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Formosan Rubber Group Inc.

2021 Annual Report

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Website of the company's annual report: <http://www.frg.com.tw/>

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This English version is only a translation of the Chinese version. If there is any inconsistency or discrepancy between the Chinese and English versions, the Chinese version shall prevail for intents and purposes.

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One. Letter to Shareholders

Letter to Shareholders

Dear Shareholders,

Due to continuous spreading of the Delta variant and the surging infection of Omicron in western countries in 2021, the global epidemic remains threatening. The epidemic prevention and restriction mechanism resumed by many countries blasts global production and supply situation. Furthermore, the tightening of supply chains, rising prices and rising inflation expectations may accelerate the tightening of monetary policy, which in turn triggers shocks in the financial and real estate markets. Thanks to the continuous sales of projects 55Timeless and La Bella Vita, revenue, margin, and pre-tax incomes of the Company remained stable in 2021. Aiming at rising values of real estates in Southern Taiwan driven by local and foreign investments, high-tech industry clusters' moving south, and the government's north-south balancing policies, FRG initiates the Kaohsiung Ambassador Hotel development project.

Impact of Covid-19 looks waning in 2022 as the vaccination coverage expanding quickly and more and more countries are accepting the lifestyle of coexistence with the virus. In case the threat of Covid-19 on local economy continuously going down and the war between Ukrainian-Russian remains modest, FRG is conservatively optimistic about its sales in 2022 when units of existing projects remain being delivered as expected.

Meanwhile, the Company will continue to enforce expanding business scopes as follows:

I. Rubber manufacturing: through the investment and upgrade of equipment to improve the functions of products, while continuously developing new products and innovating the new market applications; II. Warehousing: proactively developing the policy of "business expansion and professional services" by constantly seeking new customers in order to bring different types of businesses into the Park, increasing operating performance; III. Construction and development: flexibly operating various strategies to sell the completed construction project steadily, and suitable individual projects and land with potential profits will be sought out for development actively.

Operating income, gross margin, and pre-tax income of FRG nudge down in 2021 when compared with the year before as a result of our more conservative approach in business this year. The consolidated business performances 2021 and summary of plan 2021 are here presented to shareholders:

One.Consolidated business performances 2021

I. Performance of business plan implementation

(I) Consolidated operating income, gross profit and pre-tax income:

Unit: thousand

Item	2021	2020	Increase and decrease amount	Increase and decrease %
Operating income	2,794,884	3,282,255	(487,371)	(14.85)%
Operating margin	883,664	1,062,287	(178,623)	(16.81)%
Pre-Tax Income	823,351	930,134	(106,783)	(11.48)%

(II) The sales of the reserved apartments for "World Garden - Bridge Upto Zenith", and "Modesty Home"

There were only a few residential apartments remaining at "World Garden - Bridge Upto Zenith" and "Modesty Home". By judging the real estate market, we entrusted the sales of the residential apartments and took steps gradually, allowing steady sales, and we have now sold out all the residential apartments.

- (III) Xindian “Legend River”
With the opening of the MRT Circular Line soon and the development of the Yangbei Replanning Area, the market has gradually recovered and the selling rate has stabilized.
 - (IV) The land development of “55Timeless” in Xinyi Planning District
With the building of high specifications and the public facilities of an art gallery, it has become one of the international-grade landmarks for luxury residential apartments. Sales of units of large size and higher prices are soaring due to the following factors: preference of high end customers attracted by good construction quality and word of mouth, funds back to Taiwan to get away from Sino-US conflicts, and waning Covid-19. With the Company’s flexible use of strategies, the apartments continued selling.
 - (V) The land development of “La Bella Vita” for the replanning area in Taichung Phase 7.
The use permit was obtained upon completion in January 2020. The handover to the customers bought in the pre-sale stage has been completed. The real estate market of the 7th Phase, Taichung City is very active, and thus the selling prices are stabilized. The major selling point of “La Bella Vita” is planned to be the real model house designed for “La Bella Vita” specifically by the architecture Antonio Citterio and renowned cabinet brand, to increase the sales synergy with cross-industry alliance.
 - (VI) FRG Bridge Upto Zenith Business Plaza
FRG Qiao Feng Business Plaza is located on the first and second floors of No. 168-180, Section 1, Zhongshan Road, Banqiao, covering an area of 1,882 pings (6221 square meters). The first floor of the business plaza has been leased to E.SUN Commercial Bank; the second floor has been leased to Nan Shan Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and SinoPac Securities Corporation; the second floor of the business plaza at building B has been leased to the infant care center, Bell’s HOUSE. The occupancy rate is 100%. FRG Qiao Feng Business Plaza has become an exquisite business center of Banqiao.
 - (VII) San Francisco and Hotel Development Project
Our subsidiary (FRG US Corp.) established in the US in 2017 participates in the construction investments; The subsidiary’s investment in the project is approximately 11.23% The project, with 242 high-end residences, 10 retail stores, and a 236-room fashion hotel, has completed in Q4, 2021.
- II. Budget Execution:**No financial projection for year 2022 by FRG is required according to the “Regulations Governing the Publication of Financial Forecasts of Public Companies”.
- III. Analysis of Consolidated financial Income and Expenditure, and Profitability**

Consolidated financial income and expenditure

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Item \ Year	2021	2020
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	1,725,484	2,073,605
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investments	(781,636)	(345,338)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	(302,551)	(1,313,393)

Analysis Table of Consolidated Profitability

Item \ Year	2021	2020
Return on Asset (%)	6.16	7.20
Return on Equity (%)	6.73	8.20
Pre-Tax Income to Paid-In Capital (%)	24.05	27.17
Profit Margin (%)	27.84	27.47
EPS after tax	NT\$2.27	NT\$2.62

IV. Research & Development (R&D)

1. FRG has been investing in R&D and pursuing innovation based on the vision of “Beauty in Creation” committed 70 years ago. What we have achieved in 2021 are:
 - (1) 2 patents acquired in 2021:

[1]	ROC patent for cushion pad and its making
[2]	Patent for antifouling film and its making

- (2) There are another 12 patent applications pending.
2. We are witnessing rapid transformation and changes in the global logistics industry exemplified by the Nankan Leasing and Logistics Center under the threat of Covid-19. In the post-pandemic era, the logistic industry is one the way of logistic system optimization and introduction of semi-auto equipment this year. The goal is to reduce repetition in operation and improve performances of logistic warehouses by logistic system upgrade, integration of semi-auto equipment, and high-tech management.

Two: Outline business plan 2022

I. 2022 business policy:

1. The 3 management policies for manufacturing industry are: “Innovation”, “international” and “service”.

Innovation: Make the best of raw materials, integrate existing equipment and process technology, and develop market application specific products to create substantial profits.

Globalization: Present in international trade show to improve product image and brand the Company; build up dealership in major economic regions to expand business scale.

Service: Meet customer demands in fast pace and improve FRG's reputation and economic benefits with high-quality services rendered by our technical team.

2. Warehouse space rented by the Nankan leasing unit has reached the upper limit in the park. The unit will keep on working with our customers there to render more services. In the next two years, FRG will do the best develop the Longtan Smart Park, build customized logistics plants, plan technologically intelligent warehouses and apply for the license of the third warehouse of the logistics center to service technology manufacturers in South Taoyuan; continuously upgrade and optimize services to attract international customers by word of mouth; push Nankan Logistics Park and Longtan Smart Park into the leader of professional leasing and integrated logistics services.
3. Real estate development and individual projects:
 - (1) The account for "Modesty Home" has been included when the project completed in 2014; we have an 'elite' apartment for sale.
 - (2) The reserved apartments of "Bridge Upto Zenith A⁺" are entrusted to gradually sell according to the market reaction in order to stabilize the selling rate with reasonable price.
 - (3) The development of Xindian "Legend River" is located near the MRT Circular Line and the Yangbei Replanning Area have made the market together, and with the market gradually recovered, the sales have been stable.
 - (4) The "55Timeless" project in the Xinyi District will catch eye balls of premium customers based on superior architectural quality and technology as well as by unique model house built by well-known international architect. Seeking target customers with flexible operation of sales strategies.
 - (5) The "La Bella Vita" project in Taichung City has completed in 2020, off-plan units have been delivered to their buyers, and sales of pending units started right afterwards. The feature of the marketing campaign this year, is the real model apartment designed by Antonio Citterio and a renowned cabinet brand.
 - (6) The San Francisco residential and hotel development project has completed in the Q4, 2021. Residential objects already on sale in Taiwan, their rivals in San Francisco will start selling depending on conditions of epidemic and real estate market there, opening of the hotel in planning as well.
 - (7) The Kaohsiung Ambassador Hotel development project's land purchase and cooperation contracts entered in November 2021; FRG is planning to file for the reconstruction of urban unsafe and old buildings and have the said land transferred in 2022.

II. Expected Sales and Their Basis

1. Years of statistics in Germany suggest that the total global demand for rubber and plastics remain growing slowing; the segments of life-saving, medication, and environment protection are outperforming the remaining ones; FRG is leading in the first two with better technology. The Delta and Omicron waves of Covid-19 in 2021 hit the global economy by supply chain restructuring and congestion of transportation around the world. In spite of economic growth driven by stimulation packages of governments everywhere, the threat of inflation is looming as a result of fast interest hiking by Fed. OECD and IMF remain optimistic for 2022; their forecasts suggest the global economy looks positive and global GDP will grow over that before Covid-19. Increasing uncertainties, including regional threats, conflicts and trade disputes, bottlenecked supply chain, and labor shortages remain paling the future the world is looking forward to. In spite of all these unfavorable forces, FRG is targeting to outsell the 9,846 thousand yards of rubber, plastic and synthetic leather (2021) in 2022.
2. Nankan warehouse logistics and property management: Established more than two decades ago, the FRGILC has built up a logistic park covering some 1.3 million square meter and 6 buildings for the business of warehouse leasing and logistic center; the core business is bonded goods' ins and outs including: tally, transportation, customs clearance, and warehouse leasing for clients, most of them are global and leading brands, engaged in operations of electronic distributors, publishing, boutique, apparel and e-commerce. Thanks to FRG's focus on good interactions with them, more than 70% of our clients have stayed here 5 year or longer and 90% of available warehouse spaces are occupied on average. FRGILC will expand the integration of logistics leasing and logistics service operation; improve logistic performances with high-tech management; step in GDP (medicine storage) + GMP (medical materials) segment, build up constant temperature warehouse and implement quality management system to engage in the medicine logistic operation after licensed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare. FRG is planning for operations including medicine inventory, package labeling, and package insert to get more customers with medicine logistic requirements. In 1992, the logistics center obtained the license of the logistics center of the Taipei Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance and won the Gold Trade Award of the Ministry of Economy for three times. Value, forming a win-win situation with customers. Income of warehouse leasing and logistic service is expected to up by 1%-2% in 2022 than 2021.
3. Pending units: sell those of projects "55Timeless" and "La Bella Vita" held by share-of-rights owners. Pending units of projects World Garden, Modesty Home, Legend River: keep on marketing them.
4. FRG Bridge Upto Zenith Business Plaza: The first and second floors (1,882 Ping combined) were 100% leased in 2021; FRG will keep on improving customer service and mall management to build up the image of leading commercial center in Xinban Special Economic Zone.

III. Important Production and Sales Policy:

1. The three operating principles of the manufacturing industry are: Innovation, Globalization, and Service.
 - Innovation: Make the best of raw materials, integrate existing equipment and process technology, and develop market application specific products to create substantial profits.
 - Globalization: Present in international trade show to improve product image and brand the Company; build up dealership in major economic regions to expand business scale.
 - Service: Meet customer demands in fast pace and improve FRG's reputation and economic benefits with high-quality services rendered by our technical team.
2. Thanks to fast expansion of semiconductor manufacturers in Taiwan, warehouse space demands are soaring as both upstream and downstream suppliers are adding capacities. Addressing this, FRG will focus on the project of Taoyuan Longtan Smart Park this year and the next one as the Nankan Logistics Center has touched its upper limit; build up logistic specific warehouses, two high-tech and smart warehouses covered by three logistic center warehouse license, to service customers in South Taoyuan; continuously upgrade and optimize services to recruit leading global brands, accepted by customers as premier service provider, and leading the smart park industry.
3. Based on lands in Xinyi District acquired in 2012, FRG is joint venture with CDC for the 55Timeless project in 2016; KPC for the Legend River project in Xindian with KPC in 2012; acquire lands of the La Bella Vita project in Taichung in 2015 and sell its units in 2016; in November 2021, FRG purchased share of the base land of the Kaohsiung Ambassador Hotel and is now working on transferring the land and file for the reconstruction of urban unsafe and old buildings Efforts invested in land development will improve FRG's earnings and images significantly.

Three. The Company's Future Development Strategy

I. Secondary Processing Industries:

- A. By signing annual sales contracts with major customers - ensuring stable performance of 60% or more.
- B. By improving quality - continue to establish OEM/ODM partnership with international major manufactures to ensure turnover.
- C. By making good use of equipment - develop multi-colored and multi-specification productions, ensuring customers' brand loyalty.
- D. By the continual technical partnership with European, American and Japanese plants - create new products and introduce them to new markets applications
- E. By developing compound products and adding new production lines, with one stop shop service, fulfilling customers' needs.
- F. By investing with precision - principles of full production, order delivery and gradually adjust the inventory.

II. Nankan Warehouse Logistics and Rental and Leasing Business:

The Nankan leasing business is continuously developing customers to render services from leasing to providing professional software and hardware implementation. To maintain technology and long term relations with customer, FRG will integrate flows and streamline service models in the future. FRG will upgrade logistic system, add more automation equipment, optimize operation flow, retain service team by software and hardware upgrade, integrate automation equipment into system to improve operation model, to provide more efficient services for our customers. Taoyuan Longtan Park is the focus of the next phase. FRG will build logistic specific warehouse in the future. This year, FRG will focus on enhancing service, provide customer with premium service, and push FRG into a leader of professional leasing and logistics integration services.

III. Real Estate Development

In a bid to continue the real estate development experience and creating the long-term stable profit for the Company, not only do we have our own real estate assets, we also focus on other suitable land or individual projects. In addition to resident buildings, development of commercial spaces of considerable size are also planned. Not only can commercial real estate developments acquire long-term stable rent income, they also covers fields of business plaza operation, real estate management and property management. With the Company's accumulated strength and brand value increasing day by day with construction development business, and based on the needs of long-term development, aside the current development projects, we have also been diligently seeking individual projects that meet the Company's circumstances.

