Stock Code:6699

KIWI TECHNOLOGY INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

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

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Representation Letter

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of KIWI Technology Inc. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019 under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports, and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10 endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, "Consolidated Financial Statements." In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, KIWI Technology Inc. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Hereby declare

KIWI Technology Inc.
Lee, Hsin-Hsin
Chairman
March 11, 2020

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors
KIWI Technology Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of KIWI Technology Inc. and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of operations, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, 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 with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), and interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") or the former Standing Interpretations Committee ("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 Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in Republic of China (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of 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 of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of 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 Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 are stated as follows:

1. Valuation of inventories

   Refer to Notes 4(h) for the accounting policies on inventory valuation, Note 5 for estimation uncertainty of inventory valuation, and Note 6(d) for the details of related disclosures.

Description of key audit matter:

The Group' s inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Due to the rapid transformation of products in emerging industries and highly customized requirements, the Group's stocks for products may exceed or cannot meet customers' demands thus becoming obsolete. These factors expose the Group to significant level of uncertainty particularly in the area of estimating net realizable value, which is subject to management's judgement. Therefore, the valuation of inventories has been identified as one of the key audit matters.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

In relation to the key audit matter above, we have performed certain audit procedures including, among others, evaluating whether valuation of inventories was accounted for in accordance with the Group' s accounting policies; obtaining the inventory aging report, analyzing the fluctuation of inventory aging and verifying the accuracy of inventory aging classification; and selecting samples to test the net realizable value of inventories and evaluating the reasonableness of inventory provisions.

Other Matter

KIWI Technology Inc. has additionally prepared its parent-company-only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, on which we have issued an unmodified audit opinion.

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 the IFRSs, IASs, IFRIC, 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance (including members of the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Group'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 aggregated, 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 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 Group's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determined those matters that were of most significant in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our 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 Huei-Chen Chang and Tzu-Chieh Tang.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 11, 2020

Notes to Readers

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

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

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

KIWI TECHNOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Assets	December 31, 2019 Amount	%	December 31, 2018 Amount	%
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 57,761	23	88,920	33
1170	Accounts receivable, net (notes 6(c) and (o))	13,093	5	10,959	4
1300	Inventories (note 6(d))	34,822	14	29,562	11
1410	Prepayments and other current assets	8,633	4	10,520	4
1476	Other financial assets – current (note 6(a))	77,000	31	86,000	32
	Total current assets	191,309	77	225,961	84
	Non-current assets:				
1517	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current (note 6(b))	8,019	3	9,264	3
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(e))	25,303	10	26,289	10
1600	Property, plant and equipment (note 6(f))	7,631	3	6,003	2
1755	Right-of use assets (note 6(g))	7,751	3	-	-
1780	Intangible assets (note 6(h))	645	-	672	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (note 6(l))	7,071	3	-	-
1920	Refundable deposits	2,322	1	2,408	1
1990	Other non-current assets	-	-	709	-
	Total non-current assets	58,742	23	45,345	16
	Total assets	$ 250,051	100	271,306	100

	Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2019 Amount	%	December 31, 2018 Amount	%
	Current liabilities:				
2170	Accounts payable	$ 14,734	6	2,413	1
2200	Other payables	20,278	8	11,897	5
2280	Lease liabilities - current (note 6(i))	5,392	2	-	-
2130	Contract liabilities (note 6(o))	13,680	6	-	-
2300	Other current liabilities	328	-	1,006	-
	Total current liabilities	54,412	22	15,316	6
	Non-current liabilities:				
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current (note 6(i))	2,440	1	-	-
2645	Guarantee deposits received	924	-	924	-
	Total non-current liabilities	3,364	1	924	-
	Total liabilities	57,776	23	16,240	6
	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company (note 6(m)):				
3110	Common stock	277,079	111	277,079	102
3310	Legal reserve	581	-	581	-
3350	Accumulated deficit	(80,205)	(32)	(18,543)	(7)
3400	Other equity	(5,180)	(2)	(4,051)	(1)
	Total equity	192,275	77	255,066	94
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 250,051	100	271,306	100

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

KIWI TECHNOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Operations

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Loss Per Share)

		2019		2018	
		Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
4000	**Revenue (notes 6 (o) and 7)**	$ 82,449	100	101,046	100
5000	**Cost of revenue (notes 6(d), (f), (g), (i), (j), (k) and (l))**	(50,233)	(61)	(48,118)	(48)
	Gross profit	32,216	39	52,928	52
5910	Less: Unrealized gross profit	(69)	-	-	-
	Realized gross profit	32,147	39	52,928	52
	Operating expenses (notes 6(f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), 7 and 12):				
6100	Selling expenses	(23,705)	(29)	(22,727)	(22)
6200	Administrative expenses	(27,339)	(33)	(23,287)	(23)
6300	Research and development expenses	(49,138)	(60)	(37,132)	(37)
	Total operating expenses	(100,182)	(122)	(83,146)	(82)
	Operating loss	(68,035)	(83)	(30,218)	(30)
	Non-operating income and loss (notes 6(e), (i), (j), (q) and 7):				
7010	Other income	1,755	2	3,255	3
7020	Other gains and losses, net	(677)	-	4,201	4
7050	Finance costs	(225)	-	-	-
7070	Share of losses of associates and joint ventures	(1,551)	(2)	(1,008)	(1)
	Total non-operating income and loss	(698)	-	6,448	6
	Loss before income tax	(68,733)	(83)	(23,770)	(24)
7950	Income tax benefits (note 6(l))	7,071	8	-	-
	Net loss	(61,662)	(75)	(23,770)	(24)
	Other comprehensive income (loss):				
8310	**Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (note 6(m))**				
8316	Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,245)	(1)	(3,847)	(3)
8349	Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(1,245)	(1)	(3,847)	(3)
8360	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (note 6(m))**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	116	-	82	-
8399	Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	116	-	82	-
	Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	(1,129)	(1)	(3,765)	(3)
	Total comprehensive loss for the year	$ (62,791)	(76)	(27,535)	(27)
	Loss per share (in New Taiwan dollars) (note 6(n)) :				
9750	Basic loss per share	$	(2.23)		(0.86)
9850	Diluted loss per share	$	(2.23)		(0.86)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

