases.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable of investment properties leased under operating leases as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Year 1	\$ 24,851	\$ 17,172
Year 2	28,361	14,105
Year 3	22,786	9,211
Year 4	20,632	5,351
Year 5	<u>14,372</u>	<u>3,388</u>
	<u>\$ 111,002</u>	<u>\$ 49,227</u>

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Main buildings	35-46 years
Right-of-use assets	50 years

Management was unable to reliably measure the fair value of investment properties located in Hangzhou and Xi'an, because the market for comparable properties in those areas is inactive and alternative reliable measurements of fair value are not available; therefore, the Company determined that the fair values of the investment properties are not reliably measurable.

16. GOODWILL

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
<u>Cost</u>		
Balance at January 1	\$ 2,550,552	\$ 2,592,612
Additional amounts recognized from business combinations that occurred during the year (Note 29)	107,319	27,818
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>(108,710)</u>	<u>(69,291)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 2,549,161</u>	<u>\$ 2,550,552</u>
<u>Accumulated impairment losses</u>		
Balance at January 1	\$ (409,308)	\$ (194,812)
Impairment losses recognized	(334,101)	(227,961)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>19,177</u>	<u>13,465</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ (724,232)</u>	<u>\$ (409,308)</u>
Net book value at December 31	<u>\$ 1,824,929</u>	<u>\$ 2,141,244</u>

In June 2020, the Company received the valuation report, and based on the report, the fair values of the other intangible assets and contingent consideration arrangement of NewEdge on the date of acquisition were \$20,971 thousand and \$34,366 thousand, respectively. The Company has made adjustments to the original accounting treatment and provisional amounts since the acquisition date and restated the comparative information. For the amounts after adjustment, refer to Note 29.

The amounts of increase in the relevant items on the consolidated balance sheets are as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2019</u>
Goodwill adjustments	<u>\$ 12,808</u>
Other intangible assets	<u>\$ 20,053</u>
Contingent consideration	<u>\$ 32,861</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company evaluated the goodwill generated from the acquisition of the power management related businesses and net assets of Maxim Integrated Products, Inc. ("Maxim"), NXP B.V. ("NXP"), and NewEdge, and recognized impairment losses on goodwill of \$193,197 thousand, \$114,395 thousand and \$26,509 thousand for Maxim, NXP and NewEdge, respectively. The recoverable amount of Maxim and NXP was US\$76,474 thousand and US\$11,203 thousand, respectively, which was determined on the basis of the value in use and the discount rate of 13.0% and 17.4%, respectively. The main reason for the impairment loss was the lower than expected profitability of the related products. In addition, the Company evaluated that NewEdge is no longer economically viable, thus, the full amount of goodwill was recognized as an impairment loss.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company evaluated the goodwill generated from the acquisition of the power management related businesses and net assets of Maxim and Gazelle Semiconductor Inc. ("Gazelle"), and recognized impairment losses on goodwill of \$185,403 thousand and \$42,558 thousand for Maxim and Gazelle, respectively. The recoverable amount of Maxim of \$87,099 thousand was determined on the basis of the value in use and the discount rate of 12.0%. The main reason for the impairment loss was the lower than expected profitability of the related products. In addition, the Company evaluated that Gazelle is no longer economically viable, thus, the full amount of goodwill was recognized as an impairment loss.

17. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020				
	Computer Software	Technical Know-how	Customer Relationships	Back Orders	Total
<u>Cost</u>					
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 99,075	\$ 453,435	\$ 1,184,251	\$ -	\$ 1,736,761
Additions	29,423	6,872	-	-	36,295
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 29)	-	12,154	6,249	-	18,403
Disposals	(254)	-	-	-	(254)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>(5,128)</u>	<u>(15,422)</u>	<u>(58,710)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(79,260)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 123,116</u>	<u>\$ 457,039</u>	<u>\$ 1,131,790</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,711,945</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>					
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 83,550	\$ 231,694	\$ 401,835	\$ -	\$ 717,079
Amortization expenses	27,620	67,935	103,911	-	199,466
Disposals	(254)	-	-	-	(254)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>(4,826)</u>	<u>(8,714)</u>	<u>(23,436)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(36,976)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 106,090</u>	<u>\$ 290,915</u>	<u>\$ 482,310</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 879,315</u>
Net book value, end of year	<u>\$ 17,026</u>	<u>\$ 166,124</u>	<u>\$ 649,480</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 832,630</u>
	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019				
	Computer Software	Technical Know-how	Customer Relationships	Back Orders	Total
<u>Cost</u>					
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 84,948	\$ 453,502	\$ 1,205,958	\$ 59,403	\$ 1,803,811
Additions	16,911	-	-	-	16,911
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 29)	-	13,270	7,701	-	20,971
Disposals	(96)	-	-	(59,403)	(59,499)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>(2,688)</u>	<u>(13,337)</u>	<u>(29,408)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(45,433)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 99,075</u>	<u>\$ 453,435</u>	<u>\$ 1,184,251</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,736,761</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>					
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 67,175	\$ 179,640	\$ 306,480	\$ 59,403	\$ 612,698
Amortization expenses	18,684	59,337	106,039	-	184,060
Disposals	(96)	-	-	(59,403)	(59,499)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>(2,213)</u>	<u>(7,283)</u>	<u>(10,684)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(20,180)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 83,550</u>	<u>\$ 231,694</u>	<u>\$ 401,835</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 717,079</u>
Net book value, end of year	<u>\$ 15,525</u>	<u>\$ 221,741</u>	<u>\$ 782,416</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,019,682</u>

The above items of intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer software	3-10 years
Technical know-how	6-10 years
Customer relationships	5-12 years
Back orders	1 year

18. PREPAYMENTS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
<u>Current</u>		
Prepayments to suppliers	\$ 58,841	\$ 14,602
Offset against business tax payable	56,892	36,725
Prepaid expenses	10,198	50,895
Other prepayments	<u>26,968</u>	<u>30,006</u>
	<u>\$ 152,899</u>	<u>\$ 132,228</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Prepayments for equipment	<u>\$ 40,229</u>	<u>\$ 7,157</u>

19. BORROWINGS (DECEMBER 31, 2020: NONE)

Short-term Borrowings

	December 31, 2019
<u>Unsecured borrowings</u>	
Line of credit borrowings	<u>\$ 100,000</u>

The weighted average effective interest rate of revolving bank loans was 1.05% per annum at December 31, 2019.

20. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Accounts payable - operating	<u>\$ 616,402</u>	<u>\$ 689,094</u>

The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

21. OTHER PAYABLES AND LIABILITIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Current</u>		
Other payables		
Payables for salaries and bonuses	\$ 475,174	\$ 339,502
Payables for commissions	51,366	-
Payables for equipment	29,664	-
Payables for royalties	12,816	17,988
Payables for remuneration of directors	7,900	5,700
Payables for mask fees	5,348	6,049
Payables for dividends	4,167	1,407
Payables for property tax	1,238	5,450
Payables for business tax	143	1,192
Others	<u>84,953</u>	<u>92,063</u>
	<u>\$ 672,769</u>	<u>\$ 469,351</u>
Other liabilities		
Contract liabilities	\$ 39,341	\$ 17,669
Others	<u>7,009</u>	<u>11,162</u>
	<u>\$ 46,350</u>	<u>\$ 28,831</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Other payables		
Payables for royalties	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 13,491</u>

In December 2016, the Company signed a cross-licensing agreement with Monolithic Power Systems, Inc. regarding particular patents. The agreement stated that the Company has to pay US\$150 thousand each quarter, for 5 years from the end of December 2016 to the end of September 2021, totaling US\$3,000 thousand. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the payables for royalties were US\$450 thousand and US\$1,050 thousand, respectively.

22. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

Silergy Technology (Taiwan) Inc. adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act in Taiwan (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

The employees of Silergy's subsidiaries in China are members of retirement benefit plans operated by their respective governments. The subsidiaries are required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Company with respect to the retirement benefit plan is to make the specified contributions.

Silergy's subsidiaries, branches and offices in other areas are required to contribute to the retirement benefit plans according to the relevant policies in their respective areas.

b. Defined benefit plans

Silergy Technology (Taiwan) Inc. adopted a defined benefit plan under the Labor Standards Act of Taiwan (LSA), under which pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. Silergy Technology (Taiwan) Inc. (Originally named Integrated Crystal Technology Inc.) contributes amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds ("the Bureau") under Taiwan's Ministry of Labor; the Company has no right to influence the Bureau's investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 1,233	\$ 948
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(2,228)</u>	<u>(2,108)</u>
Net defined benefit assets	<u>\$ (995)</u>	<u>\$ (1,160)</u>

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities (assets) were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)
Balance at January 1, 2020	<u>\$ 948</u>	<u>\$ (2,108)</u>	<u>\$ (1,160)</u>
Net interest expense (income)	<u>7</u>	<u>(16)</u>	<u>(9)</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>7</u>	<u>(16)</u>	<u>(9)</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(69)	(69)
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	71	-	71
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	<u>207</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>207</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>278</u>	<u>(69)</u>	<u>209</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(35)</u>	<u>(35)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 1,233</u>	<u>\$ (2,228)</u>	<u>\$ (995)</u>

(Continued)

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 676	\$ (1,985)	\$ (1,309)
Net interest expense (income)	<u>8</u>	<u>(22)</u>	<u>(14)</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>8</u>	<u>(22)</u>	<u>(14)</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(68)	(68)
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	160	-	160
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	<u>104</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>104</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>264</u>	<u>(68)</u>	<u>196</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(33)</u>	<u>(33)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 948</u>	<u>\$ (2,108)</u>	<u>\$ (1,160)</u> (Concluded)

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act in Taiwan, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

- 1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.
- 2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government or corporate bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
- 3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Discount rate	0.44%	0.76%
Expected rate of salary increase	2.00%	1.50%

If possible reasonable change in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would decrease/increase as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Discount rate		
0.5% increase	<u>\$ (105)</u>	<u>\$ (83)</u>
0.5% decrease	<u>\$ 103</u>	<u>\$ 93</u>
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.5% increase	<u>\$ 113</u>	<u>\$ 90</u>
0.5% decrease	<u>\$ (103)</u>	<u>\$ (82)</u>

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ 35</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	18.07 years	18.72 years

23. EQUITY

a. Common shares

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 2,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,000,000</u>
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	<u>92,902</u>	<u>91,481</u>
Shares issued	<u>\$ 929,014</u>	<u>\$ 914,802</u>

Fully paid common shares, which have a par value of NT\$10, carry one vote per share and a right to dividends.

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, Silergy's shares increased by 1,421 thousand and 1,225 thousand because of the employees' exercise of their employee share options and the issuance of restricted shares to employees, respectively. On November 12, 2019, the board of directors resolved to recall 1 thousand issued employee restricted shares with no compensation given. For the details, refer to Note 28.

b. Capital surplus

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (1)		
Issuance of ordinary shares	\$ 5,632,897	\$ 5,183,295
<u>May be used to offset a deficit only</u>		
Employee share options	303,279	155,880
Employee restricted shares	711,110	584,540
Share of changes in capital surplus of associates	6,009	3,025
Change in percentage of ownership interest in subsidiaries (2)	75,466	73,923
<u>May not be used for any purpose</u>		
Employee share options	719,761	560,350
Employee restricted shares	<u>350,614</u>	<u>190,993</u>
	<u>\$ 7,799,136</u>	<u>\$ 6,752,006</u>

- 1) Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus and to once a year).
- 2) Such capital surplus arises from the effects of changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries resulting from equity transactions other than actual disposals or acquisitions or from employee share options of subsidiaries.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Under the Company's dividend policy in the Articles, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for distribution of dividends and bonus to shareholders. For the policies on distribution of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors before and after amendment, refer to Note 25(g) on employee benefits expense.

Appropriation of earnings to the legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals Silergy's paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. If Silergy has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of Silergy's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

Items referred to under Rule No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC and the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs" should be appropriated to or reversed from a special reserve by the Company. Any special reserve appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the net debit balance reverses and, thereafter, distributed.

The appropriations of earnings for 2019 and 2018 approved in the shareholders' meetings on June 11, 2020 and June 13, 2019, respectively, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings		Dividends Per Share (NT\$)	
	For the Year Ended December 31		For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Legal reserve	\$ 232,588	\$ 182,985	\$ -	\$ -
Special reserve (reversal)	466,276	(126,134)	-	-
Cash dividends	686,101	586,668	7.5	6.5

In 2019, since the exercise of employee stock options and employee restricted shares is not entitled to dividend distribution, the actual cash dividends per share distributed was adjusted to NT\$7.47526328.

In 2018, since the exercise of employee stock options and employee restricted shares is not entitled to dividend distribution, the actual cash dividends per share distributed was adjusted to NT\$6.52367324.

The appropriations of earnings for 2020, which were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 16, 2021, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividends Per Share (NT\$)
Special reserve	\$ 425,963	\$ -
Cash dividends	975,465	10.5

The appropriations of earnings for 2020 is subject to the resolution of the shareholders in the shareholders' meeting to be held on June 3, 2021.

d. Other equity items

1) Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	\$ (703,512)	\$ (237,236)
Recognized for the year		
Exchange differences arising on translation to the presentation currency	(895,392)	(374,064)
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	422,054	(8,966)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>47,375</u>	<u>(83,246)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ (1,129,475)</u>	<u>\$ (703,512)</u>

2) Unearned employee benefits

In the meetings of the shareholders, the shareholders approved a restricted share plan for employees (see Note 28 for the details).

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	\$ (136,158)	\$ (71,579)
Shares granted	(288,657)	(193,928)
Share-based payment expenses recognized	244,604	129,349
Share-based payment expenses reversed	-	(550)
Employee's restricted shares retired	<u>-</u>	<u>550</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ (180,211)</u>	<u>\$ (136,158)</u>

e. Non-controlling interests

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	\$ 356,696	\$ -
Net loss	(36,683)	-
Exchange differences arising on translation to the presentation currency	5,463	-
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(4,314)	-
Change in percentage of ownership interest in subsidiaries	<u>(1,543)</u>	<u>356,696</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 319,619</u>	<u>\$ 356,696</u>

24. REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from the sale of goods	\$ 13,873,447	\$ 10,777,781
Revenue from the rendering of services	<u>2,998</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 13,876,445</u>	<u>\$ 10,777,781</u>

a. Contract information

Refer to Note 4 (15).

b. Contract balances

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	January 1, 2019
Trade receivables (Note 9)	<u>\$ 1,016,757</u>	<u>\$ 940,390</u>	<u>\$ 581,860</u>
Contract liabilities (Note 21)			
Sale of goods	<u>\$ 39,341</u>	<u>\$ 17,669</u>	<u>\$ 4,233</u>

The changes in the balance of contract assets and contract liabilities primarily result from the timing difference between the Company's satisfaction of performance obligations and the respective customer's payment.

Revenue recognized in the current year that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year is as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
From contract liabilities at the beginning of the year		
Sale of goods	<u>\$ 17,669</u>	<u>\$ 4,233</u>

For information regarding revenue details, refer to Note 36.