Four. Effects by External Competitive, Regulatory and Overall Operating Environments

I. Secondary Processing Industries:

Continuous battle with Covid-19 around the world in 2021 has made the earth flooded by uncertainties in the post-epidemic era. However, the ever-growing global vaccine coverage is benefiting most societies to coexist with the virus and keep the epidemic in bay for us to live a normal life. This will return our daily life back to Norma and enable the world economy to recover into stable growth. Forecasts of 2022 by OECD and IMF suggest the global economy looks positive in spite of looming inflation. Quite some threats appear to bring world economy downward. Take example: vaccination and epidemic prevention measures remain dominating the world, monetary policies and measures against inflation in the post-epidemic era, fluctuation in the markets of crude oil and commodity, as well as the global energy and electricity rationing crisis, and carbon reduction and clean emissions. The "special military operation" against Ukraine waged by Vladimir Putin, the Russian President, has sunk both countries into war since on 2022.02.24. The world economy is hard hit by it as Russia ranked No. 1 in natural gas export, No. 2 in crude oil, No. 3 in thermal coal. Share of wheat export by the two countries account for 1.4% in the global market, let alone surging price of food and commodities. Every country is suffering rising inflation and dragging economic growth. Staggering Russian-Ukrainian war is leading into meaningless negotiations and "hit while talk" dilemma. Many countries are imposing more and severer sanctions on Russia in dimension of finance, military, technology, sports and other commodities. The Russian-Ukrainian is sinking the world economy into fluctuation and uncertainty in 2022. Don't forget another

threat to the world: climate change and global warming when the deadline of zero emission is ticking into 2050. This is forcing world leaders to face the challenge of balanced economic growth and resources shortage. Therefore, by continuously developing new products, improving quality and strictly controlling costs based on the market orientation, the sustainable development of the Company may be ensured

II. Nankan Warehouse Logistics and Rental and Leasing Business:

Covid-19 is driving manufacturers into Southeast Asia from Mainland China; this is pushing their inventory level upward everywhere outside of China, raise costs of air and sea shipment, clog the air and sea transportation, and delay shipping orders everywhere. All these are re-design the entire supply chain. Leading global brands are beginning to station here, if not already done so. This will force local logistic player to upgrade by investing in automation equipment and logistics systems to add more values in services they rendered.

III. Land Developments

The Company's construction products are all located in good locations, and the sales targets are mostly loyal customers who hold real estate for a long time. There are not many remaining reserved units, so the sales conditions and prices are very stable.

Prices of domestic real estates are soaring due to foreign funds' flocking to buy properties here, construction costs pushed up by inflation and low mortgage interest rates. However, local government seems suppressing the real estate markets with policies and imposing more uncertainty and difficulty on land development project. The Company will continue to insist the strategy of finding land with high potential of value raising and reasonable profits in high-quality urban areas, and make investment cautiously to ensure the Company's profits.

This is my great honor to present the business performances 2021 and summary of plan 2022 to all of you; My greatest thanks to each of our shareholders; we will do our best and continue to contribute better business results in the future.

I wish you

well and stay healthy

Chairperson: Hsu Zhen-Tsai

President: Hsu Zhen-Ji

Two. Company Profile

Two. Company Profile

I. Company Profile:

- (I) Date of establishment: January 22, 1963 (the predecessor of the Company was established in the 1952)
- (II) Addresses and Telephones of the Head office, Branches and Plants:
 Company address: 8th Floor, No. 82, Section 1, Hankou Street, Taipei
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 Taoyuan plant: No. 1, Chaofeng Road, Sanhe Vil, Longtan District, Taoyuan
 Telephone: (03)4893456
 Nankan International Logistics Center: 2F, No.53, Housheng Road, Luzhu District, Taoyuan
 Telephone: (03)3216533
- (III) Company History

1952	Established the Company, producing recycled rubber.
1963	Technical cooperation with Radium Rubber of West Germany.
1976	Established the plastic plant from the technical cooperation with Maruyama Industrial.
1980	Production of plastic foam latex leather from the technical cooperation with Nankai Plastic. Technical cooperation with GOODYEAR.
1981	Awarded with the "Gan Cheng Medal" for successfully developing military equipment including floating bridges, water cabinets, scout boats, attack boats, life raft, life jackets, gas proof clothing and aircraft fuel tanks.
1992	Officially listed on March 3.
1995	Established the PU Division for R&D and promotion of PU products. Established investment committee to conduct diversified investments.
1996	Combined the plant and office to enhance customer services. Established the Construction Department to effectively develop the land use values of Formosan.
1997	Launched the R&D building; established the precision lab to enhance the analysis of product research and development.
1998	Established the CPU Division to produce clear wet look PU products and PP synthetic paper.
1999	Invested in Wanexe Securities which later merged with SinoPac Securities then Huaxin Bank which has become the Sinopac Financial Holdings Company Established the Fenghe E-Library.
2000	Established the IP project to proactively conduct the development of various patents, forming a knowledge economy.
2001	Established the Silicone project to research and develop high-tech rubber products for the new century.
2002	Became the biggest manufacturer for Taiwan TPU and laminating products.
2003	Obtained the ISO9001 quality assurance; FRG International Logistics acquired the license of the International Logistics Center. Established a 100% holding subsidiary for the land development of the Banqiao Special Project Six: Ban Chien Development Co., Ltd.
2004	2. The installation of the 4-meter ultra-wide laminating machine and electronic-grade plastic additive synthesizing machine was completed; entered the automotive interiors and electronics market; received the third place in the 92nd "Excellent Trading Businesses". In December, it issued the first unsecured convertible corporate bonds of NT\$2.2 billion and began trading over-the-counter.
2005	Acquired ISO-14000 certification for environmental quality. The project of the land development in Banqiao of 2005 was sent to the Urban Planning Committee for review and began the development cooperation with China construction company.
2006	Signed the contract for the construction of land development project of Banqiao with the China construction company. Established the logistics center in Longtan for chemical products. The installation of the new steel belt drum vulcanization equipment and 2.4m ultra-wide dust-free precision coating machine are completed. In order to meet the capital needs to for the development of the

	Banqiao Special Project Six, a syndicated loan was signed with the bank with a limit line of NT\$3.1 billion.
2007	The first unsecured convertible corporate bonds of NT\$2.2 billion has been fully converted, and it was delisted on April 13. The pre-sale began in the end of January for the land development project of “World Garden - Bridge Upto Zenith” in Banqiao; the construction officially started on March 19. Launched the brand new Central Lab.
2008	Launched the brand new steel belt and tank rubber vulcanization plant that were the largest in Asia. Regarding the “Special Project one” land development project at Banqiao: entered joint construction contract with CDC.
2009	The Company has passed the international quality certification of life rafts, biocompatibility, and life jackets. The Company cooperated with “Qia-Chu Construction” Company to develop the land at Zhuangjing Section, Xindian City, Taipei County and a joint construction contract was signed.
2010	The Company's new 10, Banbury mixer and plant were officially launched on June 17. Ranked the second for the growth rate of Korea's key export market in 2009. The user's license was acquired in December for the land development project of “World Garden - Bridge Upto Zenith” in Banqiao. The land development project of “Modesty Home” in Banqiao was approved by the urban update planning of the New Taipei Government and the construction license was issued.
2011	The new TPU polishing machine was put into production. Fenghe Employee Sports & Health Center was completed. 60th Anniversary of Formosan Rubber Group Inc. The apartments for the land development project of “World Garden - Bridge Upto Zenith” in Banqiao were handed over to customers; helped the residents to set up the Community Management Committee in September. The pre-sale for the land development project of “Modesty Home” in Banqiao completed in February with a 100% sales rate; the construction started in March.
2012	The Company cooperated with the “Mainland Construction Company”, “Heng Bang Construction Company and “Heng Ju Construction Company” for the development of third Subsection of Xinyi Section, Xinyi District, Taipei; a joint construction contract was signed.
2013	The second set of energy-saving and high-efficiency steam and heat medium boilers in Taoyuan Plant was put into operation. The power-saving and energy-saving conversion of the heavy-duty mixer in Taoyuan Plant was completed. The user's license was acquired in December for the “Modesty Home” project in Banqiao.
2014	A construction license was acquired for the “development of third Subsection of Xinyi Section, Xinyi District, Taipei (55Timeless)” and construction license was acquired in June 2014; the groundbreaking ceremony was held in September in the same year (2014).
2015	The installation of the new steel belt drum vulcanization equipment was put into use in the Taoyuan plant. A construction license was acquired for the “development of Huiguo Section of Taichung (La Bella Vita)” and a construction license was acquired in November 6, 2015; the groundbreaking ceremony was held on March 4, 2016.
2016	A regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO) was added in December 2016, and testing was completed in April 2017.
2017	In October 2017, the subsidiary “FRG US CORP.” in the US was registered; the businesses are real estate investments, developments, and house and land leases/sales in the US. An upright oven and sulfuration tank equipment were added in the Taoyuan plant.
2018	A regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO) was added in 2018. A xenon arc lamp weathering tester and an ozone resistance tester were added in the Taoyuan lab. To correspond to the government's “National Vehicles Manufactured in Taiwan” policy, the rubber floor mat of the Taoyuan Plant vigorously researched and developed and the test was passed; orders of automobile floor mats were acquired by the “New Taipei City MRT Ankeng Light Rail Transportation System”.

	The user's license was acquired for the 55Timeless project in December 2018; the transfer of property rights and house delivery were carried out in January 2019.
2019	In 2019, two sets of gas heat medium boilers that met the requirements of the environmental regulations were added in the Taoyuan plant. A spectrophotometric testing machine for color matching was added in the lab in the Taoyuan lab.
2020	The M07 coal-carbon steam boilers were altered to use biomass fuels, to complete the 2020 industrial low-carbon technology application subsidy program of the Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs. The "La Bella Vita" project in Taichung City has completed in January 2020, off-plan units have been delivered to their buyers, and sales of pending units started right afterwards.
2021	Overhaul M06 & M07 steam boilers and M08 thermal kerosene boiler to use biomass fuel; operation licenses acquired. FRG purchase certain part of land of the Ambassador Hotel in Kaohsiung City, and entered a joint development contract with CDC and the Ambassador Hotel Co., Ltd. (AHC)

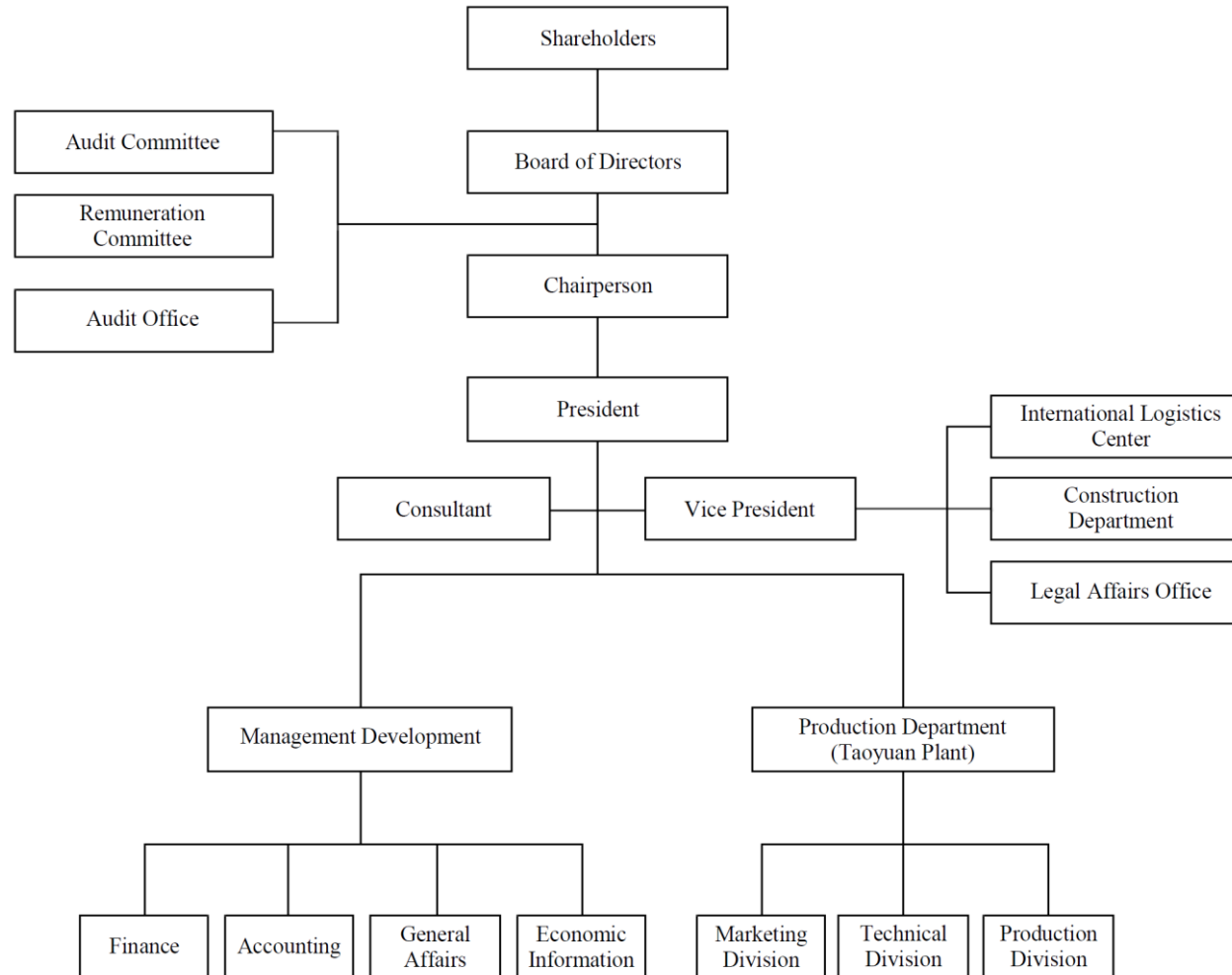
Three. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

- I. Organizational System
- II. Background information of directors, president, Vice Presidents, assistant managerial officers, and the chief of various departments and branches
- III. Remuneration of Directors (Including Independent Directors), Supervisors, Presidents and Vice Presidents
- IV. Implementation of Corporate Governance
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- VII. Any of the Company's chairperson, president, or managerial officer in charge of finance or accounting held a position in the CPA's firm or its affiliates in the most recent year
- VIII. Changes in shareholding and shares pledged by directors, managerial officers and shareholders with 10% shareholdings or more in most recent year and as of the publication date of the annual report
- IX. Top 10 shareholders who are related parties, spouses, or within second-degree of kinship to each other
- X. Number of shares held and shareholding percentage of the Company, the Company's directors, supervisors, managerial officers and directly or indirectly controlled entities on the same investee

Three. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

I. Organizational System Chart

1. Organizational Structure



2. Operation of Main Departments/Divisions:

Department/Division	Operation
Audit Office	Comprehensive management of drafting and implementing annual audit plans Inspection and reviews of the internal control system Inspection of the implementation of Board of Directors' meeting agendas Promotion of cooperate governance Other inspection and reviews designated by the competent authority
Legal Affairs Office	Comprehensive management of contract reviews Handling of litigation cases Planning of legal support
Construction Department	Comprehensive management of the development and constructions of real estates Matters in relation to commission of construction, leases and sales
International Logistics Center	Management of logistics and warehouses
Marketing Division	Comprehensive management of sales services Collection of market information Development of domestic and overseas market Customer service and execution of sales plans
Production Division	Comprehensive management of matters in relation to production, quality control, etc.
Technology Division	Comprehensive management of matters in relation to R&D, design, etc.
Management Department	Comprehensive management of matters in relation to company financial scheduling, capital management, investment management, stock affairs, HR, accounting, costs, general affairs, information, Board of Directors, etc.