KIWI TECHNOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Attributable to shareholders of the Company								
			Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)			Other equity			
	Common stock	Capital Surplus	Legal reserve	Unappropriated earnings (accumulated deficit)	Total	Foreign currency translation differences	Unrealized losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 174,260	102,819	-	5,808	5,808	(286)	-	(286)	282,601
Net loss in 2018	-	-	-	(23,770)	(23,770)	-	-	-	(23,770)
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2018	-	-	-	-	-	82	(3,847)	(3,765)	(3,765)
Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2018	-	-	-	(23,770)	(23,770)	82	(3,847)	(3,765)	(27,535)
Appropriation approved by the shareholders:									
Legal reserve	-	-	581	(581)	-	-	-	-	-
Stock dividends distributed from capital surplus	102,819	(102,819)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2018	277,079	-	581	(18,543)	(17,962)	(204)	(3,847)	(4,051)	255,066
Net loss in 2019	-	-	-	(61,662)	(61,662)	-	-	-	(61,662)
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2019	-	-	-	-	-	116	(1,245)	(1,129)	(1,129)
Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2019	-	-	-	(61,662)	(61,662)	116	(1,245)	(1,129)	(62,791)
Balance at December 31, 2019	**$ 277,079**	**-**	**581**	**(80,205)**	**(79,624)**	**(88)**	**(5,092)**	**(5,180)**	**192,275**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

KIWI TECHNOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Loss before income tax	$	(68,733)	(23,770)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		9,707	1,932
Amortization		537	541
Interest expense		225	-
Interest income		(963)	(2,104)
Share of losses of associates and joint ventures		1,551	1,008
Loss on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method		-	385
Unrealized gross profit		69	-
Total profit and loss		11,126	1,762
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable		(2,134)	(3,517)
Inventories		(5,260)	(9,958)
Prepayments and other current assets		1,848	(5,867)
Contract liabilities		13,680	-
Accounts payable		12,321	(1,713)
Other payables		8,381	1,579
Other current liabilities		(678)	(1,651)
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		28,158	(21,127)
Cash used in operations		(29,449)	(43,135)
Interest received		963	2,104
Interest paid		(225)	-
Income taxes received		39	21
Net cash used in operating activities		(28,672)	(41,010)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(3,111)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method		-	(26,501)
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using equity method		-	18,500
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(4,205)	(4,278)
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits		86	(1,705)
Additions to intangible assets		(510)	(455)
Decrease in other financial assets		9,000	22,000
Increase in other non-current assets		-	(709)
Net cash provided by investing activities		4,371	3,741
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Payment of lease liabilities		(6,334)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(6,334)	-
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		(524)	294
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(31,159)	(36,975)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		88,920	125,895
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$	57,761	88,920

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

KIWI TECHNOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Per Share Information and Otherwise Specified)

1. Organization and business

KIWI Technology Inc. (formerly Taifa Technology Inc.) (the "Company") was incorporated on May 14, 2002, and registered with the Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. as a company limited by shares under the laws of the Republic of China ("R.O.C."), and was renamed on January 5, 2017. The address of the Company's registered office is 4F., No.158, Sec. 1, Wenxing Rd., Zhubei City, Hsinchu County, Taiwan. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") are mainly engaged in the IC design and sale of audio and communication chips and providing Internet of Things (IoT) solutions using LoRA technologies.

2. Authorization of the Consolidated Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 11, 2020.

3. Application of New and Revised Accounting Standards and Interpretations

(a) Impact of adoption of new, revised or amended standards and interpretations endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. ("FSC").

In preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Group has adopted the following International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), International Accounting Standards ("IAS"), and Interpretations that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (" IASB") (collectively, " IFRSs") and endorsed by the FSC, with effective date from January 1, 2019.

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date per IASB
IFRS 16 "Leases"	January 1, 2019
IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments"	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IFRS 9 "Prepayment features with negative compensation"	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 19 "Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement"	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 28 "Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures"	January 1, 2019
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle	January 1, 2019

Except for the following items, the initial application of the above IFRSs did not have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements. The extent and impact of changes are as follows:

(i) IFRS 16 "Leases"

IFRS 16 replaces the existing leases guidance, including IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases – Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

KIWI TECHNOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognized in retained earnings on January 1, 2019. The extent and impact of the changes in accounting policies are disclosed below:

1) Definition of a lease

Previously, the Group determined at contract inception whether an arrangement is or contains a lease under IFRIC 4. Under IFRS 16, the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition of a lease, as explained in note 4(l).

On transition to IFRS 16, the Group elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. The Group applied IFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were not reassessed for whether there is a lease. Therefore, the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after January 1, 2019.

2) As a lessee

As a lessee, the Group previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Group. Under IFRS 16, the Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases – i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet.