25. NET PROFIT

a. Other operating income and expenses

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Gain on disposal of intangible assets	\$ 50,810	\$ 17,319
Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets	-	10
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>(307)</u>	<u>(337)</u>
	<u>\$ 50,503</u>	<u>\$ 16,992</u>

b. Other income

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Government grants	\$ 183,181	\$ 80,001
Rental income	27,688	3,070
Others	<u>15,667</u>	<u>7,890</u>
	<u>\$ 226,536</u>	<u>\$ 90,961</u>

c. Interest expense

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Interest on lease liabilities	\$ 691	\$ 817
Interest on conversion of convertible bonds	<u>290</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 981</u>	<u>\$ 817</u>

d. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Other intangible assets	\$ 199,466	\$ 184,060
Property, plant and equipment	128,326	68,986
Right-of-use assets	40,173	38,960
Investment properties	<u>12,231</u>	<u>6,079</u>
	<u>\$ 380,196</u>	<u>\$ 298,085</u>
 An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating cost	\$ 27,764	\$ 1,780
Operating expenses	140,735	112,245
Non-operating income and expenses	<u>12,231</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 180,466</u>	<u>\$ 114,025</u>
 An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating expenses	<u>\$ 199,466</u>	<u>\$ 184,060</u>

e. Operating expenses directly related to investment properties

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Direct operating expenses from investment properties generating rental income	\$ 7,566	\$ 470
Direct operating expenses from investment properties not generating rental income	<u>23,745</u>	<u>7,783</u>
	<u>\$ 31,311</u>	<u>\$ 8,253</u>

f. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Post-employment benefits (Note 22)		
Defined contribution plan	\$ 27,850	\$ 81,176
Defined benefit plans	<u>(9)</u>	<u>(14)</u>
	<u>27,841</u>	<u>81,162</u>
Share-based payments		
Equity-settled	<u>551,414</u>	<u>347,361</u>
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary	1,613,095	1,231,284
Labor and health insurance	80,774	79,601
Others	<u>133,793</u>	<u>106,022</u>
	<u>1,827,662</u>	<u>1,416,907</u>
 Total employee benefits expense	<u>\$ 2,406,917</u>	<u>\$ 1,845,430</u>
 An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating expenses	<u>\$ 2,406,917</u>	<u>\$ 1,845,430</u>

g. Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors

The Company accrued employees' compensation and remuneration of directors at rates of 8% to 20% and no higher than 2%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees' compensation, and remuneration of directors. The employees' compensation and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 which have been approved by the Company's board of directors on March 16, 2021 and March 18, 2020, respectively, were as follows:

Accrual rate

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Employees' compensation	8.10%	8.00%
Remuneration of directors	0.22%	0.22%

Amount

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Employees' compensation	\$ 289,580	\$ 210,230
Remuneration of directors	7,900	5,700

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

There was no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Information on the employees' compensation and remuneration of directors resolved by Silergy's board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

26. INCOME TAX

a. Major components of tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 94,684	\$ 60,234
In respect of prior years	5,243	1,603
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	<u>(16,927)</u>	<u>23,898</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 83,000</u>	<u>\$ 85,735</u>

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Profit before tax	<u>\$ 3,324,795</u>	<u>\$ 2,411,617</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	\$ 112,432	\$ 145,384
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	5,302	1,260
Tax-exempt income	(31,003)	(43,292)
Unrecognized loss carryforwards used	(8,345)	(8,657)
Adjustments for prior year's current tax expense	5,243	1,603
Others	<u>(629)</u>	<u>(10,563)</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 83,000</u>	<u>\$ 85,735</u>

Silergy and Silergy Samoa are exempt from business income tax in accordance with local laws and regulations.

The applicable corporate tax rate for Silergy Technology (Taiwan) Inc. in the ROC was 20%.

The applicable tax rate used by Hangzhou Silergy, Nanjing Silergy Micro, Xian Silergy, Shanghai Pengxi, Chengdu Silergy and Shanghai Silergy in China is 25%. The applicable tax rate used by Nanjing Silergy Micro (HK) Co., Limited in Hong Kong is 16.5%. Nanjing Silergy Micro obtained approval from local tax authorities to have tax credits on its IC design business. Thus, the applicable tax rate for Nanjing Silergy Micro was nil in 2016 and 2017 and will be 12.5% from 2018 to 2020. Hangzhou Silergy applied for an additional tax-deduction; the applicable tax rate decreased to 10%. Tax rates used by other entities operating in other jurisdictions are based on the tax laws in those jurisdictions.

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
In respect of the current year		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	<u>\$ 42</u>	<u>\$ 39</u>

c. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehen- sive Income	Exchange Difference	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>					
Temporary differences					
Write-downs of inventory	\$ 15,888	\$ 7,949	\$ -	\$ 401	\$ 24,238
Property, plant and equipment	2,518	2,985	-	(234)	5,269
Allowance for uncollectible amounts	14	(3)	-	-	11
Unrealized gain on disposal of intangible assets	9,963	(1,655)	-	125	8,433
Others	<u>1,044</u>	<u>(718)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(25)</u>	<u>301</u>
	<u>\$ 29,427</u>	<u>\$ 8,558</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 267</u>	<u>\$ 38,252</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>					
Temporary differences					
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 17,710	\$ (7,026)	\$ -	\$ 144	\$ 10,828
Prepaid pension	100	-	(42)	-	58
Intangible	<u>1,363</u>	<u>(1,343)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(20)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 19,173</u>	<u>\$ (8,369)</u>	<u>\$ (42)</u>	<u>\$ 124</u>	<u>\$ 10,886</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehen- sive Income	Exchange Difference	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>					
Temporary differences					
Write-downs of inventory	\$ 17,028	\$ (482)	\$ -	\$ (658)	\$ 15,888
Property, plant and equipment	1,662	924	-	(68)	2,518
Intangible assets	(1,024)	1,024	-	-	-
Allowance for uncollectible amounts	156	(142)	-	-	14
Financial assets at FVTPL	2,273	(2,273)	-	-	-
Unrealized gain on disposal of intangible assets	12,105	(1,732)	-	(410)	9,963
Others	<u>2,432</u>	<u>(1,345)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(43)</u>	<u>1,044</u>
	<u>\$ 34,632</u>	<u>\$ (4,026)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,179)</u>	<u>\$ 29,427</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>					
Temporary differences					
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ -	\$ 18,475	\$ -	\$ (765)	\$ 17,710
Prepaid pension	139	-	(39)	-	100
Property, plant and equipment	2	(2)	-	-	-
Intangible	<u>-</u>	<u>1,399</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(36)</u>	<u>1,363</u>
	<u>\$ 141</u>	<u>\$ 19,872</u>	<u>\$ (39)</u>	<u>\$ (801)</u>	<u>\$ 19,173</u>

- d. Unused loss carryforwards for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Loss carryforwards		
Expiry in 2020	\$ -	\$ 9,697
Expiry in 2021	51,448	40,284
Expiry in 2022	94,571	54,389
Expiry in 2023	48,812	-
Expiry in 2024	74,725	19,241
Expiry in 2025	18,311	18,311
Expiry in 2026	<u>23,750</u>	<u>23,750</u>
	<u>\$ 311,617</u>	<u>\$ 165,672</u>

- e. Income tax assessments

The tax returns of Silergy Technology (Taiwan) Inc. through 2018 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

27. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: Dollars Per Share

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 35.72</u>	<u>\$ 25.83</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 34.01</u>	<u>\$ 25.07</u>

The earnings and weighted average number of common shares outstanding used in the computation of earnings per share were as follows:

Net Profit for the Year

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Earnings used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 3,278,478</u>	<u>\$ 2,325,882</u>

Common Shares Outstanding

(In Thousands of Shares)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Weighted average number of common shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	91,776	90,029
Effect of potentially dilutive common shares:		
Employee share options	4,169	1,823
Restricted shares for employees	285	620
Employees' compensation	<u>178</u>	<u>297</u>
Weighted average number of common shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>96,408</u>	<u>92,769</u>

The Company offered to settle compensation paid to employees in cash or shares, therefore, the Company assumed the entire amount of the compensation will be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in shareholders' meeting in the following year.

28. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

a. Employee share option plan of the Company

The outstanding options granted are valid for 10 years and exercisable at certain percentages after a certain period from the grant date. Except for options currently outstanding but granted before the IPO whose exercise price needs to be separately agreed on, other options were granted at an exercise price equal to the closing price of the Company's common shares listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange on the grant dates.

The board of directors of Silergy agreed to issue 1,350,000 options on March 20, 2018. Upon completion of registration with the FSC, Silergy issued 179,000 options and 705,250 options in September 2018 and November 2018, respectively. Furthermore, Silergy issued 86,250 options and 379,500 options in March 2019 and May 2019, respectively. Each option entitles the holder to subscribe for one common share of Silergy.

The board of directors of Silergy agreed to issue 2,500,000 options on March 19, 2019. Upon completion of registration with the FSC, Silergy issued 166,000 options, 92,500 options, 25,000 options, 2,187,000 options and 29,500 options in August 2019, November 2019, December 2019, March 2020 and April 2020, respectively. Each option entitles the holder to subscribe for one common share of Silergy.

The board of directors of Silergy agreed to issue 2,000,000 options on March 18, 2020. Upon completion of registration with the FSC, Silergy issued 227,500 options in August 2020. Each option entitles the holder to subscribe for one common share of Silergy.

Information about employee share options was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2020		2019	
Employee Share Options	Units of Options	Weighted-average Exercise Price	Units of Options	Weighted-average Exercise Price
Balance, beginning of year	5,889,589	\$ 450	6,059,094	\$ 404
Options granted	2,550,100	862	749,250	558
Options exercised	<u>(1,174,652)</u>	395	<u>(918,755)</u>	238
Balance, end of year	<u>7,265,652</u>	603	<u>5,889,589</u>	450
Options exercisable, end of year	<u>2,032,579</u>	393	<u>1,904,431</u>	370
Weighted-average fair value of options granted (\$)	<u>\$ 278</u>		<u>\$ 178</u>	

For any subsequent changes in Silergy's capital surplus, the exercise price or the number of shares corresponding to each option unit is adjusted in accordance with the rules for each plan.

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the weighted-average share prices at the date of exercise were NT\$1,734 and NT\$707, respectively.

Information about outstanding options as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Range of exercise price	\$47-\$2,330	\$47-\$932
Weighted-average remaining contractual life (years)	1.99-9.99	2.99-9.97

Options granted from 2019 to 2020 were priced using the binomial option pricing model and the inputs to the model were as follows:

Issue Date	Fair Value Per Option - Grant Date	Exercise Price	Expected Volatility	Expected Life	Expected Dividend Yield	Risk-free Interest
March 27, 2019	143	\$ 444	43.07%	6.0 years-7.5 years	-	0.676%-0.715%
May 20, 2019	140-142	444	43.40%	6.0 years-7.5 years	-	0.602%-0.620%
August 12, 2019	209-212	641	43.52%	6.0 years-7.5 years	-	1.516%-1.563%
November 29, 2019	271	888	43.65%	6.0 years-7.5 years	-	0.616%-0.648%
December 20, 2019	284	932	43.41%-43.58%	6.0 years-7.5 years	-	0.608%-0.635%
March 18, 2020	229-232	712	44.55%-44.96%	6.0 years-7.5 years	-	0.558%-0.570%
April 30, 2020	376	1,195	45.20%-45.52%	6.0 years-7.5 years	-	0.425%-0.455%
August 19, 2020	583	1,630	45.89%-46.03%	6.5 years-7.5 years	-	0.349%-0.368%
November 11, 2020	767	2,130	46.48%-46.60%	6.5 years-7.5 years	-	0.246%-0.263%
December 28, 2020	840	2,330	46.55%-46.75%	6.5 years-7.5 years	-	0.208%-0.240%

Compensation cost recognized was \$306,810 thousand and \$218,562 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

b. Restricted shares for employees

The restrictions on the rights of the outstanding restricted shares in 2020 and 2019 that have not met the vesting conditions are as follows:

- 1) The employees should not sell, pledge, transfer, donate or in any other way dispose of these shares.
- 2) The employees holding these shares are entitled for receive stock dividends but not cash dividends, but are not entitled to subscribe for new common shares issued for cash.
- 3) The employees holding these shares have no voting rights.

In the shareholders' meeting on June 8, 2018, the shareholders approved the issuance of 300,000 shares under a restricted share plan. Upon the completion of the registration of this issuance with the FSC, Silergy issued to employees 61,550 shares, 112,980 shares, 75,000 shares and 50,470 shares in September 2018, November 2018, March 2019 and May 2019, respectively.

In the shareholders' meeting on June 13, 2019, the shareholders approved the issuance of 350,000 shares under a restricted share plan. Upon the completion of the registration of this issuance with the FSC, Silergy issued to employees 97,230 shares, 35,820 shares, 47,331 shares, 104,619 shares, 6,300 shares and 58,700 shares in August 2019, November 2019, December 2019, March 2020, April 2020 and May 2020, respectively.

In the shareholders' meeting on June 11, 2020, the shareholders approved the issuance of 300,000 shares under a restricted share plan. Upon the completion of the registration of this issuance with the FSC, Silergy issued to employees 69,200 shares, 3,200 shares and 4,600 shares in August 2020, November 2020, December 2020, respectively.

If an employee fails to meet the vesting conditions, Silergy will recall and cancel the restricted shares without any reimbursement. The board of directors of Silergy on November 12, 2019 resolved to recall and retire 1,000 shares of the restricted shares with no compensation given.

Information on the restricted shares for employees is as follows:

Restricted Shares for Employees	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance, beginning of year	305,851	633,030
Shares issued	246,619	305,851
Shares vested	(209,620)	(632,030)
Shares forfeited	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>342,850</u>	<u>305,851</u>

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, information on the outstanding restricted employee shares is as follows:

Grant Date	Fair Value Per Share - Grant Date	Shares Granted (In Thousands of Shares)	Vesting Period
March 27, 2019	\$ 444	75	1 year
May 20, 2019	444	50	1 year-3 years
August 12, 2019	641	97	1 year
November 29, 2019	888	36	1 year
December 20, 2019	932	47	1 year-3 years
March 18, 2000	712	105	1 year-3 years
April 30, 2020	1,195	6	1 year
May 12, 2020	1,300	59	1 year
August 19, 2020	1,630	69	1 year
November 11, 2020	2,130	3	1 year
December 28, 2020	2,330	5	1 year

Compensation cost recognized was \$244,604 thousand and \$128,799 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

29. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

a. Acquisition of assets and operations

Principal Activity	Date of Acquisition	Proportion of Voting Equity Interests Acquired (%)	Consideration Transferred
Jieng Tai International Electronic Co. Development, design and sale of SAR ICs.	January 2020	100.00	<u>\$ 152,776</u>
Business unit of NewEdge Technologies, Inc. Development, design and sale of wireless ICs.	July 2019	100.00	<u>\$ 65,346</u>

The business unit of NewEdge Technologies, Inc. (“NewEdge”) was acquired in August 2019 to increase product lines.