II. Background information of directors, president, Vice Presidents, assistant managerial officers, and the chief of various departments and branches:

(I) Information on Directors:

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Title (Note 1)	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender and Age (Note 2)	Date Elected	Term of office	Date elected the 1st time (Note 3)	Shareholding When Elected		Current Shareholding		Shares Currently Being Held by Spouse and Underage Children		Shares Held by Proxy		Major experiences and educations (Note 4)	Current Concurrent Positions in the Company and Other Companies	Other Managers, Directors or Supervisors Who are Spouses or within Second-Degree of Kinship to Each Other			Remarks (Note 5)	
							Number of Shares	Shareholding Percentage	Number of Shares	Shareholding Percentage	Number of Shares	Shareholding Percentage	Number of Shares	Shareholding Percentage			Title	Name	Relation		
Chairperson	Republic of China	Hsu Zhen-Tsai	Male 60~70 years old	June 5, 2019	3 years	November 5, 1981	3,389,588	0.97%	3,389,588	0.99%	2,980,200	0.87%	0	0%	Dropped out of University of San Francisco	Chairperson of Banjian Development Co., Ltd. Ho and Hohe Construction Co., Ltd. Chairperson of Shanghai Ruifu Property Development Co., Ltd.	Director and President Representative of juristic-person director	Hsu Zhen-Ji Hsu Zhen-Xin	Brother Brother	None	
Director and President	Republic of China	Hsu Zhen-Ji	Male 60~70 years old	June 5, 2019	3 years	June 12, 1989	1,947,781	0.56%	2,083,781	0.61%	0	0%	0	0%	Department of Chemical Engineering, Tamkang University International Business, National Taiwan University	Chairperson of Ruifu Development Co., Ltd.	Chairperson Representative of juristic-person director	Hsu Zhen-Tsai Hsu Zhen-Xin	Brother Brother	None	
Director	Republic of China	Hallmark Int'l Co., Ltd.	Not applicable	June 5, 2019	3 years	June 15, 2007	2,161,988	0.62%	2,161,988	0.63%	0	0%	0	0%	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Juristic-person representative of director	Republic of China	Representative of Hallmark Int'l Co., Ltd.: Hsu Zhen-Xin	Male 60~70 years old	June 5, 2019	3 years	June 12, 1989	0	0.00%	2,807,912	0.82%	0	0%	0	0%	School of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University	Chairperson of Ruifu Investment Co., Ltd., Hallmark Int'l Co., Ltd., Quanzinfeng Co., Ltd.	Chairperson Director and President	Hsu Zhen-Tsai Hsu Zhen-Ji	Brother Brother	None	
Director	Republic of China	Ruifu Construction Co., Ltd.	Not applicable	June 5, 2019	3 years	June 7, 2016	33,362,754	9.53%	34,070,754	9.95%	0	0%	0	0%	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Juristic-person representative of director	Republic of China	Representative of Ruifu Construction Co., Ltd.: Hsu Wei-Zhi	Male 60~70 years old	June 5, 2019	3 years	June 15, 2007	0	0.00%	4,597	0.00%	64,800	0.02%	0	0%	Master, Architecture in Urban Design, Harvard University, USA Master, Architecture, University of California, Berkeley Adjunct Lecturer, Department of Architecture Institute, Tamkang University	Architect, Hsu Wei-Zhi Law Firm Adjunct Lecturer, Department of Architecture Institute, Tamkang University	None	None	None	None	None
Director	Republic of China	Hohe Construction Co., Ltd.	Not applicable	June 5, 2019	3 years	June 7, 2016	11,871,726	3.39%	14,632,726	4.27%	0	0%	0	0%	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Juristic-person representative of director	Republic of China	Representative of Hohe Construction Co., Ltd.: Lin Kun-Rong	Male 70~80 years old	June 5, 2019	3 years	June 15, 2007	0	0.00%	24,300	0.01%	0	0%	0	0%	Master of Business Administration, NTPU Chairperson of Yingcheng Construction Co., Ltd.	Chairperson of Yingcheng Construction Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	None	None
Director	Republic of China	He Min-Chuan	Male 80~90 years old	June 5, 2019	3 years	May 4, 1998	3,406,274	0.97%	3,405,274	0.99%	260	0%	0	0%	Kainan Vocational High School Chairperson of Houxin Industrial Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	None	None	None
Independent director	Republic of China	Xiao Sheng-Xian	Male 60~70 years old	June 5, 2019	3 years	June 7, 2016	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0%	0	0%	Doctor, Laws, University of International Business and Economics Master, Laws, Soochow University Bachelor, Commerce, National Taiwan University	Director, Jianhe Accounting Firm Senior Advisor, Myriad Attorney at Law Member of Mediation Committee, Civil Division, Taipei District Court Independent director, APEX Science & Engineering Corp.	None	None	None	None	

Title (Note 1)	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender and Age (Note 2)	Date Elected	Term of office	Date elected the 1st time (Note 3)	Shareholding When Elected		Current Shareholding		Shares Currently Being Held by Spouse and Underage Children		Shares Held by Proxy		Major experiences and educations (Note 4)	Current Concurrent Positions in the Company and Other Companies	Other Managers, Directors or Supervisors Who are Spouses or within Second-Degree of Kinship to Each Other			Remarks (Note 5)
							Number of Shares	Shareholding Percentage	Number of Shares	Shareholding Percentage	Number of Shares	Shareholding Percentage	Number of Shares	Shareholding Percentage			Title	Name	Relation	
Independent director	Republic of China	Chen Zhu-Sheng	Male 70~80 years old	June 5, 2019	3 years	June 7, 2016	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0%	0	0%	Master, Labor Research Institute, Chinese Culture University	Vice chairperson, Taipei Employment Service Institute Association President, Fullens Co., Ltd. Secretary General, Chung Hua Nursing and Family Services	None	None	None	None
Independent director	Republic of China	Wu Chun-Lai	Male 60~70 years old	June 5, 2019	3 years	June 5, 2019	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0%	0	0%	Doctor, Management, Shanghai Jiao Tong University Master, Department of Public Administration, National Chengchi University	General Consultant, Jet-Go Consulting Group Executive Director, Active Aging Association Taiwan	None	None	None	None

Note 1: If a juristic-person shareholder, please list its name and the representative's name (if the representative of a juristic-person shareholder, please indicate the name of the juristic-person shareholder) and fill in Table 1 below.

Note 2: Fill in your age here; may give decade of age instead; e.g. 41~50 or 51~60.

Note 3: Fill in the date elected for the first time (either director or supervisor); give more details in case you have been re-elected one or more times afterwards.

Note 4: Regarding experiences related with current position, e.g. work with the attesting CPA firm or its associates in the said period, note down titles and functions then.

Note 5: Regarding the chairman and the general manager or the person with the equivalent position (the top managerial officer) being the same person, spouse or a blood relative within the first degree of kinship: explain the reasons, rationality, necessity and countermeasures (e.g. add more independent directors and more than half of the directors are not concurrently employees or managerial officers): no such situation.

Table 1: Major shareholders of juristic-person shareholders:

Book closure: 2022.04.10

Name of juristic-person shareholder (Note 1)	Major shareholders of the juristic-person shareholder (Note 2)
Ruifu Construction Co., Ltd.	Hsu Zhen-Tsai (81.99%) Ascend Gear International Inc. (18%)
Hohe Construction Co., Ltd.	Formosan Rubber Group Inc.(26.2%) Hsu Zhen-Tsai (21.25%) Ruifu Construction Co., Ltd. (18.99%) Ascend Gear International Inc. (10.15%) Kuancheng International Inc. (3.67%) Chengxi Investment Co., Ltd. (3.51%) Hsu Mei-Ling (2.68%) Hsu Zhen-Ji (2.53%) Hsu Mei-Zhi (2.43%) Hsu Guo-Yue-Gui (2.32%)
Hallmark Int'l Co., Ltd.	Hsu Zhen-Xin (84.12%), Li Yueling (12.53%), Xu Qiwen (1.67%), Xu Xiumin (1.68%)

Note 1: If the Director is the representative of a juristic-person shareholder, please fill in the name of the juristic-person shareholder.

Note 2: Please fill in the name of the major shareholder of the juristic-person shareholder (top 10 in shareholding) and the shareholding ratio. If the major shareholder is a juristic-person shareholder, please also fill in Table 2.

Table 2: Major shareholders of the major shareholders in Table 1 who are juristic-person shareholders

Name of the juristic-person (Note 1)	Major shareholders of the juristic-person shareholder (Note 2)
Formosan Rubber Group Inc.	Ruifu Construction Co., Ltd. (9.95%), Ascend Gear International Inc. (5.09%), Chengxi Investment Co., Ltd. (5.04%), Hohe Construction Co., Ltd. (4.27%), Xu Meilun (2.80%), Quanxinfeng Co., Ltd. (2.61%), Runyu Investment Co., Ltd. (1.78%), Vanguard FTSE Emerging Markets ETF's investment account entrusted to JPMorgan Chase Bank Taipei Branch (1.19%), Xu Zhengqun (1.12%), Norges Bank's investment account entrusted to Citi (Taiwan) (1.03%).
Ruifu Construction Co., Ltd.	Hsu Zhen-Tsai (81.99%) Ascend Gear International Inc. (18%)
Chengxi Investment Co., Ltd.	Hsu Zhen-Ji (99.5%), Yang Xunwen (0.2%), Xu Ruyi (0.15%), Xu Chengxi (0.15%)
Kuancheng International Inc.	Xu Zhengtai (88.257%), Xu Linqingrong (11.728%), Lin Qinghua (0.007%), Lin Cai Suai (0.007%)
Ascend Gear International Inc.	Hsu Zhen-Tsai (64%) Chen Hui-Jin (36%)

Note 1: If the major shareholder in Table 1 is a juristic-person shareholder, please fill in their name.

Note 2: Please fill in the name of the juristic-person shareholder's major shareholder (top 10 in shareholding) and the shareholding ratio.

Information of Directors (II)

I. Professional qualifications of directors and the independence of independent directors: 2022.04.10

Name	Conditions	Professional qualifications and experience (Note 1)	Independence (Note 2)	Number of Other Public Companies in Which the Individual is Concurrently Serving as an Independent Director
Chairperson Hsu Zhen-Tsai		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman, FRG (now) • Chairman of Hohe Construction Co., Ltd., Banjian Development Co., Ltd., and Shanghai Ruifu Business Development Co., Ltd. (in the past) • Not under any circumstances set in Article 30 of the Company Act 	Not applicable	0
Director Hsu Zhen-Ji		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director and general manager, FRG (now) • Ruifu Development Co., Ltd. (in the past) • Not under any circumstances set in Article 30 of the Company Act 	Not applicable	0
Representative, Hallmark Int'l Co., Ltd. Hsu Zhen-Xin		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juristic-person director, FRG (now) • Chairman, Hallmark Int'l Co., Ltd. and Ruifu Investment Co., Ltd. (in the past) • Not under any circumstances set in Article 30 of the Company Act 	Not applicable	0
Representative, Ruifu Construction Co., Ltd. Hsu Wei-Zhi		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juristic-person director, FRG (now) • Architect, Xu Weizhi Architect Associate • Adjunct lecturer, Department of Architecture, Tamkang University. • Not under any circumstances set in Article 30 of the Company Act 	Not applicable	0
Representative, Hohe Construction Co., Ltd., Lin Kun-Rong		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juristic-person director, FRG (now) • Chairman, Yingcheng Construction Co., Ltd. (in the past) • Not under any circumstances set in Article 30 of the Company Act 	Not applicable	0
Director He Min-Chuan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director, FRG (now) • Supervisor, FRG (in the past) • Chairman, Houxin Industrial Co., Ltd. • Not under any circumstances set in Article 30 of the Company Act 	Not applicable	0

<p>Independent director Xiao Sheng-Xian</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent director, FRG (now) • Partner, Jianhe United Accounting Firm • Senior consultant, Myriad Attorneys at Law • Mediation committee member of the Civil Division, Taipei District Court and mediation committee member of the Civil Division, Shilin District Court. • Independent director, Apex Science & Engineering Corp. • Not under any circumstances set in Article 30 of the Company Act 	<p>Independence compliance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In no circumstances he/she, his/her spouse or blood relatives within the second degree of kinship is serving as a director, supervisor or employee of FRG or its affiliated companies. 2. In no circumstances he/she, his/her spouse or blood relatives (or in the name of others) hold shares of FRG. 3. In no circumstances he/she is serving as a director, supervisor or employee of a company having specific relationship with FRG. 4. In no circumstances he/she is compensated by FRG or its affiliated companies for business, legal, financial, accounting and other services rendered in the last two years. 	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p>
<p>Independent director Chen Zhu-Sheng</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent director, FRG (now) • Arbitration committee member of the Labor Dispute Division of the Ministry of Labor. • Vice chairman of the Taipei Employment Service Institute Association. • General Manager, Furen Company • Vice-chairman, Association for the Honorary Guidance of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Ministry of Economic Affairs. • Chairman, Chunghua Nursing Family Service Association. • Not under any circumstances set in Article 30 of the Company Act 	<p>Independence compliance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In no circumstances he/she, his/her spouse or blood relatives within the second degree of kinship is serving as a director, supervisor or employee of FRG or its affiliated companies. 2. In no circumstances he/she, his/her spouse or blood relatives (or in the name of others) hold shares of FRG. 3. In no circumstances he/she is serving as a director, supervisor or employee of a company having specific relationship with FRG. 4. In no circumstances he/she is compensated by FRG or its affiliated companies for business, legal, financial, accounting and other services rendered in the last two years. 	<p style="text-align: center;">0</p>