The Group decided to apply recognition exemptions to leases of low-value office equipment. For leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17, at transition, lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the Group's incremental borrowing rate as at January 1, 2019. Right-of-use assets are measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments.

In addition, the Group applied the following practical expedients upon transition to IFRS 16.

- Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics;
- Applied the exemption and not to recognize the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases with lease term that ends within 12 months at the date of initial application;
- Excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

3) As a lessor

The Group is not required to make any adjustments on transition to IFRS 16 for leases in which it acts as a lessor. The Group accounted for its leases in accordance with IFRS 16 from the date of initial application.

(Continued)

KIWI TECHNOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

4) Impacts on financial statements

On transition to IFRS 16, the Group recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities both amounting to $11,533 at January 1, 2019. When measuring lease liabilities, the Group discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate. The weighted-average rate applied is 2.16%.

The reconciliation between operating lease commitments disclosed at the end of the annual reporting period immediately preceding the date of initial application, and lease liabilities recognized at the date of initial application as follows:

	January 1, 2019
Operating lease commitment at December 31, 2018 as disclosed in the Group's consolidated financial statements	$ 11,980
Recognition exemption for:	
Leases of low-value assets	(61)
	$ 11,919
Discounted amount using the incremental borrowing rate at January 1, 2019 (Lease liabilities recognized at January 1, 2019)	$ 11,533

(b) Impact of IFRS endorsed by FSC but not yet in effect

According to Ruling No. 1080323028 issued by the FSC on July 29, 2019, commencing from 2020, the Group is required to adopt the IFRSs that have been endorsed by the FSC with effective date from January 1, 2020. The related new, revised or amended standards and interpretations are set out below:

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IFRS 3 "Definition of a Business"	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS39 and IFRS7 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform"	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 "Definition of Material"	January 1, 2020

The Group assesses that the adoption of the abovementioned standards would not have any material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

KIWI TECHNOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

A summary of new and amended standards issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC is set out below:

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"	Effective date to be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2022

The Group is currently evaluating the impact of its consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance as a result of the initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Group completes its evaluation.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies presented in the consolidated financial statements are summarized as follows. Except for those specifically indicated, the following accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

The Group's accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (the "Regulations") and the IFRSs, IASs, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC (collectively as "Taiwan-IFRSs").

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each Group entity is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. Except when otherwise indicated, all financial information presented in New Taiwan dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

KIWI TECHNOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Principles of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its controlled entities (the subsidiaries) in which the Company is exposed, or has right, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. All significant inter-company transactions, balances and resulting unrealized income and loss are eliminated on consolidation. Total comprehensive income (loss) of a subsidiary is attributed to the shareholders of the Company and the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, financial statements of subsidiaries are adjusted to align the accounting policies with those adopted by the Company.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The difference between the adjustment of the non-controlling interests and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the shareholders of the Company.

(ii) List of subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

The subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

			Percentage of Ownership	
Name of Investor	**Name of Investee**	**Main Business and Products**	**December 31, 2019**	**December 31, 2018**
The Company	Kiwi Technology Inc.	Sales of LoRA IoT products	100.00 %	100.00 %

(iii) List of subsidiaries which are not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

(d) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period ("the reporting date"), monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rates at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(Continued)

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency of the Group' s consolidated financial statements at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency of the Group' s consolidated financial statements at the average exchange rates for the period. All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, joint control, or significant influence is lost, the accumulated exchange differences related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss. In the case of a partial disposal that does not result in the Group losing control over a subsidiary, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to non-controlling interests. For a partial disposal of the Group' s ownership interest in an associate or joint venture, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

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

An asset is classified as current when one of following criteria is met; all other assets are classified as non-current assets:

(i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current when one of following criteria is met; all other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities:

(i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by issuing equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(Continued)

KIWI TECHNOLOGY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand, checking deposits, and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short-term and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the aforesaid criteria and are not held for investing purposes are also classified as cash equivalents.

(g) Financial instruments

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issuance. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(i) Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method less impairment loss. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and recognition (reversal) of impairment loss are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

(Continued)

2) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

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

Debt investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment loss are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, other comprehensive income accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss.

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

Dividend income derived from equity investments is recognized on the date that the Group's right to receive the dividends is established (usually the ex-dividend date).

3) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other financial assets and refundable deposits).

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following financial assets which are measured using 12-month ECL:

- bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Group measures loss allowances for accounts receivable at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

(Continued)

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

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

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

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. The recognition or reversal of the loss allowance is recognized in profit or loss.

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

4) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recognized at the amount of consideration received, less, the direct issuing cost.

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2) Financial liabilities

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

3) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligation has been fulfilled or cancelled, or has expired. The Group also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

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

4) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are presented on a net basis only when the Group has the legally enforceable right to offset and intends to settle such financial assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(h) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated based on the weighted-average method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to the location and condition ready for sale. The cost of finished goods and work-in-process includes an appropriate share of production overheads which are allocated based on the normal capacity of the production facilities.

Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less all estimated costs of completion and necessary selling expenses.

(i) Investments in associates

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

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The carrying amount of the investment in associates includes goodwill arising from the acquisition less any accumulated impairment losses. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) will be 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.

(Continued)

The Group recognizes its share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those associates from the date on which significant influence commences until the date on which significant influence ceases. The Group recognizes any changes of its proportionate share in the investee within capital surplus, when an associate's equity changes due to reasons other than profit and loss or comprehensive income, which did not result in changes in percentage of ownership.