The business unit of Jieng Tai International Electronic Co. (“Jieng Tai”) was acquired in January 2020 to increase product lines.

b. Considerations transferred

Acquisition-related costs were excluded from the consideration transferred and recognized as an expense in the year of acquisition.

	Jieng Tai	NewEdge
Cash	\$ 152,776	\$ 30,980
Contingent consideration arrangement*	<u>-</u>	<u>34,366</u>
	<u>\$ 152,776</u>	<u>\$ 65,346</u>

* Under the contingent consideration arrangement, the Company is required to calculate contingent consideration based on the expected revenue of NewEdge in 2021 and 2022, using the formula stated in the arrangement.

Acquisition-related costs were excluded from the consideration transferred and recognized as an expense in the year of acquisition.

c. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition

	Jieng Tai	NewEdge
Current assets		
Accounts receivable	\$ 8,298	\$ -
Inventories	17,187	16,557
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	1,569	-
Other intangible assets	<u>18,403</u>	<u>20,971</u>
	<u>\$ 45,457</u>	<u>\$ 37,528</u>

d. Goodwill arising on acquisition

	Jieng Tai	NewEdge
Consideration transferred	\$ 152,776	\$ 65,346
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	<u>(45,457)</u>	<u>(37,528)</u>
Goodwill arising on acquisition	<u>\$ 107,319</u>	<u>\$ 27,828</u>

The goodwill recognized in the acquisitions of Jieng Tai and NewEdge mainly represents the control premium included in the cost of the combinations. In addition, the consideration paid for the combinations effectively included amounts attributed to the benefits of expected synergies, revenue growth, future market development and the assembled workforces of Jieng Tai and NewEdge. These benefits are not recognized separately from goodwill because they do not meet the recognition criteria for identifiable intangible assets.

e. Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries, assets and operations

	Jieng Tai	NewEdge
Consideration paid in cash	<u>\$ 152,776</u>	<u>\$ 30,980</u>

f. Impact of acquisition on the results of the Company

The extrapolated results of operations from the acquisition of Jieng Tai and NewEdge had the acquisition been in effect for the whole year could not be reliably estimated; thus, the Company's pro-forma financial information related to such acquisitions is unable to be disclosed.

30. EQUITY TRANSACTIONS WITH NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

On December 31, 2019, the Company subscribed for additional new shares of Nanjing Silergy at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, reducing its continuing interest from 100% to 66.67%.

The above transactions were accounted for as equity transactions, since the Company did not cease to have control over these subsidiaries.

	Nanjing Silergy Micro
Consideration received	\$ 430,619
The proportionate share of the carrying amount of the net assets of the subsidiary transferred to non-controlling interests	<u>(356,696)</u>
Differences recognized from equity transactions	<u>\$ 73,923</u>
Capital surplus - changes in percentage of ownership interests in subsidiaries	<u>\$ 73,923</u>

31. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Company's capital structure management strategy is based on (a) its scale of operations and expected growth and product development - an appropriate market share target is determined, and the capital expenditures required to meet this target are estimated; (b) industry developments - the Company calculates the required working capital under an overall plan for long-term asset development; and (c) the Company's competitiveness - estimates are made of marginal contribution, operating profit rate and cash flows of possible products, taking into consideration the risk factors of industrial cyclical fluctuations and product life cycles to determine the Company's appropriate capital structure.

Management regularly reviews the Company's capital structure and considers the costs and risks of different capital structures, and balances the Company's capital structure by raising debt and issuing convertible bonds. In general, the Company has a prudent risk management strategy.

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

Management believed the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

b. Fair value of financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Equity instruments	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,638,644</u>	<u>\$ 1,638,644</u>
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Contingent consideration	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 33,376</u>	<u>\$ 33,376</u>

December 31, 2019

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Equity instruments	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u>1,608,505</u>	\$ <u>1,608,505</u>
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Contingent consideration	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u>32,861</u>	\$ <u>32,861</u>

2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Financial Assets (Liabilities)	Financial Assets at FVTPL	Financial Liabilities at FVTPL	Total
	Equity Instruments	Contingent Consideration	
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 1,608,505	\$ (32,861)	\$ 1,575,644
Recognized in profit or loss	234,348	-	234,348
Settlements due to significant influence	(847,358)	-	(847,358)
Reclassification	815,763	-	815,763
Current year additions	1,182,168	-	1,182,168
Disposals	(88,225)	-	(88,225)
Liquidation and refund of shares	(1,234,280)	-	(1,234,280)
Translation adjustments	<u>(32,277)</u>	<u>(515)</u>	<u>(32,277)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 1,638,644</u>	<u>\$ (33,376)</u>	<u>\$ 1,605,268</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Financial Assets (Liabilities)	Financial Assets at FVTPL		Financial Liabilities at FVTPL	Total
	Equity Instruments	Convertible Bonds	Contingent Consideration	
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 1,258,732	\$ 30,715	\$ -	\$ 1,289,447
Recognized in profit or loss	208,483	-	-	208,483
Current year additions	189,094	-	(33,366)	154,728
Current year redemptions	-	(30,715)	-	(30,715)
Translation adjustments	<u>(47,804)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,505</u>	<u>(46,299)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 1,608,505</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (32,861)</u>	<u>\$ 1,575,644</u>

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 3 fair value measurement

a) Equity instrument investments

Equity instrument investments are unlisted company stock with no active market. Fair values are estimated mainly using the market approach, which is estimated with reference to the Company's recent financing activities, valuation of similar companies, market conditions and other economic indicators, etc.

b) Convertible bond investments

Future cash flows are estimated based on the equity value of the invested company on the balance sheet date and the exercise price stated in the contract, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.

c) Contingent consideration

Contingent consideration is calculated based on the expected revenue of NewEdge in 2021 and 2022, using the formula on arrangement.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at FVTPL		
Equity instruments	\$ 1,638,644	\$ 1,608,505
Assets measured at amortized cost (1)	10,619,647	7,577,477
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at FVTPL		
Contingent consideration	33,376	32,861
Measured at amortized cost (2)	1,300,986	1,279,628

1) The balances included financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost, accounts receivable, other receivables (excluding tax receivable), and refundable deposits.

2) The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term borrowings, accounts payable, accounts payable - related parties, other payables, guarantee deposits and other long-term liabilities.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments included equity and debt investments, accounts receivable, other receivables, refundable deposits, short-term borrowings, accounts payable, other payables, lease liabilities, guarantee deposits and other long-term liabilities. The Company's corporate treasury function provides services to the business departments, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports. These risks include market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

The Company's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see (a) below), interest rates (see (b) below) and other prices (see (c) below).

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company had foreign currency-denominated sales and purchases, which exposed the Company to foreign currency risk. The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 34.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company was mainly exposed to the U.S. dollar.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the functional currency against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency-denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in pre-tax profit associated with the U.S. dollar strengthening 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of the U.S. dollar against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit and the balances below would be negative.

	U.S. Dollar Impact	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Profit or loss and equity*	\$ 34,547	\$ 15,531

* This was mainly attributable to the exposure on outstanding U.S. dollar-denominated deposits, receivables and payables, which were not hedged at the end of the reporting period.

b) Interest rate risk

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 229,696	\$ 2,905,345
Financial liabilities	77,552	196,072
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	9,134,581	3,261,217

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Company's floating-rate financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

Had interest rates been 50 basis points higher and all other variables held constant, the Company's pretax profit for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have increased by \$45,673 thousand and \$16,306 thousand, respectively, which was mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rate changes on its variable-rate bank deposits.

c) Other price risk

The Company's price risk of equity instrument investments in 2020 and 2019 are primarily from the investments of financial assets at FVTPL.