<p>Independent director Wu Chun-Lai</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent director, FRG (now) • General Counsel, Jet-Go Consulting Group. • Executive Director, Active Aging Association Taiwan (now) • Manager and spokesman of the chairman's office, Farglory Group (in the past). • He used to be the Executive Vice President of Heding Technology (in the past). • Deputy General Manager, Hung Kuo Real Estate Development Corp. (in the past). • Chair Professor, National Academy of Civil Service (in the past). • Not under any circumstances set in Article 30 of the Company Act 	<p>Independence compliance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In no circumstances he/she, his/her spouse or blood relatives within the second degree of kinship is serving as a director, supervisor or employee of FRG or its affiliated companies. 2. In no circumstances he/she, his/her spouse or blood relatives (or in the name of others) hold shares of FRG. 3. In no circumstances he/she is serving as a director, supervisor or employee of a company having specific relationship with FRG. 4. In no circumstances he/she is compensated by FRG or its affiliated companies for business, legal, financial, accounting and other services rendered in the last two years. 	0
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II. Diversity and independence of the board of directors

(I) Diversity of the board of directors

1. The entire board of directors of FRG shall have the following capacities according to Article 20, paragraph 4 of its Governance Guidelines:
 - (1) Business judgment capabilities
 - (2) Accounting and financial analysis capabilities
 - (3) Operation and management capabilities
 - (4) Crisis management capabilities
 - (5) Industry knowledge
 - (6) International market awareness
 - (7) Leadership
 - (8) Decision-making capabilities
2. To meet the said goals, FRG has set up the "Board of Directors diversification policy" based on Article 20, paragraph 3 of the Governance Guidelines; diversify members of the Board of Directors as much as possible; no more than one-third of directors shall be managerial officer of FRG; set up diversification policy, as required by requirements of operation, business type, and develop, to cover, but not limited to, the following two standards:
 - (1) Basic conditions and values: gender, age, nationality and culture.
 - (2) Professional knowledge and skills: professional background (such as law, accounting, industry, finance, marketing or technology), professional skills, and industry experience.
3. The Board of Directors has 9 directors (including 3 independent ones); their professionalism cover financial accounting, law, construction and business management; 2 directors are FRG employee, 2 out of 3 independent directors have been in the office for 6 years and the other 1 year; all directors are ROC citizen.

- (II) Independence of the board of directors: note number and proportion of independent directors, independence of the board, circumstances set in Article 26-3, paragraph 3 and 4 of the Securities and Exchange Act (detailing spouse or a blood relative within the second degree of kinship among directors, and supervisors) °
1. The Board of Directors has 6 directors and 3 independent directors, the latter account for 33% of the board.
 2. The directors and independent directors have no circumstances set in Article 26-3, paragraph 3 and 4 of the Securities and Exchange Act existing among the directors and independent directors.
 3. The independent directors have none the following circumstances in two years before taking their office:
 - (1) An employee of the company or any of its affiliates.
 - (2) A director or supervisor of the company or any of its affiliates.
 - (3) A natural-person shareholder who holds shares, together with those held by the person's spouse, minor children, or held by the person under others' names, in an aggregate of 1% or more of the total number of issued shares of the company or ranking in the top 10 in holdings.
 - (4) A spouse, relative within the second degree of kinship, or lineal relative within the third degree of kinship, of a managerial officer under subparagraph 1 or any of the persons in the preceding two subparagraphs.
 - (5) A director, supervisor, or employee of a corporate shareholder that directly holds 5% or more of the total number of issued shares of the company, or that ranks among the top five in shareholdings, or that designates its representative to serve as a director or supervisor of the company under Article 27, paragraph 1 or 2 of the Company Act.
 - (6) If a majority of the company's director seats or voting shares and those of any other company are controlled by the same person: a director, supervisor, or employee of that other company.
 - (7) If the chairperson, general manager, or person holding an equivalent position of the company and a person in any of those positions at another company or institution are the same person or are spouses: a director (or governor), supervisor, or employee of that other company or institution.
 - (8) A director, supervisor, officer, or shareholder holding 5% or more of the shares, of a specified company or institution that has a financial or business relationship with the company.
 - (9) A professional individual who, or an owner, partner, director, supervisor, or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or institution that, provides auditing services to the company or any affiliate of the company, or that provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting or related services to the company or any affiliate of the company for which the provider in the past 2 years has received cumulative compensation exceeding NT\$500,000, or a spouse thereof. provided, this restriction does not apply to a member of the remuneration committee, public tender offer review committee, or special committee for merger/consolidation and acquisition, who exercises powers pursuant to the Act or to the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act or related laws or regulations.

Note 1: Professional qualifications and experience: note professional qualifications and experience of individual directors and supervisors; those being member of the audit committee and have accounting or financial expertise, note their accounting or financial background and work experience; note there is no circumstances set in Article 30 of the Company Act in existence.

Note 2: Independent directors shall note their compliance with independence, including but not limited to: circumstance of he/she and his/her spouse, or relatives within the second degree of kinship being directors, supervisors or employees of FRG or its affiliated companies; shares and portion of shares hold by he/she and his/her spouse, or relatives (or in name of others); being directors, supervisors, or employees of companies having specific relationship with FRG (see Article 3, paragraph 1, subparagraph 5 ~ 8 of the Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matters for Public Companies Establishment of Independent Directors and Matters to be Complied with in Public Offering Companies); the amount of remuneration received for providing business, legal, financial, accounting and other services to FRG or its affiliates in the last two years.

(II) Information on Presidents, Vice Presidents, Assistant Managers, and the chief of various departments and branches:

Closing of transfers: 2022.04.10

Title (Note 1)	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date Elected	Shareholding		Shares Held by Spouse and Underage Children		Shares Held by Proxy		Main Career (Academic) Achievements (Note 2)	Current Concurrent Positions in Other Companies	Managerial Officers Who are Spouses or Within Second-Degree of Kinship to Each Other			Remarks (Note 3)
					Number of Shares	Shareholding Percentage	Number of Shares	Shareholding Percentage	Number of Shares	Shareholding Percentage			Title	Name	Relation	
President	Republic of China	Hsu Zhen-Ji	Male	June 5, 2019	2,083,781	0.61%	0	0%	0	0%	Department of Chemical Engineering, Tamkang University International Business, National Taiwan University President of Formosan Rubber Group Inc.	Chairperson of Ruifu Development Co., Ltd.	Director and Special Assistant	Hsu Zhen-Xin	Brother	None
Director and Special Assistant	Republic of China	Hsu Zhen-Xin	Male	July 4, 2014	2,807,912	0.82%	0	0%	0	0%	School of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University Chairperson of Hallmark Int'l Co., Ltd. Chairperson of Quanxinfeng Co., Ltd.	Chairperson of Ruifu Investment Co., Ltd., Hallmark Int'l Co., Ltd., Quanxinfeng Co., Ltd.	President	Hsu Zhen-Ji	Brother	None
Vice President	Republic of China	Jiang Rui-Tang (Note 4)	Male	February 1, 1992	129,357	0.04%	Not applicable	0%	Not applicable	0%	National Taiwan University Vice president of Formosan Rubber Group Inc.	Director of Ruifu Development Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	None
Chief financial officer	Republic of China	Lin Shi-Zhe	Male	July 1, 2007	35,640	0.01%	0	0%	0	0%	Master, National Taiwan University President of East Asia Trusted Co., Ltd. Manager of the Management Department of Formosan Rubber Group Inc.	None	None	None	None	None
Managerial Officer	Republic of China	Hsiao Zheng-Zhong	Male	January 1, 1998	10,418	0.00%	0	0%	0	0%	Lunghwa University of Science and Technology Manager of Production Development of Formosan Rubber Group Inc.	Supervisor of Banjian Development Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	None
Managerial Officer	Republic of China	Huang Hui Xian	Female	March 1, 2010	1,620	0.00%	0	0%	0	0%	Vanung University EMBA National Tsing Hua University Manager of the Warehouse Department Formosan Rubber Group Inc.	None	None	None	None	None
Internal Audit Officer	Republic of China	Ou, Chia-Bao	Male	January 1, 2021	66,923	0.02%	0	0%	0	0%	Aletheia University Deputy Manager, Taipei Branch, Citibank	Ban Chien Development Co., Ltd. Internal Audit Officer	None	None	None	None
Head of Accounting and Head of Corporate Governance	Republic of China	Shi Ming-De (Note 4)	Male	February 1, 2010	0	0.00%	0	0%	0	0%	National Taipei University Chief of KPMG Taiwan	None	None	None	None	None

Note 1: It shall include information on president, Vice Presidents, assistant vice president, all departments and branch regardless of the title, and any position equivalent to general manager, vice general manager or associate manager

Note 2: Experience related to the current position. If the person has worked for the Company's CPA firm or affiliates in the aforementioned period, please describe the titles and responsibilities.

Note 3: Regarding the general manager or the person with the equivalent position (the top managerial officer) being the same person, spouse or a blood relative within the first degree of kinship: explain the reasons, rationality, necessity and countermeasures (e.g. add more independent directors and more than half of the directors are not concurrently employees or managerial officers); no such situation.

Note 4: Mr. Jiang Ruitang retired on 2021.03.01; Mr. Shi Mingde took the office on 2021.06.30.

III. Remuneration of Directors (Including Independent Directors), Presidents and Vice Presidents

(1-1) Remuneration of directors (including independent directors) (name and payment method of individual directors) Unit: NT\$

Title	Name	Remuneration to Directors								The sum of A, B, C and D as a percentage of net income (Note 10)	Remuneration as Company employee								The sum of items A, B, C, D, E, F and G and percentage to the net income after tax (Note 10)		Remuneration from investees other than subsidiaries (Note 11)	
		Remuneration (A) (Note 2)		Pension (B)		Directors' remuneration (C) (Note 3)		Fees for services rendered (D) (Note 4)			Salaries, bonuses, special allowances, etc. (E) (Note 5)		Pension (F)		Employee remuneration (G) (Note 6)				The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 7)		
		The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 7)	The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 7)	The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 7)	The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 7)		The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 7)	The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 7)	Cash amount	Stock amount	Cash amount	Stock amount				
Chairperson	Hsu Zhen-Tsai	11,031,900	11,031,900	0	0	2,100,500	2,100,500	96,000	96,000	1.70%	1.70%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,228,400 1.70%	13,228,400 1.70%	0
Director and President	Hsu Zhen-Ji	675,000	675,000	0	0	1,260,300	1,260,300	108,000	108,000	0.26%	0.26%	6,552,500	6,552,500	0	0	420,000	0	420,000	0	9,015,800 1.16%	9,015,800 1.16%	0
Director and Special Assistant	Homa Co. Limited	0	0	0	0	1,260,300	1,260,300	0	0	0.16%	0.16%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,260,300 0.16%	1,260,300 0.16%	0
	Juristic-person representative: Hsu Zhen-Xin	675,000	675,000	0	0	0	0	108,000	108,000	0.10%	0.10%	6,485,275	6,485,275	0	0	420,000	0	420,000	0	7,688,275 0.99%	7,688,275 0.99%	0
Director	Ruifu Construction Co., Ltd.	0	0	0	0	840,200	840,200	0	0	0.11%	0.11%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	840,200 0.11%	840,200 0.11%	0
	Juristic-person representative: Hsu Wei-Zhi	675,000	675,000	0	0	0	0	108,000	108,000	0.10%	0.10%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	783,000 0.10%	783,000 0.10%	0
Director	Hohe Construction Co., Ltd.	0	0	0	0	840,200	840,200	0	0	0.11%	0.11%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	840,200 0.11%	840,200 0.11%	0
	Juristic-person representative: Lin Kun-Rong	675,000	675,000	0	0	0	0	108,000	108,000	0.10%	0.10%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	783,000 0.10%	783,000 0.10%	0
Director	He Min-Chuan	675,000	1,227,000	0	0	840,200	840,200	108,000	108,000	0.21%	0.28%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,623,200 0.21%	2,175,200 0.28%	0

Title	Name	Remuneration to Directors								Remuneration as Company employee								The sum of items A, B, C, D, E, F and G and percentage to the net income after tax (Note 10)		Remuneration from investees other than subsidiaries (Note 11)		
		Remuneration (A) (Note 2)		Pension (B)		Directors' remuneration (C) (Note 3)		Fees for services rendered (D) (Note 4)		The sum of A, B, C and D as a percentage of net income (Note 10)		Salaries, bonuses, special allowances, etc. (E) (Note 5)		Pension (F)		Employee remuneration (G) (Note 6)						
		The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 7)	The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 7)	The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 7)	The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 7)	The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 7)	The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 7)	The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 7)	Cash amount	Stock amount	Cash amount	Stock amount		The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 7)
Independent director	Xiao Sheng-Xian	675,000	675,000	0	0	420,100	420,100	108,000	108,000	0.15%	0.15%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,203,100 0.15%	1,203,100 0.15%	0
Independent director	Chen Zhu-Sheng	675,000	675,000	0	0	420,100	420,100	108,000	108,000	0.15%	0.15%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,203,100 0.15%	1,203,100 0.15%	0
Independent director	Wu Chun-Lai	675,000	675,000	0	0	420,100	420,100	108,000	108,000	0.15%	0.15%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,203,100 0.15%	1,203,100 0.15%	0

1. Note the policy, system, standard and structure of remuneration to independent directors; note association between remuneration and responsibilities, risks, time spent, and other factors: the Board of Directors is authorized to determine the remuneration of directors and independent directors on the basis of their participation and contribution value to the operation of the company and norms accepted by industries in Taiwan and foreign countries.
2. Remuneration to services rendered by directors for companies contained in the financial statements in the most recent year (e.g. non-employee consultant of the parent company, companies contained in the financial statements, and investees) other than those disclosed in the said table: None

Note: (1) Salary of the chairman's driver: NT\$726,842; security officers: NT\$474,033. (2) Salary of the general manager's driver: NT\$698,554.