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

Adjustments are made to associates' financial statements to conform to the accounting polices applied by the Group.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the recognition of further losses is discontinued. Additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

When an associate issues new shares and the Group does not subscribe to the new shares in proportion to its existing ownership percentage, the Group's interest in the associate's net assets will be changed. The change in the equity interest is adjusted through the capital surplus and investment accounts. If the Group' s capital surplus is insufficient to offset the adjustment to investment accounts, the difference is charged as a reduction of retained earnings. If the Group's interest in an associate is reduced due to the additional subscription to the shares of associate by other investors, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate will be reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

(j) Joint arrangements

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the Group has joint control of the arrangement (i.e. joint venturers) in which the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities. The Group recognizes its interest in a joint venture as an investment and accounts for that investment using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures", unless the Group qualifies for exemption from that Standard. Please refer to note 4(i) for the application of the equity method.

When assessing the classification of a joint arrangement, the Group considers the structure and legal form of the arrangement, the terms in the contractual arrangement, and other facts and circumstances.

(k) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

(Continued)

(ii) Subsequent costs

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

(iii) Depreciation

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

Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows: Office equipment: 3 to 5 years; R&D equipment: 3 to 5 years; Leasehold equipment: 3 years; Molding equipment: 3 years.

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

(l) Leases

Applicable from January 1, 2019

(i) Identifying a lease

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

1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified; and

2) the customer has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

3) the customer has the right to direct the use of the asset throughout the period of use only if either:

- the customer has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use; or
- the relevant decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined and:
  - the customer has the right to operate the asset throughout the period of use, without the supplier having the right to change those operating instructions; or
  - the customer designs the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used throughout the period of use.

(ii) As a lessee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued)

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

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

(iii) As a lessor

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

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

For operating lease, the Group recognizes rental income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Applicable before January 1, 2019

Leases are classified as finance leases when the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the assets. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

(i) The Group as lessor

Lease income from an operating lease is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized as expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Incentives granted to the lessee to enter into the operating leases are recognized as a reduction of rental income over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Contingent rents are recognized as income in the period when the lease adjustments are confirmed.

(ii) The Group as lessee

Payments made under an operating lease (excluding insurance and maintenance expenses) are charged to expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Lease incentives received from the lessor are recognized as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Contingent rents are recognized as expense in the periods when the lease adjustments are confirmed.

(m) Intangible assets

The Group's computer software are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives (2 to 3 years).

The residual value, amortization period, and amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year-end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

(n) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred income tax assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. When there exists an indication of impairment for an asset, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group determines the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount of an individual asset or CGU is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell or its value in use. When the recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately.

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any evidence that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If so, an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill is reversed, and the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to its revised estimate of recoverable amount. The increased carrying amount shall not exceed the carrying amount (net of amortization or depreciation) that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years.

(o) Revenue recognition

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

(i) Sale of goods

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

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

(ii) Revenue from services rendered

The Group provides the customers with a right to access the Group' s software license, to which the revenue is recognized over the license period.

(iii) Financing components

The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and the payment by the customer exceed one year. As a consequence, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are expensed during the year in which employees render services.

(ii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed during the period in which employees render services. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past service provided by the employees, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(q) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss unless they relate to business combinations or items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred income taxes are recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred taxes are not recognized for:

(i) Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;

(ii) Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

(iii) Taxable temporary differences arising from initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflect uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

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

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

(i) the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

1) the same taxable entity; or

2) different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(r) Earnings per share ("EPS")

The basic and diluted EPS attributable to shareholders of the Company are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing net income attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year. In calculating diluted EPS, the net income attributable to shareholders of the Company and weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of dilutive potential common shares. The Group' s dilutive potential common shares include profit sharing for employees to be settled in the form of common stock.

(s) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group). Operating results of the operating segment are regularly reviewed by the Group' s chief operating decision maker, who decides on the allocation of resources to the segment and assesses its performance for which discrete financial information is available.

5. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation and Assumption Uncertainty

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with the Regulations and Taiwan-IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in the future periods affected.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year is included as follows:

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The Group estimates the net realizable value of inventory, taking into account obsolescence and unmarketable items at the reporting date, and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions of future demand within a specific time horizon, which could result in significant adjustments due to rapid industry change or product competition.

Refer to note 6(d) for further description of the valuation of inventories.

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6. Significant account disclosures

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash on hand	$ 20	-
Bank deposits	35,256	29,920
Time deposits	22,485	59,000
	$ 57,761	88,920

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the time deposits with original maturities of more than three months amounted to $77,000 and $86,000, respectively, which were classified as other financial assets—current.

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income—non-current

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Domestic unlisted stock	$ 8,019	9,264

The Group designated the investments shown above as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income because these equity instruments are held for long-term strategic purposes and not for trading.

In 2019 and 2018, there were no strategic investments disposed and there were no transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to these investments.