If the price of the equity instrument increased (decreased) by 5% at the end of the reporting period, the Company's profit before tax will increase (decrease) by \$81,932 thousand and \$80,425 thousand in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. As at the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Company due to failure of counterparties to discharge an obligation approximates the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Company adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company uses publicly or non-publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

The accounts receivable balances of individual customers that each accounted for more than 10% of the total balance as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, were as follows:

	December 31, 2020
Customer A	\$ 173,544
Customer B	168,261
Customer F	<u>132,234</u>
	<u>\$ 474,039</u>
	December 31, 2019
Customer A	<u>\$ 298,303</u>

3) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

As of December 31, 2020, the Company's working capital was sufficient and there was no liquidity risk due to lack of funds needed to meet contractual obligations.

33. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Balances and transactions between Silergy and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of Silergy, had been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Company and its related parties are disclosed below.

- a. Related party name and category

<u>Related Party Name</u>	<u>Related Party Category</u>
SMAT Hangzhou XinTu Semiconductor Technology Co., Ltd.	Associate Related party in substance

- b. Purchases of goods

<u>Related Party Category/Name</u>	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Associates		
SMAT	\$ <u>15,174</u>	\$ <u>2,296</u>

Terms and conditions for purchases of goods from related parties are the same as that of general transactions.

- c. Payables to related parties

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Related Party Category/Name</u>	<u>December 31</u>	
		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Accounts payable - related parties	Associates SMAT	\$ <u>1,720</u>	\$ <u>1,104</u>

- d. Disposal of financial assets (for the year ended December 31, 2019: None)

For the year ended December 31, 2020

<u>Related Party Category</u>	<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Underlying Assets</u>	<u>Proceeds</u>	<u>Gain on Disposal</u>
Related party in substance	Investment accounted for using equity method	3,500	Greenpine Device Ltd.	\$ <u>1,312,220</u>	\$ <u>308,483</u>

- e. Others

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Related Party Category/Name</u>	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Research and development expense	Associates SMAT	\$ <u>3,447</u>	\$ <u>3,643</u>

f. Remuneration of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Salaries	\$ 42,619	\$ 45,729
Share-based payments	<u>11,171</u>	<u>2,811</u>
	<u>\$ 53,790</u>	<u>\$ 48,540</u>

34. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The following information was aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies of the Company and the exchange rates between the foreign currencies and the respective functional currencies were disclosed. The significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

(Foreign Currencies and NT\$ in Thousands)

December 31, 2020

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NT\$
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 2,054	28.48 (USD:NTD)	\$ 58,505
USD	22,581	6.5249 (USD:RMB)	643,101
USD	273	1,077.16 (USD:KRW)	<u>7,772</u>
			<u>\$ 709,378</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	275	28.48 (USD:NTD)	\$ 7,838
USD	372	6.5249 (USD:RMB)	10,596
NTD	9,867	0.0351 (NTD:USD)	<u>9,867</u>
			<u>\$ 28,301</u>

December 31, 2019

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NT\$
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 2,172	29.98 (USD:NTD)	\$ 65,114
USD	7,335	6.9762 (USD:RMB)	219,891
USD	995	1.145.58 (USD:KRW)	<u>29,817</u>
			<u>\$ 314,822</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	91	29.98 (USD:NTD)	\$ 2,721
USD	50	6.9762 (USD:RMB)	1,487
NTD	6,206	0.0334 (NTD:USD)	<u>6,206</u>
			<u>\$ 10,414</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, realized and unrealized net foreign exchange gains (losses) were \$(98,111) thousand and \$18,200 thousand, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange gains (losses) by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transactions and functional currencies of the group entities.

35. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information about significant transactions and investees:

- 1) Financing provided to others (None)
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided (Table 1)
- 3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries and associates) (Table 2)
- 4) Marketable securities acquired or disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 3)
- 5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
- 6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
- 7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 4)
- 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
- 9) Trading in derivative instruments (None)

- 10) Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions (Table 5)
- b. Information on investees (Table 6)
- c. Information on investments in mainland China
- 1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area: (Table 7)
 - 2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses:
 - a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period. (Note 33 and Table 5)
 - b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period. (Table 5)
 - c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses. (None)
 - d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes. (None)
 - e) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds. (None)
 - f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services. (None)
- c. Information of major shareholders: List all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder (Table 8)

36. SEGMENT INFORMATION

- a. Segment information

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker is for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance. Under IFRS 8 “Operating Segments,” if the operating revenue of an operating segment accounts for up to 90% of the Company’s total revenue, the Company is considered as having only one reportable segment.

- b. Revenue from major products and services

The Company mainly develops, designs, and sells electronic products, which is the major source of revenue.

c. Geographical information

The Company's revenue from external customers by location of operations and information about its non-current assets by location of assets are detailed below:

	Revenue from External Customers		Non-current Assets	
	For the Year Ended December 31		December 31	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
China (including Hong Kong)	\$ 6,856,538	\$ 5,101,613	\$ 4,451,157	\$ 4,688,181
Others	<u>7,019,907</u>	<u>5,676,168</u>	<u>173,283</u>	<u>195,393</u>
	<u>\$ 13,876,445</u>	<u>\$ 10,777,781</u>	<u>\$ 4,624,440</u>	<u>\$ 4,883,574</u>

Non-current assets included property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties, goodwill, other intangible assets, refundable deposits and long-term prepayments.

d. Information about major customers

Customers that individually contributed 10% or more to the Company's revenue were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020	
	Amount	Percentage of Revenue (%)
Customer X	\$ 1,906,993	13.74
Customer Y	<u>1,402,482</u>	<u>10.11</u>
	<u>\$ 3,309,475</u>	<u>23.85</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019	
	Amount	Percentage of Revenue (%)
Customer X	\$ 1,596,376	14.81
Customer Y	<u>1,090,125</u>	<u>10.11</u>
	<u>\$ 2,686,501</u>	<u>24.92</u>

SILERGY CORP.
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands)
AND SUBSIDIARIES

**ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Endorser/Guarantor	Endorsee/Guaranteee		Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Each Party (Note 3)	Maximum Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed During the Period	Outstanding Endorsement/ Guarantee at the End of the Period	Actual Amount Borrowed	Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed by Collateral	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity in Latest Financials (%)	Aggregate Endorsement/ Guarantee Limit (Note 3)	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Companies in Mainland China	Note
		Name	Relationship (Note 2)											
0	Silergy Corp.	Crystal	2	\$ 3,606,197	\$ 284,800	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 9,015,493	Y	N	N	
1	Nanjing Silergy Micro	Nanjing Silergy Micro (HK) Co., Limited	2	191,771	28,480	28,480	19,936	-	2.97	479,428	N	N	N	

Note 1: No. 0 represents the parent company; other numbers represent subsidiaries.

Note 2: The nature of the relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the endorsee/guaranteee are represented by the following numerals:

- No. 1 - companies with business transactions.
- No. 2 - a subsidiary directly holding over 50% of the common shares.
- No. 3 - a parent and subsidiary collectively holding over 50% of the common shares of the investee company.
- No. 4 - a parent company holding 50% of the common shares directly or through a subsidiary indirectly.
- No. 5 - companies based on the contractual project requirements of the same industry with contractual mutual guarantees.
- No. 6 - companies guaranteed by their respective common shareholdings in accordance with mutual investment relations.
- No. 7 - companies engaged in performance guarantees of contracts related to the pre-sale of real estate in accordance with the Consumer Protection Law.