Remuneration bracket table

Remunerations to individual directors in respective brackets along the remuneration scale	Name of director			
	Total remuneration (A+B+C+D)		Total remuneration (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	
	The Company (Note 8)	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 9) H	The Company (Note 8)	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 9) I
Below NT\$1,000,000	3 Hsu Zhen-Xin, Hsu Wei-Zhi, Lin Kun-Rong	3 Hsu Zhen-Xin, Hsu Wei-Zhi, Lin Kun-Rong	2 Hsu Wei-Zhi, Lin Kun-Rong	2 Hsu Wei-Zhi, Lin Kun-Rong
NT\$1,000,000 (inclusive) - NT\$2,000,000 (exclusive)	4 He Min-Chuan, Xiao Sheng-Xian, Chen Zhu-Sheng, Wu Chun-Lai	3 Xiao Sheng-Xian, Chen Zhu-Sheng, Wu Chun-Lai	4 He Min-Chuan, Xiao Sheng-Xian, Chen Zhu-Sheng, Wu Chun-Lai	3 Xiao Sheng-Xian, Chen Zhu-Sheng, Wu Chun-Lai
NT\$2,000,000 (inclusive) - NT\$3,500,000 (exclusive)	1 Hsu Zhen-Ji	2 Hsu Zhen-Ji, He Min-Chuan		1 He Min-Chuan
NT\$3,500,000 (inclusive) - NT\$5,000,000 (exclusive)				
NT\$5,000,000 (inclusive) - NT\$10,000,000 (exclusive)			2 Hsu Zhen-Ji, Hsu Zhen-Xin	2 Hsu Zhen-Ji, Hsu Zhen-Xin
NT\$10,000,000 (inclusive) - NT\$15,000,000 (exclusive)	1 Hsu Zhen-Tsai	1 Hsu Zhen-Tsai	1 Hsu Zhen-Tsai	1 Hsu Zhen-Tsai
NT\$15,000,000 (inclusive) - NT\$30,000,000 (exclusive)				
NT\$30,000,000 (inclusive) - NT\$50,000,000 (exclusive)				
NT\$50,000,000 (inclusive) - NT\$100,000,000 (exclusive)				
Above NT\$100,000,000				
Total	9	9	9	9

Note 1: Directors' names are presented separately (for juristic-person shareholders, the name of the juristic-person shareholder and its representatives are stated)

separately), whereas the amount of benefits and allowances are presented in aggregate sums. Any directors who co-headed the President or Vice President positions are disclosed in this table and in Table (3-1) or (3-2) below.

- Note 2: Refers to director's remuneration in the last year (including salaries, allowances, severance pay, various bonuses and incentives, etc.)
- Note 3: Represents the amount of directors' remuneration that the Board has proposed as part of the latest earnings appropriation.
- Note 4: Refers to remuneration to directors for services rendered (including travel, special allowances, various subsidies, accommodation, corporate vehicle and other in-kind benefits). Where housing, cars, vehicles, or personal allowances were granted, the nature and cost of assets, the rental rates (calculated based on actual or fair value), cost of petrol and other subsidies are also disclosed. Where personal drivers were allocated, please make a footnote disclosure explaining the amount of salaries made to drivers, but do not count them as part of the remuneration paid to the above benefits.
- Note 5: Refers to any salaries, allowances, severance pay, bonuses, incentives, travel allowances, special allowances, subsidies, accommodation, vehicles and in-kind benefits that the director received in the last year for assuming the role of a company employee (such as President, Vice President, managerial officer or other employee). Where housing, cars, vehicles, or personal allowances were granted, the nature and cost of assets, the rental rates (calculated based on actual or fair value), cost of petrol and other subsidies are also disclosed. Where personal drivers were allocated, please make a footnote disclosure explaining the amount of salaries made to drivers, but do not count them as part of the remuneration paid to the above benefits. Part of the salary expense was recognized according to IFRS2 - "Share-based Payment." Amounts including employee stock options, restricted employee shares and subscription to cash issues are treated as remuneration.
- Note 6: Refers to any remuneration that the director has received (in cash or in shares) in the last year for assuming the role of an employee (such as President, Vice President, managerial officer or other employees). The amount of employee remuneration proposed by the Board of Directors in the last year has been disclosed (where the amount could not be estimated, the actual amount paid in the last year was presented instead). Table 1-3 has also been completed for reference.
- Note 7: The disclosure includes all companies covered by the consolidated financial statements (including the Company), and represents total amount of remuneration paid by all companies above to the Company's directors.
- Note 8: The amount of remuneration paid by the Company to each director has been disclosed in ranges.
- Note 9: The details represent the range of remuneration paid by the consolidated entity (including the Company) to each director.
- Note 10: Net income refers to the amount of profit shown in the latest financial reports of the consolidated/standalone entity; If International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") has been adopted, Net Income is the after-tax profit in the consolidated financial statement in the most recent years.
- Note 11: a. This field represents all forms of remuneration that directors received from the Company's invested businesses other than subsidiaries.
b. For directors who received remuneration from invested businesses other than subsidiaries, amounts received from these invested businesses have been added to column I of the remuneration brackets table. In which case, column I will be renamed "All investees".
c. Remuneration refers to any returns, remuneration (including remuneration received as an employee, director and supervisor) and professional service fees which the director received for serving as directors, supervisors or managerial officers in invested businesses other than subsidiaries.

The basis of remuneration disclosed above is different according to the basis of the Income Tax Act; hence the above table has been prepared solely for information disclosure, and not for tax purpose.

(2-1) Remuneration supervisors: NA as FRG has audit committee instead.

(3-1) Remuneration of General Manager and Deputy General Managers (name and payment method of individual directors)

Unit: NT\$

	Name	Remuneration (A) (Note 2)		Pension (B)		Bonuses, special allowances, etc. (C) (Note 3)		Employee remuneration (D) (Note 4)				The sum of items A, B, C and D and percentage (%) to the net income after tax (Note 8)		Remuneration from the investees other than subsidiaries or parent company (Note 9)
		The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 5)	The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 5)	The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 5)	The Company		All companies included in the financial reports (Note 5)		The Company	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 5)	
								Cash amount	Stock amount	Cash amount	Stock amount			
President	Hsu Zhen-Ji	3,107,440	3,107,440	0	0	3,445,060	3,445,060	420,000	0	420,000	0	6,972,500 0.90%	6,972,500 0.90%	0
Director and Special Assistant	Hsu Zhen-Xin	3,007,200	3,007,200	0	0	3,478,075	3,478,075	420,000	0	420,000	0	6,905,275 0.89%	6,905,275 0.89%	0
Vice President	Jiang Rui-Tang (Note 10)	591,080	591,080	18,300	18,300	26,090	26,090	0	0	0	0	635,470 0.08%	635,470 0.08%	0

Note 10: Mr. Jiang Rui-Tang retired on March 1, 2021.

Remuneration bracket table

Range of remunerations to the President and Vice Presidents	Name of President and Vice Presidents	
	The Company (Note 6)	All companies included in the financial reports (Note 7) E
Below NT\$1,000,000	1 Jiang Rui-Tang	1 Jiang Rui-Tang
NT\$1,000,000 (inclusive) - NT\$2,000,000 (exclusive)		
NT\$2,000,000 (inclusive) - NT\$3,500,000 (exclusive)		
NT\$3,500,000 (inclusive) - NT\$5,000,000 (exclusive)		
NT\$5,000,000 (inclusive) - NT\$10,000,000 (exclusive)	2 Hsu Zhen-Ji, Hsu Zhen-Xin	2 Hsu Zhen-Ji, Hsu Zhen-Xin
NT\$10,000,000 (inclusive) - NT\$15,000,000 (exclusive)		
NT\$15,000,000 (inclusive) - NT\$30,000,000 (exclusive)		
NT\$30,000,000 (inclusive) - NT\$50,000,000 (exclusive)		
NT\$50,000,000 (inclusive) - NT\$100,000,000 (exclusive)		
Above NT\$100,000,000		
Total	3	3

- Note 1: The names of President and Vice Presidents are required to be presented separately; the amount of payments made can be presented in aggregate sums. Any directors who co-headed the President or Vice President positions are disclosed in this table and in Table (1-1) or (1-2) below.
- Note 2: Refers to salaries, allowances, and severance pay made to the President and Vice Presidents in the last year.
- Note 3: Refers to other compensations such as bonuses, incentives, travel allowances, special allowances, subsidies, accommodation, corporate vehicle or other in-kind benefits made to the President and Vice Presidents. Where housing, cars, vehicles, or personal allowances were granted, the nature and cost of assets, the rental rates (calculated based on actual or fair value), cost of petrol and other subsidies are also disclosed. Where personal drivers were allocated, please make a footnote disclosure explaining the amount of salaries made to drivers, but do not count them as part of the remuneration paid to the above benefits. Part of the salary expense was recognized according to IFRS2 - "Share-based Payment." Amounts including employee stock options, restricted employee shares and subscription to cash issues are treated as remuneration.
- Note 4: Represents the amount of employee remuneration provided for the President and Vice Presidents (in cash or in shares), which the Board of Directors has proposed as part of the most recent earnings appropriation (where the amount could not be estimated, a calculation was made based on last year's payout ratio). Table 1-3 has been prepared in addition to the above details. Net income refers to the amount of profit shown in the latest financial reports of the consolidated/standalone entity. If International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") has been adopted, Net Income is the after-tax profit in the consolidated financial statement in the most recent years.
- Note 5: The disclosure includes all companies covered by the consolidated financial statements (including the Company), and represents total amount of remuneration paid by all companies above to the Company's President and Vice Presidents.
- Note 6: The amount of remuneration made by the Company to its President and Vice Presidents has been disclosed separately in ranges.
- Note 7: The disclosure includes the sum of amounts paid by the consolidated entity (including the Company) to the Company's President and Vice Presidents; the names of President and Vice Presidents have been disclosed separately in ranges.
- Note 8: Net income refers to the amount of profit shown in the latest financial reports of the consolidated/standalone entity. If International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") has been adopted, Net Income is the after-tax profit in the consolidated financial statement in the most recent years.
- Note 9: a. This field represents all forms of remuneration that the President and Vice Presidents received from the Company's invested businesses other than subsidiaries.
b. For President and Vice Presidents who receive remuneration from invested businesses other than subsidiaries, the amount of remuneration from these invested businesses have been added to column E of the remuneration brackets table. In which case, Column E will be renamed "All investees".
c. Remuneration refers to any returns, remuneration (including remunerations received as an employee, director and supervisor) and professional service fees which the Company's President and Vice Presidents received for serving as directors, supervisors, or managerial officers in invested businesses other than subsidiaries.

The basis of remuneration disclosed above is different according to the basis of the Income Tax Act; hence the above table has been prepared solely for information disclosure, and not for tax purpose.

(4-1) Top 5 managers with the highest remuneration: Not applicable.

(I) Names of managerial officers who received employee remuneration

December 31, 2021

	Title (Note 1)	Name (Note 1)	Stock amount	Cash amount	Total	As a percentage of net income (%)
Managerial Officer	President	Hsu Zhen-Ji	0	NT\$3,512,665	NT\$3,512,665	0.45%
	Director and Special Assistant	Hsu Zhen-Xin				
	Vice President	Jiang Ruitang(Note 5)				
	Managerial Officer	Hsiao Zheng- Zhong				
	Chief financial officer	Lin Shi-Zhe				
	Managerial Officer	Huang Hui Xian				
	Head of Accounting and Head of Corporate Governance	Shi Ming-De				

Note 1: Names and titles have been disclosed separately, whereas the amount of remuneration has been disclosed in aggregate.

Note 2: Represents the amount of employee remuneration provided for the managerial officers (in cash or in shares), which the Board of Directors has proposed as part of the most recent earnings appropriation (where the amount could not be estimated, a calculation was made based on last year's payout ratio). Net income refers to the amount of profit shown in the latest financial reports of the consolidated/standalone entity. If International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") has been adopted, Net Income is the after-tax profit in the consolidated financial statement in the most recent years.

Note 3: Pursuant to FSC Letter No. Tai-Tsai-Cheng-3-0920001301 dated March 27, 2003; the role of managerial officer covers the following positions:

- (1) President or other equivalent position.
- (2) Vice President or other equivalent position.
- (3) Assistant Vice President or other equivalent position.
- (4) Chief of Finance Department
- (5) Chief of Accounting Department
- (6) Others with the right to manage affairs and sign for the Company

Note 4: Directors, President and Vice Presidents who receive employee remuneration (in cash or in shares) shall have details disclosed in this table in addition to Table 1-2.

Note 5: Mr. Jiang Ruitang retired on 2021.03.01.

(II) Compare and explain share of remuneration to directors, supervisors, general managerial officers and deputy general managerial officers by the company and all companies in the consolidated financial statements in last two years versus net income after tax indicated in parent company only financial statements; and explain the remuneration policy, criteria and portfolio, procedures for determining remuneration, and correlation with operating performance and future risks.

Name	Percentage of total remuneration to net income after tax in 2021		Ratio of 2020 total remuneration to net income	
	The Company	All companies in consolidated reports	The Company	All companies in consolidated reports
Director	5.11%	5.18%	4.65%	4.71%
President and Vice Presidents	1.87%	1.87%	2.29%	2.29%

(1) The Board of Directors is authorized to determine the fixed remuneration of directors on the basis of their participation and contribution value to the

operation of the company and norms accepted by industries in Taiwan and foreign countries.

- (2) The salary structures of Presidents and Vice Presidents are basic salary, job allowance, food allowance and bonuses are distributed based on the annual operating performance.

IV. Implementation of Corporate Governance:

(I) Functionality of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors held 11 meetings (A) in the period from 2021.01.01 to 2022.03.18; see below for their attendance:

Title	Name (Note 1)	Actual Attendance B	Proxy Attendance	Percentage of actual (proxy) attendance (%) [B/A] (Note 1)	Remarks
Chairperson	Hsu Zhen-Tsai	11	0	100%	
Director	Hsu Zhen-Ji	11	0	100%	
Director	Hallmark Int'l Co., Ltd. Representative: Hsu Zhen- Xin	11	0	100%	
Director	Ruifu Construction Co., Ltd. Representative: Hsu Zhen- Ji	11	0	100%	
Director	Hohe Construction Co., Ltd. Representative: Lin Kun- Rong	11	0	100%	
Director	He Min-Chuan	11	0	100%	
Independent director	Xiao Sheng-Xian	11	0	100%	
Independent director	Chen Zhu-Sheng	11	0	100%	
Independent director	Wu Chun-Lai	11	0	100%	

Other information required:

I. For Board of Directors meetings that meet any of the following descriptions, state the date, session, the discussed agenda, independent directors' opinions and how the company has responded to such opinions:

(I) Matters listed in Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act:

1. The 16th board meeting by the 20th Board of Directors on 2021.01.29: Appoint directors of Banjian subsidiary.

Content: Due to the retirement of Vice President, Jiang Rui-Tang, it is intended to assign him as the director to the subsidiary (Ban Chien) since March 1, 2021, as well as arrange him to be the Vice Chairperson of the subsidiary (Ban Chien) (Elected by the board of the subsidiary (Ban Chien))

The motion title was revised to "Motion of assigning a director to the subsidiary (Ban Chien) and his remuneration." The motion was passed without objections after the chair consulted with all attending directors and the independent directors expressed no other opinions.