(c) Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Accounts receivable	$ 13,156	11,022
Less: loss allowance	(63)	(63)
	$ 13,093	10,959

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. Analysis of expected credit losses on accounts receivable was as follows:

	December 31, 2019		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance
Current	$ 13,016	0.00%	-
Past due 1-30 days	77	0.00%	-
Past due over 91 days	63	100%	63
	$ 13,156		63

	December 31, 2018		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance
Current	$ 8,610	0.00%	-
Past due 1-30 days	2,257	0.00%	-
Past due 31-60 days	92	0.00%	-
Past due over 91 days	63	100%	63
	$ 11,022		63

Movements of the allowance for accounts receivable were as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at January 1 (Balance at December 31)	$ 63	63

(d) Inventories

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Merchandise	$ -	97
Raw materials	11,435	12,894
Work in process	7,644	7,622
Finished goods	15,743	8,949
	$ 34,822	29,562

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the cost of revenue amounted to $50,233 and $48,118, respectively, of which $11,815 and $1,848, respectively, was the write-down of inventories to net realizable value.

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(e) Investments accounted for using equity method

The Group entered into a joint venture agreement with PT Abhimata Citra, whereby the Group acquired 49% of ownership of PT Wahana Solusi Pintar for a cash consideration of $26,501 on December 28, 2018. PT Wahana Solusi Pintar is mainly engaged in the sales of LoRA IoT products and the development of Indonesian market for the Group.

The following tables summarize the financial information of PT Wahana Solusi Pintar as included in its own financial statements, adjusted for any differences in accounting policies. The tables also reconcile the summarized financial information to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in PT Wahana Solusi Pintar.

		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Percentage ownership interest		49%	49%
Current assets	$	50,398	53,443
Non-current assets		1,433	284
Current liabilities		(51)	(77)
Net assets	$	51,780	53,650
Group's share of net assets	$	25,372	26,289
Carrying amount of interest in joint venture	$	25,303	26,289

		2019	2018
Revenue	$	149	-
Net loss	$	(3,165)	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income	$	(3,165)	-
The Group's share of profit (loss) and total comprehensive income	$	(1,551)	-

On May 25, 2018, the Group disposed all of its shares in Acer Being Communication Inc. with a consideration of $18,500. The related loss on disposal of the associate was $385, which was included in other gains and losses.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

		Office equipment	R&D equipment	Leasehold equipment	Molding equipment	Total
Cost:						
Balance at January 1, 2019	$	569	1,581	3,924	2,797	8,871
Additions		99	180	147	3,779	4,205
Reclassification		-	-	-	709	709
Balance at December 31, 2019	$	668	1,761	4,071	7,285	13,785
Balance at January 1, 2018	$	569	1,581	400	2,043	4,593
Additions		-	-	3,524	754	4,278
Balance at December 31, 2018	$	569	1,581	3,924	2,797	8,871

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	Office equipment	R&D equipment	Leasehold equipment	Molding equipment	Total
Accumulated depreciation :					
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 298	1,049	843	678	2,868
Depreciation	168	441	1,360	1,317	3,286
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ **466**	**1,490**	**2,203**	**1,995**	**6,154**
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 137	584	122	93	936
Depreciation	161	465	721	585	1,932
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ **298**	**1,049**	**843**	**678**	**2,868**
Carrying amount:					
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ **202**	**271**	**1,868**	**5,290**	**7,631**
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ **271**	**532**	**3,081**	**2,119**	**6,003**
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ **432**	**997**	**278**	**1,950**	**3,657**

(g) Right-of-use assets

	Buildings	Transportation Equipment	Total
Cost:			
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ -	-	-
Effects of initial application of IFRS 16	11,533	-	11,533
Restated balance at January 1, 2019	11,533	-	11,533
Additions	340	2,293	2,633
Disposals	(72)	-	(72)
Effect of exchange rates changes	(8)	-	(8)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ **11,793**	**2,293**	**14,086**
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ -	-	-
Depreciation	5,720	701	6,421
Disposals	(72)	-	(72)
Effect of exchange rates changes	(14)	-	(14)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ **5,634**	**701**	**6,335**
Carrying amount:			
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ **6,159**	**1,592**	**7,751**

The Group leased abovementioned assets under operating leases in 2018, please refer to note 6(j).

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(h) Intangible assets

	Computer software
Costs:	
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 1,582
Addition	510
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ **2,092**
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 1,127
Addition	455
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ **1,582**
Accumulated amortization:	
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 910
Amortization	537
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ **1,447**
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 369
Amortization	541
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ **910**
Carrying amount:	
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ **645**
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ **672**
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ **758**

(i) Lease liabilities

The carrying amount of lease liabilities were as follows:

	December 31, 2019
Current	$ **5,392**
Non-current	$ **2,440**

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	2019
Interest on lease liabilities	$ **225**
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets	$ **792**
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	$ **180**

The amount recognized in the statement of cash flows was as follows:

	2019
Total cash outflow for leases	$ **6,739**

(i) Real estate leases

The Group leases buildings for its office premises. The leases typically run for a period of two to three years.

The Group sub-leases some of its right-of-use assets under operating leases.

(ii) Other leases

The Group leases office equipment and transportation equipment with lease terms of one to three years. In addition, the Group leases some office equipment which are low-value items. The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these low-value assets.

(j) Operating lease

The Group leased office premises under operating leases. The future minimum lease payments are as follows:

		December 31, 2018
Not later than 1 year	$	5,782
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years		6,198
	$	11,980

For the year ended December 31, 2018, rental expenses of $4,102 was recognized in cost of revenue and operating expenses.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, rental income of $462 was recognized in other income.

(k) Employee benefits

The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the employee's individual pension fund account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Foreign subsidiaries make contributions in compliance with their respective local regulations. Under this defined contribution plan, the Group has no legal or constructive obligation to pay additional amounts after contributing a fixed amount.

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group recognized pension expenses of $2,538 and $2,126, respectively, in relation to the defined contribution plans.