Note 3: The total amount of guarantee shall not exceed 50% of Silergy Corp.'s net value. The total amount of the guarantee provided by Silergy Corp. to any individual entity shall not exceed 20% of Silergy Corp.'s net value.

TABLE 2

SILERGY CORP.
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands)
AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Holding Company Name	Type and Issuer of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	Number of Shares	December 31, 2020			Note
					Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Silergy Corp.	Shares	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	2,666,667	\$ -	6.342 (Note 1)	\$ -	Note 3
	Vango	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(US\$ 144,507)	7.931	(US\$ 144,507)	
Hangzhou Silergy	Alphatecture	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(US\$ 5,073,963)	3.442	(US\$ 5,073,963)	
	Jiangsu	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 26,141)	0.778	(RMB 26,141)	
	Hualan	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	1,166,700	(RMB 5,989,000)	11.302	(RMB 5,989,000)	
	Callterah	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 19,787,000)	6.780	(RMB 19,787,000)	
	Anchuang	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 108,081)	6.912	(RMB 108,081)	
	Powerland	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 24,761,911)	1.186	(RMB 24,761,911)	
	Ningbo Anchuang	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 26,189)	3.014	(RMB 26,189)	
	Geometrical	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 6,000,000)	20.120	(RMB 6,000,000)	
	Kangcong	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 130,016)	2.932	(RMB 130,016)	
	Huaxin	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 29,787,230)	24.841	(RMB 29,787,230)	
	Sentronic	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 76,384)	18.519	(RMB 76,384)	
	Einno	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 15,390)	37.403	(RMB 15,390)	
	Xinling	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 3,526,000)	1.209	(RMB 3,526,000)	
	ACTT	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 27,158)	12.977	(RMB 27,158)	
Walden	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 6,222,000)	6.250	(RMB 6,222,000)		
Batcheng	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 98,208)	4.975	(RMB 98,208)		
Puhe	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 22,500,000)	0.696	(RMB 22,500,000)		
Nanjing Silergy Micro	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 309,016)		(RMB 309,016)		
Silergy Technology	Alstorm	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	631,333	(RMB 70,797,000)		(RMB 70,797,000)	
		-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 5,172)		(RMB 5,172)	
		-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 1,185,000)		(RMB 1,185,000)	
		-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 80,225)		(RMB 80,225)	
		-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 18,380,000)		(RMB 18,380,000)	
		-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	631,333	(RMB 87,296)		(RMB 87,296)	
		-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 20,000,000)		(RMB 20,000,000)	
		-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 179,357)		(RMB 179,357)	
		-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 41,091,400)		(RMB 41,091,400)	
		-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 152,769)		(RMB 152,769)	
		-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 35,000,000)		(RMB 35,000,000)	
		-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(RMB 43,648)		(RMB 43,648)	
		-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	178,784	(US\$ 42,720)		(US\$ 42,720)	
		-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	(US\$ 1,500,000)		(US\$ 1,500,000)	

Note 1: Percentage of ownership refers to preference shares.

Note 2: Refer to Tables 6 and 7 for information about subsidiaries and associates.

Note 3: The board of directors of Vango had resolved to liquidate Vango in April 2020. As of December 31, 2020, Vango has not completed its liquidation procedures.

SILERGY CORP.(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands)
AND SUBSIDIARIES**MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED OR DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NTS300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Counterparty	Relationship	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal		Ending Balance	
					Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount (Note 1)	Number of Shares	Amount (Note 1)	Number of Shares	Amount (Notes 1 and 3)
Silergy Corp.	Shares Greenpine	Investments accounted for using the equity method	Notes 6 and 7	Notes 6 and 7	-	\$ -	3,500	\$ 1,105,767 (US\$ 36,499,995)	3,500	\$ 1,312,220 (US\$ 45,500,000)	-	\$ -
Hangzhou Silergy	Semiconductor	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	Note 6	Note 6	-	305,745 (RMB71,093,550)	-	-	-	-	-	309,016 (RMB70,797,000)

Note 1: Translation was based on the exchange rate at remittance date.

Note 2: The amount included share of loss of associates.

Note 3: The amount included the exchange differences accumulated in equity.

Note 4: Translation was based on the exchange rate at December 31, 2020.

Note 5: The amount included unrealized losses on financial instruments at FVTPL.

Note 6: Marketable securities was acquired through capital increase in cash.

Note 7: It was sold to related party in substance - Hangzhou XinTu Semiconductor Technology Co., Ltd.

TABLE 4

SILERGY CORP.
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands)
AND SUBSIDIARIES

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Buyer	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details		Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note	
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	% of Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms		Ending Balance
Hangzhou Silergy	Silergy Corp.	Parent company	Sale	\$ (261,046)	(5.65)	-	-	\$ 260	-	Note 2

Note 1: Transaction terms and prices between the Company and its subsidiaries are similar to regular transactions.

Note 2: Intercompany balances and transactions were eliminated upon consolidation.

No. (Note 1)	Company Name	Counterparty	Flow of Transactions (Note 2)	Transaction Details			Percentage to Consolidated Total Gross Sales or Total Assets (Note 3)
				Financial Statement Account	Amount (Note 4)	Terms (Note 5)	
2	Xian Silergy	Silergy Corp. Hangzhou Silergy	2 3	Sales Sales	\$ 694 88	- -	0.01 -
3	Nanjing Silergy Micro	Silergy Corp. Hangzhou Silergy Shanghai Silergy Nanjing Silergy Micro (HK) Co., Limited Silergy Technology Crystal Crystal	2 3 3 3 3 3 3	Sales Sales Operating expenses Other receivable - related parties Sales Accounts receivable - related parties Sales Operating expenses	91,504 50 34,221 8,683 146 3,926 22,777 18,271	- - - - - - - -	0.66 - 0.25 0.04 - 0.02 0.16 0.13
4	Nanjing Silergy Micro (HK) Co., Limited	Nanjing Silergy Micro Crystal Crystal	3 3 3	Operating expenses Accounts payable - related parties Operating expenses	8,499 28,300 10,523	- - -	0.06 0.14 0.08
5	Silergy Technology	Silergy Corp.	2	Sales	675	-	-
6	Silergy Samoa	Crystal	3	Other payables - related parties	1,487	-	0.01
7	Crystal	Silergy Corp. Nanjing Silergy Micro Nanjing Silergy Micro (HK) Co., Limited Nanjing Silergy Micro (HK) Co., Limited	2 3 3 3	Sales Sales Sales Other income	9,940 340 83,675 1	- - - -	0.07 - 0.60 -

Note 1: No. 0 represents the parent company; other numbers represent subsidiaries.

Note 2: The directional flow of the transactions are represented by the following numerals:

No. 1 - from parent company to subsidiary.

No. 2 - from subsidiary to parent company.

No. 3 - between subsidiaries.

Note 3: The accounts in the consolidated balance sheets and those in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income were based on the Company's consolidated total assets and total gross sales, respectively.

Note 4: Intercompany balances and transactions were eliminated upon consolidation.

Note 5: The selling prices and payment terms for intercompany sales and purchases were not significantly different from those for unrelated parties. For other intercompany transactions, prices and terms were based on mutual agreements.