2. The 16th board meeting by the 20th Board of Directors on 2021.01.29: Appoint spokesperson and acting spokesperson.

Content: Due to the retirement of Vice President, Jiang Rui-Tang, it is intended to assign Lin Shi-Zhe to replace him as the spokesperson, and Cheng Sheng-Yuan as the deputy spokesperson.

The motion was passed without objections after the chair consulted with all attending directors and the independent directors expressed no other opinions.

3. The 17th board meeting by the 20th Board of Directors on 2021.03.19: Professional fees of the attesting CPAs.

Content: The Company's current appointed CPAs of Baker Tilly Clock & Co. It was proposed to sign the appointment contract with Baker Tilly Clock & Co. The motion was approved by the Audit Committee through a discussion on March 19. The motion was passed without objections after the chair consulted with all attending directors and the independent directors expressed no other opinions.

4. The 17th board meeting by the 20th Board of Directors on 2021.03.19: Change of attesting CPA proposed by Baker Tilly Clock & Co.

Content: The Company's current financial statement audit is commissioned to the CPAs, Zhou Yin-Lai and Wu Xin-Liang of Baker Tilly Clock & Co. Baker Tilly Clock & Co. informed in writing that due to the internal organizational changes and job deployment, it was intended to have Zhou Yin-Lai and Lai Yung-Ji to handle the certification of 2021 Q1 financial statements. The motion was approved by the Audit

- Committee through a discussion on March 19. The motion was passed without objections after the chair consulted with all attending directors and the independent directors expressed no other opinions.
5. The 17th board meeting by the 20th Board of Directors on 2021.03.19: Revise some provisions of the "Procedures for the Acquisition or Disposal of Assets".
Content: To enhance the future operations, Article 5 and 7 of the "Operational Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets" seemed not sufficient, and thus the discussion was requested. The motion was passed without objections after the chair consulted with all attending directors and the independent directors expressed no other opinions.
 6. The 19th board meeting by the 20th Board of Directors on 2021.05.11: Proposal for the establishment of a corporate governance supervisor.
Content: According to the "Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Operation Directions for Compliance with the Establishment of Board of Directors by TWSE Listed Companies and the Board's Exercise of Powers" , a TWSE listed company with the paid-in capital over NT\$2 billion shall establish a corporate governance supervisor before 2021.06.30; Mr. Shi Mingde, head of accounting unit of FRG is then appointed accordingly. The motion was passed without objections after the chair consulted with all attending directors and the independent directors expressed no other opinions.
 7. The 19th board meeting by the 20th Board of Directors on 2021.05.11: Sell the 10th floor and three parking spaces at No. 57, Section 5, Xinyi Road, Taipei City to related persons.
Content: CDC and Heng Bang (Ju) Construction Co., Ltd. agreed to sell the 10th floor and 3 parking spaces of the 55Timeless project to Ascend Gear International Inc. at price quoted (FRG may get 20% of the price). Chairman Hsu Zhen-Tsai and director Hsu Zhen-Ji, Hsu Zhen-Xin had disassociated from discussion and voting as they are relative within the second degree of kinship of the trading counterpart's responsible person; the proposal was passed as proposed without objection from remaining 6 directors present at the meeting.
 8. The 20th board meeting by the 20th Board of Directors on 2021.06.15: Postpone the regular shareholders' meeting of 2021 and change the date of the said meeting.
Content: In accordance with the "Measures for Postponing the Shareholders' Meeting of Public Listed Companies in Response to the Epidemic" by the FSC , FRG is to change the date of the shareholders' meeting in response to the epidemic The motion was passed without objections after the chair consulted with all attending directors and the independent directors expressed no other opinions.
 9. The 23rd board meeting by the 20th Board of Directors on 2021.11.09: Donation to the Formosan Rubber Charity Foundation.
Content: The Formosan Rubber Charity Foundation funded by FRG has been supporting students in poorer economic conditions; FRG is to donate NT\$10 million in 2022 to practice the vision of FRG. Four directors, Hsu Zhen-Ji, Hsu Zhen-Xin, Hsu Zhen-Tsai, and He Min-Chuan recused themselves from discussion and voting due to conflict of interest; other remaining directors unanimously have approved the motion without any dissenting opinions.
 10. The 23rd board meeting by the 20th Board of Directors on 2021.11.09: proposal to revise the "Financial Statement Preparation Process Management Procedures".
Content: Abide by the "evaluation form for the preparation of financial reports of listed companies" set by TWSE; the revised Procedures has been reviewed by the Baker Tilly Clock & Co and the audit committee; the proposal was passed as proposed without objection from directors present at the meeting when inquired by the chairperson; independent directors made no issues whatsoever.
 11. 11. The 24th board meeting by the 20th Board of Directors on 2021.12.22: Ratify the transaction of acquiring land in Qianjin District, Kaohsiung City and contract of joint development entered.
Contents: Develop and construct residential and commercial complex jointly by FRG, CDC, and AHC in the form of reconstruction of urban unsafe and old buildings; this mandates reporting to the Board of Directors according to article 7 of the "Assets Acquisition or Disposal Procedures" and has been reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee. The motion was passed without objections after the chair consulted with all attending directors and the independent directors expressed no other opinions.
 12. The 24th board meeting by the 20th Board of Directors on 2021.12.22: FRG loan to subsidiary FRG US Corp.
Content: The 22nd meeting of the 20th Board of Directors decided to purchase the pending units, parking space, and locker of the "Serif Apartment" in San Francisco; it's more favorable to close the transaction by loan to the subsidiary by owner's current account; authorize Director Hsu Zhen-Ji (FRG US CEO) or Duo Zhen-Xin (FRG US CFO) to sign contracts and documents related to house purchase and shareholder current lending, and submit the case to the Audit Committee for review. The motion was passed without objections after the chair consulted with all attending directors and the independent directors expressed no other opinions.
 13. The 25th meeting of the 20th Board of Directors of the Company on January 25, 2022: Changes to endorsements/guarantees for the investment project of 950 Market Street, San Francisco.
Content: The 22nd meeting of the 19th board of directors in August 2018 and the 2nd meeting of the 20th board of directors in July 2019 has passed the "joint loan to the project of 950 Market Street, San Francisco" and amount of endorsements/guarantees; to make the loan operation easier, 950 Property LLC., 950 Hotel Property LLC., 950 Retail Property LLC are proposed to get a short term loan of USD217 million from CTBC Bank (NY branch) to reimburse the existing financing program and pay back the short term loan with a new financing program by the CTBC Bank. The total amount of endorsement/ guarantees by FRG for the

said pending units loans and short-term loans shall be limited to 11.23% of USD217 million (approximately USD 24.37 million). The case was submitted to the Audit Committee for review. The motion was passed without objections after the chair consulted with all attending directors and the independent directors expressed no other opinions.

14. The 26th meeting of the 20th Board of Directors on 2022.03.18: Lift the non-compete restriction on newly appointed directors and their representatives.

Content: In order to make the best of the expertise and relevant experience of the directors of FRG, the shareholders' meeting is proposed to lift the non-compete restriction on newly appointed directors in 2022 and their representatives in accordance with Article 209 of the Company Act. Chairman Hsu Zhen-Tsai, director Hsu Zhen-Ji, representative of Quanxinfeng Co., Ltd., director Hsu Zhen-Xin, representative of Ruifu Construction Co., Ltd., director Hsu Wei-zhi, representative of Hohe Construction Co., Ltd., Director Lin Kun-Rong, independent director Xiao Shengxian had disassociated from discussion and voting due to personal stakes as required by law. The chairman disassociated from discussion and voting due to personal stakes and appointed independent director Wu Chunlai to chair the case. The directors mentioned above recused themselves and therefore did not engage in the discussion and voting due to conflict of interests, the remaining attending directors passed the motion without any dissenting opinion.

15. The 26th meeting of the 20th Board of Directors on 2022.03.18: Professional fees of the attesting CPAs.

Content: The Company's current appointed CPAs of Baker Tilly Clock & Co. The renewed appointment contract with Baker Tilly Clock & Co; the case has been discussed and approved by the Audit Committee on March 18. The motion was passed without objections after the chair consulted with all attending directors and the independent directors expressed no other opinions.

16. The 26th meeting of the 20th Board of Directors on 2022.03.18: Revise some provisions of the "Procedures for the Acquisition or Disposal of Assets".

Contents: Revise some provisions of the "Procedures for the Acquisition or Disposal of Assets" in accordance with the TZSY-1110002112 announcement by TWSE on 2022.02.07 the case has been discussed and approved by the Audit Committee. The motion was passed without objections after the chair consulted with all attending directors and the independent directors expressed no other opinions.

- (II) Any other documented objections or qualified opinions raised by independent directors against board resolutions in relation to matters other than those described above: None

II. For the implementation and state of directors' recusal for conflicts of interests, the directors' name, topic discussed, reasons for the required recusal, and participation in the voting process:

1. The 19th meeting of the 20th board on 2021.05.11: Sell the 10th floor and three parking spaces at No. 57, Section 5, Xinyi Road, Taipei City to related persons.

Content: CDC and Heng Bang (Ju) Construction Co., Ltd. agreed to sell the 10th floor and 3 parking spaces of the 55Timeless project to Ascend Gear International Inc. at price quoted (FRG may get 20% of the price). Chairman Hsu Zhen-Tsai and director Hsu Zhen-Ji, Hsu Zhen-Xin had disassociated from discussion and voting as they are relative within the second degree of kinship of the trading counterpart's responsible person; the proposal was passed as proposed without objection from remaining 6 directors present at the meeting.

2. The 23rd board meeting by the 20th Board of Directors on 2021.11.09: Donation to the Formosan Rubber Charity Foundation.

Content: The Formosan Rubber Charity Foundation funded by FRG has been supporting students in poorer economic conditions; FRG is to donate NT\$10 million in 2022 to practice the vision of FRG. Four directors, Hsu Zhen-Ji, Hsu Zhen-Xin, Hsu Zhen-Tsai, and He Min-Chuan recused themselves from discussion and voting due to conflict of interest; other remaining directors unanimously have approved the motion without any dissenting opinions.

3. The 26th meeting of the 20th Board on 2022.03.18: Lift the non-compete restriction on newly appointed directors and their representatives.

Content: In order to make the best of the expertise and relevant experience of the directors of FRG, the shareholders' meeting is proposed to lift the non-compete restriction on newly appointed directors in 2022 and their representatives in accordance with Article 209 of the Company Act. Chairman Hsu Zhen-Tsai, director Hsu Zhen-Ji, representative of Quanxinfeng Co., Ltd., director Hsu Zhen-Xin, representative of Ruifu Construction Co., Ltd., director Hsu Wei-zhi, representative of Hohe Construction Co., Ltd., Director Lin Kun-Rong, independent director Xiao Shengxian had disassociated from discussion and voting due to personal stakes as required by law. The chairman disassociated from discussion and voting due to personal stakes and appointed independent director Wu Chunlai to chair the case. The directors mentioned above recused themselves and therefore did not engage in the discussion and voting due to conflict of interests, the remaining attending directors passed the motion without any dissenting opinion.

Four directors, Hsu Zhen-Ji, Hsu Zhen-Xin, Hsu Zhen-Tsai, and He Min-Chuan recused themselves from discussion and voting due to conflict of interest; other remaining directors unanimously have approved the motion without any dissenting opinions.

III. For the disclosures of the cycles and periods, scopes, methods, and descriptions of the appraisal of the Board of Directors, please refer to (II) Evaluation of the Board of Directors

IV. Measures the objectives to strengthen the functionality of the Board (e.g. establish an Audit Committee, enhance information transparency) and execution status in the current year and the recent years:

The Company's Board of Directors had 11 board meetings in the year. Important agendas are announced on the MOPS, making information public.

Note 1: If a director is a juristic person, please disclose the name of the juristic person shareholder and their representative.

Note 2: (1) If a director resigns before the end of the year, the resignation date shall be indicated in the Remarks field. The actual attendance rate (%) was calculated on the basis of the number of board meetings held during each director's term and the number of meetings actually attended by that director.

(2) If there is a re-election of a director before the end of the year, the new and old independent directors must be stated, and indicate if such independent director is old, new, or re-elected, as well as the re-election date. The percentage of actual (proxy) attendance (%) will be calculated based on the number of Board of Directors' meetings held during active duty and the number of actual (proxy) attendance.

(II) Evaluation of the Board of Directors

Evaluation cycles	Evaluation periods	Evaluation scope	Evaluation method	Evaluation content																																													
Once a year	From 2021.01.01 to 2021.12.31	Including the performance appraisals of all the board of directors and individual board member.	<p>1. Including the self-assessment of the operation of the Board and self-assessment of board members. Each assessment item (indicator) may be ranked as “Excellent (5), Good (4), Fair (3), Poor (2), and Very Poor (1).”</p> <p>2. The Management Department distributed the “Questionnaire for the Board of Directors’ Performance Self-Assessment” and “Questionnaire for the Board Member’s Performance Self-Assessment” to each director; afterwards, the Management Department collect the questionnaires for statistics.</p>	<p>Evaluation is described as the following:</p> <p>1. Board of Directors’ Performance Self-Assessment:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Self-Assessment 5 Major Aspect</th> <th>Questions</th> <th>Score</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Participation in the operation of the company;</td> <td>12 questions</td> <td>26.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Improvement of the quality of the board of directors' decision making;</td> <td>12 questions</td> <td>26.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Composition and structure of the board of directors;</td> <td>7 questions</td> <td>14.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Election and continuing education of the directors; and</td> <td>7 questions</td> <td>14.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Internal control.</td> <td>7 questions</td> <td>14.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>45 questions</td> <td>96.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The KPI of the Board of Directors comes in five dimensions covering 45 items; scoring at 96.2 shows that the Board of Directors is functioning well and met the requirements of corporate governance.</p> <p>2. Board Member’s Performance Self-Assessment:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Six Major Aspect</th> <th>Questions</th> <th>Score</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Alignment of the goals and mission of the company;</td> <td>3 questions</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Awareness of the duties of a director;</td> <td>3 questions</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Regarding company operation Participation level</td> <td>8 questions</td> <td>33.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Management of internal relationship and communication;</td> <td>3 questions</td> <td>13.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. The director's professionalism and continuing education</td> <td>3 questions</td> <td>13.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Internal control.</td> <td>3 questions</td> <td>12.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>23 questions</td> <td>98.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The KPI of directors comes in 6 dimensions covering 23 indicators; scoring at 98.1 shows that directors are performing with efficiency and effect and is contributing to FRG.</p>	Self-Assessment 5 Major Aspect	Questions	Score	A. Participation in the operation of the company;	12 questions	26.6	B. Improvement of the quality of the board of directors' decision making;	12 questions	26.4	C. Composition and structure of the board of directors;	7 questions	14.8	D. Election and continuing education of the directors; and	7 questions	14.1	E. Internal control.	7 questions	14.3	Total	45 questions	96.2	Six Major Aspect	Questions	Score	A. Alignment of the goals and mission of the company;	3 questions	13	B. Awareness of the duties of a director;	3 questions	13	C. Regarding company operation Participation level	8 questions	33.7	D. Management of internal relationship and communication;	3 questions	13.0	E. The director's professionalism and continuing education	3 questions	13.0	F. Internal control.	3 questions	12.4	Total	23 questions	98.1
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(III) Focus and operation of the Audit Committee:

Deliberation of the Audit Committee mainly include:

1. Fair presentation of the financial statements.
2. Assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control system.
3. Transactions involving material asset or derivatives trading.
4. Material monetary loans, endorsements, or provision of guarantees.
5. The offering, issuance, or private placement of any equity-type securities.
6. Compliance with the related laws and regulations.
7. Matters bearing on the personal interest of a director or supervisor.
8. Control of the existing or potential risks.
9. Appointment (dismissal) of CPAs and their independence and performance.
10. The hiring, dismissal or remuneration of an attesting certified public accountant.
11. The appointment or dismissal of a financial, accounting, or internal auditing officer.