(l) Income taxes

(i) The components of income tax expense were as follows:

		2019	2018
Current tax expense	$	-	-
Deferred tax benefit		(7,071)	-
Income tax benefit	$	(7,071)	-

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Reconciliation between the income tax benefit and loss before taxes is as follows:

	2019	2018
Loss before taxes	$ **(68,733)**	**(23,770)**
Income tax using the Company's statutory tax rate	$ (13,747)	(4,754)
Effect of different tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	(366)	-
Current-year losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognized	4,221	5,690
Changes in unrecognized temporary difference	4,061	(103)
Others	(1,240)	(833)
Income tax benefits	$ **(7,071)**	**-**

(ii) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities

Unrecognized deferred income tax assets:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Deductible temporary differences	$ 5,679	1,618
Operating losses carryforwards	23,260	21,900
	$ **28,939**	**23,518**

The R.O.C. Income Tax Act allows net losses, as assessed by the tax authorities, can be carried forward for 10 years to offset future taxable profit. Deferred tax assets have not been fully recognized in respect of these items as the management believed that it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilize the benefits therefrom.

As of December 31, 2019, the unrecognized tax losses and their respective expiry years were as follows:

Year of loss	Unrecognized tax losses	Year of expiry
2012	$ 13,001	2022
2013	14,090	2023
2014	4,097	2024
2016	984	2026
2018	26,096	2028
2019	54,627	2029
	$ **112,895**	

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2) Recognized deferred income tax assets

Change in the amount of deferred income tax assets was as follows:

	Unused tax losses
Balance at January 1, 2019	-
Recognized in profit or loss	7,071
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 7,071

(iii) The Company's income tax returns for the years through 2017 were examined and approved by the R.O.C. income tax authorities.

(m) Capital and other equity

(i) Common stock

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's authorized shares of common stock amounted to $1,000,000, with par value of $10 (dollars) per share, of which 27,708 thousand and 17,426 thousand shares were issued, respectively. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

The Company's shareholders at the meeting on March 15, 2018 resolved the distribution of stock dividends of $102,819 from capital surplus, with issuing 10,282 thousand shares of common stock. The effective date of the capital increase was April 2, 2018 and the related registration process had been completed.

The movements in outstanding shares of common stock in 2019 and 2018, were as follows (in thousands of shares):

	2019	2018
Balance at January 1	27,708	17,426
Capital surplus transferred to common stock (stock dividends)	-	10,282
Balance at December 31	27,708	27,708

(ii) Retained earnings and dividend policy

The Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that at least 10% of annual net income, after deducting accumulated deficit, if any, must be retained as legal reserve until such retention equals the amount of paid-in capital. In addition, a special reserve shall be set aside in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The remaining balance, together with the unappropriated earnings from the previous years, can be distributed as dividends to shareholders, pursuant to a resolution approved by the shareholders.

If the company has no accumulated deficit, it may, pursuant to a resolution approved by the shareholders, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or distributing cash for the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital.

As the Company is in its growth phase, in consideration of the Company's capital needs and long-term financial position, earnings can be distributed after the earnings distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors is approved during the shareholders' meeting. The Company may distribute dividends by issuing shares or distributing cash. The ratio for cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of the total distribution, but the ratio can be adjusted in accordance with the profit or capital situation.

(iii) Other equity items (net after tax)

1) Foreign currency translation differences

	2019	2018
Balance at January 1	$ (204)	(286)
Foreign exchange differences arising from translation of foreign operations	116	82
Balance at December 31	$ **(88)**	**(204)**

2) Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	2019	2018
Balance at January 1	$ (3,847)	-
Unrealized losses from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,245)	(3,847)
Balance at December 31	$ **(5,092)**	**(3,847)**

(n) Loss per share

(i) Basic loss per share

	2019	2018
Net loss attributable to the shareholders of the Company	$ **(61,662)**	**(23,770)**
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands)	**27,708**	**27,708**
Basic loss per share (in New Taiwan dollars)	$ **(2.23)**	**(0.86)**

(ii) Diluted loss per share

The Company did not calculate the effect of dilutive potential common stock as it incurred a net loss in 2019 and 2018.

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(o) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

		2019	2018
(1) Primary geographical markets:			
Taiwan	$	19,374	24,249
Hong Kong and Mainland China		56,228	72,086
Japan		5,838	3,581
Others		1,009	1,130
	$	**82,449**	**101,046**
(2) Major products:			
Audio and communication IC products	$	73,962	90,801
LoRA IoT products		7,799	8,183
Services and others		688	2,062
	$	**82,449**	**101,046**

(ii) Contract balances

		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	January 1, 2019
Accounts receivable	$	13,156	11,022	7,505
Less: loss allowance		(63)	(63)	(63)
	$	**13,093**	**10,959**	**7,442**
Contract liabilities	$	**13,680**	-	-

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

The major changes in the balance of contract liabilities were due to the timing difference between the satisfaction of performance obligation and the receipt of customer's payment.

(p) Remuneration to employees, and directors and supervisors

The Company' s Articles of Incorporation require that a minimum of 10% of earnings should be distributed as employee remuneration and a maximum of 2% of earnings will be allocated as directors and supervisors' remuneration. The earnings are determined based on the Company's pre-tax income before the deduction of the amount of remuneration to employees and directors and supervisors.

The Company did not accrue any remuneration to employees and directors and supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 as it incurred a net loss in 2019 and 2018.