(Concluded)

TABLE 6

SILERGY CORP.
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands)
AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Investment Amount		Number of Shares	As of December 31, 2020 Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Amount (Notes 1 and 2)	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee (Notes 3 and 4)	Share of Profit (Loss) (Notes 1, 3 and 4)	Note
				December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019						
Silergy Corp.	Silergy Technology	Suite 100, 1307 S. Mary Ave, Sunnyvale City, Santa Clara County, California State, U.S.A.	Development, design and sales of power management IC	US\$ 7,378,454	US\$ 7,378,454	-	100.00	\$ 337,187	\$ 20,885 (US\$ 706,793)	20,885 (US\$ 706,793)	Subsidiary
	Silergy Samoa	Portafallis TrustNet chambers, P.O. Box 1225, Apia, Samoa	Holding company	US\$ 24,300,000	US\$ 24,300,000	-	100.00	431,754	7,887 (US\$ 266,906)	7,887 (US\$ 266,906)	Subsidiary
	HK Silergy	15/F., BOC Group Life Assurance Tower, 136 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong	Holding company	US\$ 11,375,000	US\$ 11,375,000	-	100.00	237,586	(US\$ 66,745)	(US\$ 266,745)	Subsidiary
	Silicon Prospect	Portcullis Chambers, 4th Floor, Ellen Skelton Building, 3076 Sir Francis Drake Highway, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Island	Holding company	US\$ 5,000,000	US\$ 5,000,000	-	100.00	142,459	(US\$ 135) (US\$ -5,174)	(US\$ 903,110) (US\$ -135)	(US\$ 135) (US\$ -5,174)
Silergy Samoa	Crystal	7F.-8, No. 38, Taiyuan St., Zhubei City, Hsinchu County 302, Taiwan	Development, design and sales of electronic components	314,831 (Note 6)	314,831 (Note 6)	31,700,000	100.00	176,595	11,010	11,010	Subsidiary
	Silergy Technologies Private Limited	Unit #501, 5th Floor, Prestige Towers, Residency Road, Bangalore-560025, Karnataka, India	Development, design and sales of electronic components	US\$ 38,200	US\$ 38,200	-	100.00	11,436	2,123 (US\$ 71,832)	2,123 (US\$ 71,832)	Subsidiary
	Silergy Korea Limited	#1202, #1203, 120 Heungdeokjungang-ro, Gyeong-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea (UTOWER)	Development, design and sales of electronic components	US\$ 600,000 (KRW 655,800,000)	US\$ 600,000 (KRW 655,800,000)	-	100.00	49,210	7,809 (US\$ 264,290)	7,809 (US\$ 264,290)	Subsidiary
Nanjing Silergy	Nanjing Silergy Micro (HK) Co., Limited	Unit 701, 7/F Citicorp CTR, 18 Whitfield Rd, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong	Development, design and sales of electronic components	US\$ 5,200,960	US\$ 5,200,960	-	100.00	149,202	4,915 (US\$ 166,325)	4,915 (US\$ 166,325)	Subsidiary
Silicon Prospect	WMT	No. 191, Jieyukeng Rd., Ruerfiang Dist., New Taipei City	Manufacturing of electronic components	55,000	55,000	2,750,000	19.84	54,640	(869)	(172)	Related company (Note 7)

Note 1: The carrying amount of the investments and the share of profit or loss were eliminated upon consolidation.

Note 2: Translation was based on the exchange rate at December 31, 2020.

Note 3: Translation was based on the average exchange rate for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Note 4: Information was based on the investee's current year's audited financial statements.

Note 5: Refer to Table 7 for information on investments in mainland China.

Note 6: Silergy Samoa acquired 9,472 thousand shares of Crystal at NTS\$99,579 thousand in January 2015, resulting in Crystal becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Silergy Samoa. The fair value of the equity interest held previously was NTS\$6,252 thousand. Silergy Samoa injected a total of NTS\$152,000 thousand in Crystal from April 2015 to February 2017. Thus, Silergy Samoa's investment in Crystal increased to NTS\$314,831 thousand.

Note 7: Investment loss was based on the ratio of ownership from the acquisition date, November 12, 2020.

TABLE 7

SILERGY CORP.
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands)
AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital (Note 1)	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2020	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee (Note 2)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Investment Income (Loss) Recognized (Notes 2, 3 and 4)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2020 (Note 4)	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2020
					Outward	Inward						
Hangzhou Silergy	Development, design and sale of electronic components and related technical services	US\$ 58,520,270 (RMB 381,687,917)	Through Silergy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,066,793 (RMB 249,092,877)	100%	\$ 1,066,793 (RMB 249,092,877)	\$ 7,022,775	\$ -	
Nanjing Silergy	Development, design and sale of electronic components	RMB 46,500,000	Through Hangzhou Silergy	-	-	-	(110,049) (RMB -25,696,124)	66.67%	(73,366) (RMB -17,130,749)	639,238	-	
Xian Silergy	Development, design, and sale of electronic components	RMB 91,000,000	Through Hangzhou Silergy	-	-	-	(21,731) (RMB 5,074,224)	100%	21,731 (RMB 5,074,224)	300,177	-	
Chengdu Silergy	Development and design of electronic components	RMB 34,000,000	Through Hangzhou Silergy	-	-	-	(6,522) (RMB -1,522,936)	100%	(6,522) (RMB -1,522,936)	66,748	-	
Shanghai Silergy	Development and design of electronic components	RMB 10,000,000	Through Hangzhou Silergy	-	-	-	(45,477) (RMB -10,618,705)	100%	(45,477) (RMB -10,618,705)	(2,701)	-	
Shanghai Pengxi	Development and design of electronic components	RMB 53,000,000	Through Nanjing Silergy	-	-	-	(55,622) (RMB -12,987,469)	66.67%	(37,081) (RMB -8,658,313)	2,675	-	
SMAT	Development and manufacturing of vehicles and IOT	RMB 505,000,000	Through Hangzhou Silergy	-	-	-	(177,536) (RMB -41,454,113)	19.80%	(35,866) (RMB -8,374,568)	237,188	-	
	Development and manufacturing of vehicles and IOT	RMB 505,000,000	Through HK Silergy	-	-	-	(177,536) (US\$ -6,008,191)	14.63%	(26,496) (US\$ -896,689)	237,521	-	

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments from Taiwan in Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Investment Amount Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by the Investment Commission, MOEA
\$ - (Note 5)	\$ - (Note 5)	\$ - (Note 5)

Note 1: Translation was based on the exchange rate at December 31, 2020.

Note 2: Translation was based on the average exchange rate for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Note 3: Information was based on the investee's audited financial statements for the current year.

Note 4: Except for SMAT, the carrying amount of the investments and the share of profit or loss were eliminated upon consolidation.

Note 5: Foreign security issuers are not subject to the investment limitation set out in the "Guidelines on Investment and Technical Cooperation in Mainland China" issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on August 29, 2008, whereby the limit is 60% of an investment entity's most recent net value.

Note 6: Refers to the net amount after deducting the unrealized gain on disposal of intangible assets.

SILERGY CORP.
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands)
AND SUBSIDIARIES**INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Chen Wei	7,156,140	7.70

Note 1: The information of major shareholders presented in this table is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation based on the number of ordinary shares and preferred shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration (including treasury shares) by the Company as of the last business day for the current quarter. The share capital in the consolidated financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued without physical registration because of different preparation basis.

Note 2: If a shareholder delivers the shareholdings to the trust, the above information will be disclosed by the individual trustor who opened the trust account. For shareholders who declare insider shareholdings with ownership greater than 10% in accordance with the Security and Exchange Act, the shareholdings include shares held by shareholders and those delivered to the trust over which shareholders have rights to determine the use of trust property. For information relating to insider shareholding declaration, please refer to the Market Observation Post System website of the TWSE.