Reviewing financial report.

The board of directors has prepared the business report, financial statements, and profit distribution proposals of year 2021; the financial statements have been audited by Baker Tilly Clock & Co.; the latter issued audit report as well. The aforesaid business report, financial statements and the motion for earnings distribution have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and deemed no inconsistency.

The Audit Committee held 8 meetings (A) in the period from 2021.01.01 to 2022.03.18; see below for attendance of independent directors:

Title	Name	Actual attendance (B)	Proxy Attendance	Actual attendance (%) (B/A) (Note)	Remarks
Independent director a	Xiao Sheng-Xian	8	0	100%	
Independent director b	Chen Zhu-Sheng	8	0	100%	
Independent director c	Wu Chun-Lai	8	0	100%	

Other information required:

I. Operation of the Year

Audit Committee Meeting date	Motion content and follow-up	Objection, reservation, or material recommendations by independent directors	The matters referred to in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act	Resolution(s) not passed by the Audit Committee but receiving the consent of two thirds of the Board of Directors	Responses to recommendation by the audit committee
1st Term 11th Meeting March 19, 2021	1. Motion of the Company's 2020 business report and financial report.	None	v		Passed as proposed without objection from directors present at the meeting
	2. Motion of the Company's 2020 earnings distribution.		v		
	3. Motion of appointed CPAs' fees.		v		
	4. Change of attesting CPA proposed by Baker Tilly Clock & Co. Section Longtan, Taoyuan."		v		
	5. Motion of 2020 internal control system statement.		v		
Resolutions by the Audit Committee on 2021.03.19 passed without objection from members present at the meeting.					
1st Term 12th meeting 2021.04.16	1. The proposal for return of paid-in capital in cash for capital reduction.	None	v		The board of directors decided not to do so
	Resolution by the on 2021.04.16: passed without objection from members present at the meeting				

Audit Committee Meeting date	Motion content and follow-up	Objection, reservation, or material recommendations by independent directors	The matters referred to in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act	Resolution(s) not passed by the Audit Committee but receiving the consent of two thirds of the Board of Directors	Responses to recommendation by the audit committee
1st Term 13th meeting 2021.05.11	1. Consolidated financial report of Q1 2021.	None	v		Passed as proposed without objection from directors present at the meeting
	2. Sell the 10th floor and three parking spaces at No. 57, Section 5, Xinyi Road, Taipei City to related persons.		v		
Resolution by the audit committee on 2021.05.11: passed without objection from members present at the meeting					
1st Term 14th meeting 2021.08.11	1. Consolidated financial report of Q2 2021.	None	v		Passed as proposed without objection from directors present at the meeting
Resolution by the audit committee on 2021.08.11: passed without objection from members present at the meeting					
1st Term 15th meeting 2021.11.09	1. Consolidated financial report of Q3 2021.	None	v		Passed as proposed without objection from directors present at the meeting
	2. Donation to the Formosan Rubber Charity Foundation (proposal) Section Longtan, Taoyuan."		v		
	3. Revise the "Financial Statement Preparation Process Management Procedures" (proposal)		v		
Resolution by the audit committee on 2021.11.09: passed without objection from members present at the meeting					
1st Term 16th meeting 2021.12.22	1. Assessment on independence of attesting CPAs	None	v		Passed as proposed without objection from directors present at the meeting
	2. Ratify the transaction of acquiring land in Qianjin District, Kaohsiung City and contract of joint development entered (proposal).		v		
	3. 2022 audit plan (including subsidiaries).		v		
	4. Loan to subsidiary FRG US Corp.		v		
Resolution by the audit committee on 2021.12.22: passed without objection from members present at the meeting					
1st Term 17th meeting 2022.01.25	1. Changes to endorsements/guarantees for the investment project of 950 Market Street, San Francisco.	None	v		Passed as proposed without objection from directors present at the meeting
Resolution by the audit committee on 2022.01.25: passed without objection from members present at the meeting					
1st Term 18th meeting 2022.03.18	1. The 25th treasury shares buy back (withdrawn)	None			Passed as proposed without objection from directors present at the meeting
	2. Annual business report and financial statements 2021.		v		
	3. The earnings distribution plan 2021.		v		
	4. Professional fees of the attesting CPAs.		v		
	5. Internal control system statement 2021.		v		
	6. Revise some provisions of the "Procedures for the Acquisition or Disposal of Assets".		v		
Resolution by the audit committee on 2022.03.18: passed without objection from members present at the meeting					

II. For the implementation and state of independent directors' recusal for conflicts of interests, the independent directors' name, topic discussed, reasons for the required recusal, and participation in the voting process:"
None.

III. Communication between the independent directors and internal auditing officers and CPAs (including the material matters related to the company's finance and business, approaches and results):

(1) Policy report of the communication between independent directors and internal auditing officers

Date	Communicated matter	Communication result
2021.03.19	Report of the results of audit from January to February 2021. Recommendations of independent directors as below: Track outstanding cases and report progress at the next meeting, have relevant departments to provide solutions as soon as possible.	The audit office has improved the contents of the audit report as recommended by independent directors. The audit office has noticed relevant units to provide solutions as soon as possible.

Date	Communicated matter	Communication result
2021.04.16	Report of the results of audit in March 2021. Recommendations of independent directors as below: Relevant units provided improvement measures and will be reported in the next audit report.	The audit office has noticed relevant units to provide corresponding improvement policies and will be reported in the next audit report.
2021.05.11	Report of the results of audit in April 2021. Recommendations of independent directors as below: The audit office will keep on tracking progress of improvement measures provided until they are closed; each audit report will note status of them to push relevant units to take more active steps.	The audit office will keep on tracking progress of improvement measures provided until they are closed successfully.
2021.08.11	Report of the results of audit in July 2021. Recommendations by independent directors: None.	The audit office has completed the audit plan successfully.
2021.11.09	I. Report of the results of audit in October 2021. II. Recommendations by independent directors: Convene additional communication meetings if more frequent communications are required.	The audit office has completed the audit plan successfully.
2021.12.22	I. Report of the results of audit in November 2021. Recommendations by independent directors: (1) Training for directors, head of audit office and corporate governance directors: decision makers and relevant execution staffers are encouraged to learn more to enable FRG for more diverse business. For example, the 2050 net-zero carbon emission policy, in which way can FRG make the best of the new trend. (2) Regarding documents requiring reviews by dotted-line units: add a cell of "co-working unit" for them. II. Internal audit plan 2022 (including subsidiaries). Recommendations of independent directors: none	The Audit Office has revised the audit execution according to the recommendations of independent directors.

(2) Policy report of the communication between independent directors and CPAs

Date	Communicated matter	Communication result
2021.03.19	See below for two-way communication on corporate governance matters: 1. Notes on parent company only financial report and consolidated financial report 2020. 2. Report of CPAs' independence.	1. The financial report 2020 has been approved by the Audit Committee and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval, and announced and reported to the competent authority as scheduled. 2. Noted, and no other comments.
2021.09.23	See below for two-way communication on corporate governance matters: 1. Reminders of key points of the recent law updates. 2. Implementation of self-compiled financial report and supervision by the competent authority lately. 3. Discussion on updating the internal control system and operating procedures.	1. Noted, and no other comments. 2. Noted, and no other comments. 3. Submit to the Audit Committee regularly.

Note:

- * If an independent director resigns before the end of the year, the resignation date shall be indicated in the Remarks field.
The actual attendance rate (%) was calculated on the basis of the number of board meetings held during the term of the Audit Committee and the number of meetings actually attended during active duty.
- * If there is a re-election of an independent director before the end of the year, the new and old independent directors must be stated, and indicate if such independent director is old, new, or re-elected, as well as the re-election date. The percentage of actual (proxy) attendance (%) will be calculated based on the number of Audit Committee meetings held during active duty and the number of actual (proxy) attendance.

(IV) Corporate governance execution status and deviations from Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies" and Reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
I. Whether The Company establishes and discloses its rules of corporate governance in accordance with the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies?	✓		The Company has passed the “Rules of Corporate Governance” on the 8th session of the 20th Board held on March 20, 2020 and it has been disclosed on the Company’s website.	There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".
II. Equity structure and shareholders’ equity (I) Will the Company have the internal procedures regulated to handle shareholders’ proposals, doubts, disputes, and litigation matters; also, have the procedures implemented accordingly? (II) Will the Company possess the list of the Company’s major shareholders and the list of the ultimate controllers of the major shareholders? (III) Will the Company establish and implement the risk control and firewall mechanisms with the related parties? (IV) Will the Company set up internal norms to prohibit insiders from utilizing the undisclosed information to trade securities?	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		(I) The Company has established stock personnel and legal affairs personnel to handle shareholders’ proposals, disputes, and litigation matters, and these matters are enforced according to procedures. (II) The Company has established stock affairs unit and stock affairs agency that can get hold of the list of the ultimate controllers of the major shareholders. (III) The Company has established internal rules and internal control system of relevant legal mechanism in compliance with the laws and regulations and has enforced the rules accordingly. Aside from supervising important subsidiaries to establish internal control system as required by Article 3 of the "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies", the Company also reviews its and the important subsidiaries’ internal and external changes to thoroughly enforce risk control and firewall mechanism. (IV) In compliance with the Company’s “Procedures for Handling Material Inside Information” to regulate material inside information and disclosure mechanism to avoid improper disclosure and ensure that the information disclosed by the Company is consistent and positive. Prevention of insider trading will also be strengthened.	(I) There are no deviations from Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies. (II) There are no deviations from Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies. (III) There are no deviations from Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies. (IV) There are no deviations from Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies" and Reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
<p>III. The Composition of the Board of Directors and Their Duties</p> <p>(I) Does the board of directors formulate policies and specific management objectives for diversification and implement them accordingly?</p> <p>(II) (II) Apart from the Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee, has the company assembled other functional committees at its own discretion?</p> <p>(III) (III) Does the company set up performance assessment guidelines and measures for the Board of Directors and assess the latter annually as well as submit the assessment to the Board of Directors and use the results to determine individual directors' remuneration and nomination for next term?</p> <p>(IV) Is an external auditor's independence assessed on a regular basis?</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>		<p>(I) The Company's Board of Directors currently has 9 directors and has adopted the nomination system. As the Board of Directors nominates candidates, aside from basic legal qualifications, they are also required to have knowledge and professional experience in terms of relevant business, law and industry in order to reach the goal of the implementation of diversified board members.</p> <p>(II) The company has set up remuneration committee, audit committee, and employee welfare committee; establishment of other functional committees will be determined at the discretion of FRG or its actual needs.</p> <p>(III) The company established the Regulations Governing the Board Performance Evaluation and its evaluation methods in the 8th meeting of Board of directors, 20th Term on March 20, 2020. The external board performance evaluation shall be executed by an external professional independent institution or an external team of scholars and experts once every three years. The outcomes of the performance evaluation is submitted to the meeting of Board of directors in the first quarter of the next year. In addition, it periodically review the performance review and remuneration policy, system, standards, and structure for directors, supervisors and executive officers, and the recommendations are submitted to the meeting of Board of directors for discussion.</p> <p>(IV) The management department of the company will assess the independence of the attesting CPA annually, and report the results to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of November 22,2021. Mr. Zhou</p>	<p>(I) There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".</p> <p>(II) There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".</p> <p>(III) There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".</p> <p>(IV) There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".</p>