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(q) Non-operating income and loss

(i) Other income

		2019	2018
Interest income	$	963	2,104
Other income (note 7(b))		792	1,151
	$	1,755	3,255

(ii) Other gains and losses

		2019	2018
Loss on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	$	-	(385)
Foreign currency exchange gain (loss)		(673)	4,742
Others		(4)	(156)
	$	(677)	4,201

(iii) Financial costs

		2019	2018
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$	(225)	-

(r) Financial instruments

(i) Categories of financial instruments

1) Financial assets

		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income—non-current	$	8,019	9,264
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:			
Cash and cash equivalents		57,761	88,920
Accounts receivable		13,093	10,959
Other financial assets—current		77,000	86,000
Refundable deposits		2,322	2,408
	$	158,195	197,551

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2) Financial liabilities

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
Accounts payable	$ 14,734	2,413
Other payable	11,110	4,755
Lease liabilities (including current and non-current)	7,832	-
Guarantee deposits received	924	924
	$ 34,600	8,092

(ii) Fair value information—Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The Group considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost approximate their fair values.

(iii) Fair value information—Financial instruments measured at fair value

1) Fair value hierarchy

The financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The table below analyzes financial instruments that are measured at fair value subsequent to initial recognition, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable. The different levels have been defined as follows:

a) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identified assets or liabilities.

b) Level 2: 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).

c) Level 3: inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	December 31, 2019				
		Fair Value			
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income—non-current	$ 8,019	-	-	8,019	8,019

(Continued)

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	December 31, 2018				
		Fair Value			
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income — non-current	$ 9,264	-	-	9,264	9,264

There were no transfers among fair value hierarchies for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

2) Valuation techniques and inputs used for financial instruments measured at fair value

The fair value of privately held stock is estimated by using the market approach and is determined by reference to recent financing activities, valuations of similar companies, market conditions, and other economic indicators. The significant unobservable input is the liquidity discount. No quantitative information is disclosed because the possible changes in liquidity discount would not cause significant potential financial impact.

3) Movement in financial assets included in Level 3 fair value hierarchy — financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2019	2018
Balance at January 1	$ 9,264	10,000
Total gains or losses:		
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(1,245)	(3,847)
Additions	-	3,111
Balance at December 31	$ 8,019	9,264

The abovementioned total gains or losses were included in " unrealized loss from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income". The gains or losses attributable to the financial assets held on December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Total gains or losses:		
Recognized in other comprehensive income (included in "unrealized loss from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income")	$ (1,245)	(3,847)

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(s) Financial risk management

The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk (including currency risk and other market price risk). The Group has disclosed the information on exposure to the aforementioned risks and the Group' s policies and procedures to measure and manage those risks as well as the quantitative information below.

The Board of Directors is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. The Group' s risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor adherence to the controls. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's operations.

The Group's management monitors and reviews financial activities in accordance with procedures required by relevant regulations and internal controls. Internal auditors undertake both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of Directors.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty of a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group' s cash and cash equivalents, receivables from customers, and other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying amount of the Group' s financial assets.

The Group maintains cash with reputable financial institutions; therefore, the exposure related to the potential default by those counter-parties is not considered significant.

Due to IC Chips industrial characteristics, the customers of IC Chips product of the Group were concentrated on few customers. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, 96% of accounts receivable were concentrated on five major customers, thus, the credit risk was significantly centralized. The Group has established a credit policy under which each customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness for purposes of setting the credit limit. Additionally, the Group continuously evaluates the credit quality of customers to minimize the credit risk.

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(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in settling its financial liabilities by delivering cash or other financial assets. The Group manages and maintains adequate cash to support operations and mitigate the impact of cash flow fluctuation.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments, included estimated interest.

	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years
December 31, 2019				
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Accounts payable	$ 14,734	14,734	-	-
Other payables	11,110	11,110	-	-
Lease liabilities (including current and non-current)	7,949	5,494	2,389	66
Guarantee deposits received	924	-	-	924
	$ 34,717	31,338	2,389	990
December 31, 2018				
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Accounts payable	$ 2,413	2,413	-	-
Other payable	4,755	4,755	-	-
Guarantee deposits received	924	-	-	924
	$ 8,092	7,168	-	924

The Group does not expect that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis would occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Market risk

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

1) Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Group entities. The foreign currencies used in these transactions are mainly the US dollar (USD). The Group's management continuously control the net foreign currency exposure to be maintained at an acceptable level.

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a) Exposure to foreign currency risk and sensitivity analysis

At the reporting date, the carrying amounts of the Group's monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group entities were as follows:

	December 31, 2019				
	Foreign currency (in thousands)	Exchange rate	NTD (in thousands)	Change in magnitude	Pre-tax effect on profit or loss (in thousands)
Financial assets					
USD	$ 1,429	29.980	42,841	1 %	428
Financial liabilities					
USD	287	29.980	8,604	1 %	86

	December 31, 2018				
	Foreign currency (in thousands)	Exchange rate	NTD (in thousands)	Change in magnitude	Pre-tax effect on profit or loss (in thousands)
Financial assets					
USD	$ 319	30.715	9,798	1 %	98
Financial liabilities					
USD	69	30.715	2,119	1 %	21

b) The foreign exchange gain and loss on monetary items

The foreign exchange gain and loss (including realized and unrealized) on monetary items is summarized as below.

	2019		2018	
	Foreign exchange gain (loss)	Exchange rate	Foreign exchange gain (loss)	Exchange rate
Financial assets				
USD/TWD	$ (733)	29.980	4,933	30.715
Financial liabilities				
USD/TWD	19	29.980	(287)	30.715

2) Other market price risk

The Group has strategic investments in unlisted stocks, in which the Group does not actively participate in their trading.

Assuming a hypothetical increase or decrease of 5% in equity prices of the equity investments at each reporting date, the other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 would have increased or decreased by $401 and $463, respectively.

(t) Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy does not have significant changes.

The Group's management reviews the capital structure annually, including the consideration of costs and related risks of each type of capital. The Group may adjust and balance its capital structure by paying dividends or issuing new shares in accordance with the key management's advice.

(u) Investing and financing activities not affecting cash flows

(i) Please refer to note 6(g) for a description of acquisition of right-of-use assets through lease.

(ii) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

	January 1, 2019	Cash flows	Non-cash changes	December 31, 2019
Lease liabilities	$ 11,533	(6,334)	2,633	7,832
Guarantee deposits received	924	-	-	924
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 12,457	(6,334)	2,633	8,756

7. Related-party transactions

(a) Name and relationship with related parties

Name of related parties	Relationship with the Company
PT Wahana Solusi Pintar	Joint Venture
SBI & Capital 22 JV Fund, L.P.	Other related party

(b) Significant related-party transactions

(i) Revenue

In 2019, the Group saled LoRA IoT products to PT Wahana Solusi Pintar and the related revenue amounted $478. As of December 31, 2019, the related receivables were fully collected. The sales prices and terms for related parties were not significant different from those of sales to third-party customers.

(ii) Lease

In 2019 and 2018, the Group leased rental office to SBI & Capital 22 JV Fund, L.P. The related rental income amounted to $792 and $462, respectively, and were included in "other income".

(c) Compensation for key management personnel

		2019	2018
Short-term employee benefits	$	5,600	7,526
Post-employment benefits		151	273
	$	5,751	7,799

8. Pledged assets: None

9. Significant commitments and contingencies: None

10. Significant loss from disaster: None

11. Significant subsequent events: None

12. Others

Employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses categorized by function are summarized as follows:

	2019			2018		
	Cost of revenue	Operating expenses	Total	Cost of revenue	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits:						
Salaries	2,337	48,524	50,861	3,199	40,111	43,310
Insurance	363	3,660	4,023	291	2,906	3,197
Pension	135	2,403	2,538	163	1,963	2,126
Others	155	1,897	2,052	173	1,497	1,670
Depreciation	1,378	8,329	9,707	585	1,347	1,932
Amortization	-	537	537	-	541	541

(Continued)

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13. Additional disclosures

(a) Information on significant transactions:

In accordance with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the Group discloses the following information on significant transactions:

(i) Financing provided to other parties: None

(ii) Guarantee and endorsement provided to other parties: None

(iii) Marketable securities held at the reporting date (excluding investments in subsidiaries and associates):

(In Thousands of Shares/Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investing Company	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with the Securities Issuer	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2019				Maximum percentage of ownership during 2019		Note
				Number of shares	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership	Fair value	Shares/ Units	Percentage of Ownership	
The Company	Antzer Tech Corp.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income－non-current	6,555	8,019	11.22 %	8,019	6,555	11.22 %	-

(iv) Marketable securities for which the accumulated purchase or sale amounts for the year exceed $300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None

(v) Acquisition of real estate which exceeds $300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None

(vi) Disposal of real estate which exceeds $300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None

(vii) Total purchases from and sales to related parties which exceed $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

(viii) Receivables from related parties which exceed $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

(ix) Information about derivative instruments transactions: None.

(x) Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions: None.

(b) Information on investees:

(In Thousands of Shares/Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2019			Maximum percentage of Ownership during 2019		Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
				December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value	Shares	Percentage of Ownership			
The Company	Kiwi Technology Inc.	Japan	Sale of LoRA IoT products	22,671	8,223	1.6	100.00 %	10,713	1.6	100.00 %	(6,208)	(6,208)	
The Company	PT Wahana Solusi Pintar	Indonesia	Sale of LoRA IoT products	26,501	26,501	123	49.00 %	25,303	123	49.00 %	(3,165)	(1,551)	

Note: The above intercompany transactions have been eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Information on investments in Mainland China: None

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

14. Segment information

(a) General information

The Group is primarily engaged in the research, design, development, and sale of audio and communication IC chips and LoRA IoT products. The overall operating result is used by the Group's chief operating decision maker as the measurement for performance evaluation. Therefore, the Group has only one operating segment. The financial information used by operating segment is consistent with that used in preparing the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

(b) Product information

Revenues from external customers are detailed below:

Products and services		2019	2018
Audio and communication IC products	$	73,962	90,801
LoRA IoT products		7,799	8,183
Services and others		688	2,062
	$	82,449	101,046

(c) Geographic information

In presenting information on the basis of geography, segment revenue is based on the geographical location of customers, and segment assets are based on the geographical location of the assets.

Revenues from external customers are detailed below:

Region		2019	2018
Taiwan	$	19,374	24,249
Hong Kong and Mainland China		56,228	72,086
Japan		5,838	3,581
Others		1,009	1,130
	$	82,449	101,046

(d) Major customers information

		2019	2018
Customer A (note)	$	18,005	26,738
Customer B (note)		31,205	25,169
Customer C (note)		7,018	19,351
Customer D (note)		9,023	13,743
Customer E (note)		8,566	5,794

Note: The above revenues are from audio and communication IC products.