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies" and Reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
			Yin-Lai and Lai Yung-Ji, CPA of Baker Tilly Clock & Co., met FRG's independence criteria as assessed by the management department of FRG; they are qualified to serve as attesting CPA of the company. See P46 (V) of annual report for shareholders' meeting for details of "independence assessment of attesting CPA" attesting CPA.	
IV. Is the company a TWSE/TPEX listed company, and has the company designated an appropriate number of personnel that specialize (or are involved) in corporate governance affairs (including but not limited to providing directors/supervisors with the information needed and assist directors and supervisors in complying with the laws and regulations to perform their duties, convention of board meetings and shareholders meetings, preparation of board meeting and shareholders meeting minutes, etc)?	✓		The Board of Directors on May 11,2021 company has passed the resolution to appoint Mr. Shi Mingde, Assistant Manager, as the director of corporate governance to protect the rights and interests of shareholders and strengthen the functions of the board of directors. Mr. Shi Mingde has more than three years of experience as an accounting supervisor in a TWSE listed company. The main responsibilities of the director of corporate governance are: take care of matters related to the board of directors and shareholders' meeting according to law, prepare minutes of the board of directors and shareholders' meeting, assist directors in their appointment and continuous education, provide directors with the information they need to execute their business, and assist directors to comply with laws and regulations.	There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".
V. Does the Company establish mechanisms for communicating with stakeholders (including but not limited to stockholders, employees, customers and suppliers), and a stakeholder site on the company website to appropriately respond to material CSR topics they concern about?	✓		Aside from appointing dedicated personnel to handle stakeholder channels, the Company has also set pup a stakeholder section on its website and responses accordingly to issues concerning stakeholders in terms of corporate social responsibility.	There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".
VI. Has the company appointed a professional shareholders service agent to process the affairs related to shareholders' meetings?	✓		The Company has appointed Stock Agency Department of Taishin International Bank as stock agency to handle stock related affairs.	There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies" and Reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
				Companies".
<p>VII. Information disclosure</p> <p>(I) Does the Company have a website setup and the financial business and corporate governance information disclosed?</p> <p>(II) Has the Company adopted other information disclosure methods (such as, establishing an English website, designating a responsible person for collecting and disclosing information of the Company, substantiating the spokesman system, placing the juristic person seminar program on the Company's website, etc.)?</p> <p>(III) Has the company published and reported its annual financial report within two months after the end of a fiscal year, and published and reported its financial reports for the first, second, and third quarters, as well as its operating status for each month before the specified deadline.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>(I) The Company has set up a website to disclose information in relation to the Company's financial matters and businesses and is updated on a regular basis. The Company's website is www.frg.com.tw.</p> <p>(II) The Company has a spokesperson and an acting spokesperson and has established a website in both traditional Chinese and English. A dedicated personnel has been assigned to collect company information and information disclosure. There is related company introduction, production introduction and its latest news on the Company's website</p> <p>(III) The Company has published and reported financial reports and operating status for each month based on the regulations specified in the "List of Matters Required to Be Handled by Issuers of Listed Securities"; however, the Company has not been publicly announced and reported the financial report within two months after the end of the fiscal year.</p>	<p>(I) There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".</p> <p>(II) There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".</p> <p>(III) There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".</p>
<p>VIII. Are there any other important information (including but not limited to the interests of employees, employee care, investor relations, supplier relations, the rights of stakeholders, the advanced study of directors and supervisors, the implementation of risk management policies and risk measurement standards, the execution of customer policy, the purchase of liability insurance for the Company's directors and supervisors) that are helpful in understanding the corporate governance operation of the Company?</p>	<p>✓</p>		<p>(I) Employees' rights and benefits: The Company has reasonable salary system in accordance with the Labor Standards Act to protect the legal rights of employees.</p> <p>(II) Employees' care: The Company's various management rules are formulated based on the on the interests of employees and also purchases various types of insurance for employees such as health, nursing, employment, work injury and public welfare. The Company organizes annual health check-ups to protect</p>	<p>(I) There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".</p> <p>(II) There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".</p>

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies" and Reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
			<p>employees.</p> <p>(III) Investor relations: The Company has a spokesperson and an acting spokesperson who are responsible for the Company's external communication; dedicated personnel has also been set up to disclose the Company's information on MOPs as required by the law.</p> <p>(IV) Supplier relations: The Company has exceptional supply relations with suppliers, reaching overall production cost optimization.</p> <p>(V) Rights of stakeholders: The Company maintains positive communication channels with stakeholders and respects and protects their legal rights. The Company also has a spokesperson and acting spokesperson system to handle issues and suggestions with regards to shareholders.</p> <p>(VI) Further training for directors: The Company's directors have participated in further training courses as required by the law. In the future, the Company will arrange suitable further training courses for directors in the future on an unscheduled basis.</p> <p>(VII) Implementation of risk management policy and risk assessment standards: Various internal rules internal control system have been formulated as required by the law, and the Company conducts various risk management and evaluation. The internal audit unit carries out inspection of the implementation of the internal control system on a regular basis or on an</p>	<p>(III) There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".</p> <p>(IV) There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".</p> <p>(V) There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".</p> <p>(VI) There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".</p> <p>(VII) There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".</p>

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies" and Reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
			<p>unscheduled basis.</p> <p>(VIII) Implementation of customer service policy: The Company has exceptional relations with customers and provides customer service based on various internal control measures. The "customer satisfaction" is treated as an important part of the quality policy.</p> <p>(IX) The Company purchases liability insurance for directors.</p>	<p>(VIII) There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".</p> <p>(IX) There are no deviations from "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies".</p>
<p>IX. Please note progress of improvements made and propose remedy measures against those pending for improvements based on the corporate governance assessment report (2021) issued by the Corporate Governance Center of the TWSE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Has the Company established the diversification policy for the Board member, and disclosed the specific management objective and implementation of the diversification policy on the website and MOPS? The company is planning to set up directors' diversification program in 2022 and unveil its management goals and implementation progress on the company's website and in annual report. 2. Has the Company appointed the corporate governance officer to take charge of corporate governance affairs, and describe his/her function scope and continuing education on the website and MOPS from 2021? The company has set up corporate governance director in 2021 to take care of corporate governance-related matters, and unveil his/her function scope and continuing education on the website and annual report. 				

Note: Regardless of clicking "yes" or "no", it should be explained in the summary field.

(V) Independence evaluation of CPAs

Evaluation Item	Evaluation result	Whether or not they meet the independence criteria
1. Whether the CPAs have directly or indirectly significant financial interest related to the Company.	No	Yes
2. Whether the CPAs are involved in any financing or guarantee arrangement with the Company or its directors	No	Yes
3. Whether the accountant has a close business relationship and potential employment relationship with the company	No	Yes
4. Whether the CPAs and audit team members currently or previously assumed a role as the Company's director, managerial officer, or any position that may significantly affect the audit in the last two years	No	Yes
5. Does the CPAs provide the Company with non-audit service items that may directly affect the audit tasks?	No	Yes
6. Does the accountant intermediary the stocks or other securities issued by the Company?	No	Yes
7. Does the CPAs act as the defender of the Company or coordinate conflicts with other third parties on behalf of the Company?	No	Yes
8. Whether the CPAs are related to the Company's directors, managerial officer, or any person whose position is significant to the audit task	No	Yes
9. Have the CPAs provide audit services for more than 7consecutive years	No	Yes

Note 1: When the result of the above evaluation is “yes”, an explanation must be given as consideration for the impact of their independence and if it is necessary to replace the CPAs.

Note 2: (1) As reference to the Sarbanes–Oxley Act, and in order to enforce corporate governance mechanism, the Company may not hire audit CPAs for non-audit services at the same time (such as bookkeeping services, evaluation services or financing services).

(2) In order to prevent long-term relationship with the CPAs for providing services to the Company, and the CPAs have become over-familiar with the Company's management and further lose their independence, the TWSE has clearly stipulated that CPAs must be replaced on a fixed period (7 years). Before 7 years of providing service to the same client is due, the CPAs must be changed from time to time.

Note 3.: Assessment over the following non-auditing services rendered by Baker Tilly Clock & Co. in 2021 suggest that they will not affect the independence of the attesting CPA:

Non-audit services	Amount
1. Review the annual shareholders’ meeting manual and the annual report	NT\$30,000
2. The parent company only financial report and consolidated financial report 2020 (English)	NT\$160,000

(VI) Composition, responsibilities and operation of the Remuneration Committee:

1. The Company has established the Remuneration Committee after passing the formulation of the “Remuneration Committee Charter” by the Board of Directors. The main duties of the Remuneration Committee are as follows and should submit suggestions to the Board of Directors for discussion.
 - (1) Establish and regularly review policies, system, standards and structures for performance evaluation and remuneration for directors and managerial officers.
 - (2) Regularly assess and set up the 2salary remuneration for directors and managerial officers.
2. The Company's has appointed Xiao Sheng-Xian, Chen Zhu-Sheng and Wu Chun-Lai as members of the Company’s 4th Remuneration Committee on the first meeting of the 20th Board of Directors’ meeting (June 14, 2019). It was proposed that the term of appointment should be June 14, 2019 to June 4, 2022, same as this board.
3. The 4th Salary and Remuneration Committee convened 4 meetings (A) from Marcg 19,2021 to March 18,2022 to assist the Board of Directors in implementing and evaluating the company's overall compensation and remuneration policies, and make recommendations to the Board of Directors.

Information on Remuneration Committee members

2022.04.10

Title (Note 1)	Conditions		Professional qualifications and experience (Note 2)	Independence (Note 3)	Number of Other Public Companies in Which the Individual is Concurrently Serving as a Member of the Remuneration Committee
	Name				
Convener	Xiao Sheng-Xian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent director, FRG (now) • Partner, Jianhe United Accounting Firm • Senior consultant, Myriad Attorneys at Law • Mediation committee member of the Civil Division, Taipei District Court and mediation committee member of the Civil Division, Shilin District Court. • Independent director, Apex Science & Engineering Corp. • Not under any circumstances set in Article 30 of the Company Act 	Independence compliance 1. In no circumstances he/she, his/her spouse or blood relatives within the second degree of kinship is serving as a director, supervisor or employee of FRG or its affiliated companies. 2. In no circumstances he/she, his/her spouse or blood relatives (or in the name of others) hold shares of FRG. 3. In no circumstances he/she is serving as a director, supervisor or employee of a company having specific relationship with FRG. 4. In no circumstances he/she is compensated by FRG or its affiliated companies for business, legal, financial, accounting and other services rendered in the last two years.	1	
Member	Chen Zhu-Sheng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent director, FRG (now) • Arbitration committee member of the Labor Dispute Division of the Ministry of Labor. • Vice chairman of the Taipei Employment Service Institute Association. • General Manager, Furen Company • Vice-chairman, Association for the Honorary Guidance of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Ministry of Economic Affairs. • Chairman, Chunghua Nursing Family Service Association. • Not under any circumstances set in Article 30 of the Company Act 	Independence compliance 1. In no circumstances he/she, his/her spouse or blood relatives within the second degree of kinship is serving as a director, supervisor or employee of FRG or its affiliated companies. 2. In no circumstances he/she, his/her spouse or blood relatives (or in the name of others) hold shares of FRG. 3. In no circumstances he/she is serving as a director, supervisor or employee of a company having specific relationship with FRG. 4. In no circumstances he/she is compensated by FRG or its affiliated companies for business, legal, financial, accounting and other services rendered in the last two years.	0	
Member	Wu Chun-Lai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent director, FRG (now) • General Counsel, Jet-Go Consulting Group. • Executive Director, Active Aging Association Taiwan (now) • Manager and spokesman of the chairman's office, Farglory Group (in the past). • He used to be the Executive Vice President of Heding Technology (in the past). • Deputy General Manager, Hung Kuo Real Estate Development Corp. (in the past). • Chair Professor, National Academy of Civil Service (in the past). • Not under any circumstances set in Article 30 of the Company Act 	Independence compliance 1. In no circumstances he/she, his/her spouse or blood relatives within the second degree of kinship is serving as a director, supervisor or employee of FRG or its affiliated companies. 2. In no circumstances he/she, his/her spouse or blood relatives (or in the name of others) hold shares of FRG. 3. In no circumstances he/she is serving as a director, supervisor or employee of a company having specific relationship with FRG. 4. In no circumstances he/she is compensated by FRG or its affiliated companies for business, legal, financial, accounting and other services rendered in the last two years.	0	

Note 1: Please profile members of the remuneration committee including relevant working years, professional qualifications and experience and independence in the form; regarding those being independent directors, add remark “please refer to page OO of directors and supervisors Information form (1)”. Regarding the “Role” cell: fill in “independent director” or other data (for conveners, remark them accordingly).

Note 2: Professional qualifications and experience: note these data of individual compensation committee members.

Note 3: Compliance with independence: note remuneration committee members’ compliance with independence including but not limited to: circumstance of he/she and his/her spouse, or relatives within the second degree of kinship being directors, supervisors or employees of FRG or its affiliated companies; shares and portion of shares hold by he/she and his/her spouse, or relatives (or in name of others); being directors, supervisors, or employees of companies having specific relationship with FRG (see Article 6, paragraph 1, subparagraph 5 ~ 8 of the Regulations Governing the Appointment and Exercise of Powers by the Remuneration Committee of a Company Whose Stock is Listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or the Taipei Exchange); the amount of remuneration received for providing business, legal, financial, accounting and other services to FRG or its affiliates in the last two years.

Information on the Operation of the Remuneration Committee

- I. The Company's Remuneration Committee is comprised of 3 members.
- II. The term of the members: June 14, 2019 to June 4, 2022. The 4th Salary and Remuneration Committee convened 4 meetings (A) from 2021.03.19 to March 18,2022; qualifications and attendance of members are:

Title	Name	Actual attendance (B)	Proxy Attendance	Actual attendance (%) (B/A) (Note)	Remarks
Convener	Xiao Sheng-Xian	4	0	100%	None
Member	Chen Zhu-Sheng	4	0	100%	None
Member	Wu Chun-Lai	4	0	100%	None
<p>Other information required:</p> <p>I. If the board of directors defy or amend the recommendations by the remuneration committee, note down date of the meeting, term of the board, the content of the proposal, the resolution of the board of directors, and measures taken by FRG against the recommendations made; (if the package approved by the board is better than that of the remuneration committee, give variations' value and reasons): None, see page 42 for details.</p> <p>II. If with respect to any resolution of the remuneration committee, any member has a dissenting or qualified opinion that is on record or stated in a written statement, the opinion shall be stated in the meeting minutes, including meeting date, term of the committee, the content of the proposal, the measures taken by FRG for the said members and their recommendation: none, see page 42 for details.</p>					

- Note: (1) If a member of the Remuneration Committee resigns before the end of the year, the resignation date shall be indicated in the Remarks field. The actual attendance rate (%) was calculated on the basis of the number of board meetings held during the term of the Remuneration Committee and the number of meetings actually attended during active duty.
- (2) If there is a re-election of the Remuneration Committee before the end of the year, the new and old members of the Remuneration Committee must be stated, and indicate if such member is old, new, or re-elected, as well as the re-election date. The percentage of actual (proxy) attendance (%) will be calculated based on the number of Remuneration Committee meetings held during active duty and the number of actual (proxy) attendance.

III. Other information required:

1. Motion contents and resolution results of the Remuneration Committee

Meeting date of the Remuneration Committee	Motion content	Objections, reservations or material recommendations	Resolution result	The Company's handling of the Remuneration Committee's opinions
The 8th meeting of the 4th Remuneration Committee (March 19, 2021)	1.Motion of distributing remunerations to directors and employees for 2020 2.Motion of the 2021 Dragon Boat Festival bonus for the Company and the subsidiary (Banjian Development). 3.Motion of amendments to part of the provisions of the Company's Remuneration Committee Charter". 4.Motion of performance, reward and punishment for each department and project in 2021.	None.	1. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 2. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 3. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 4. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.	It was submitted to the Board of Directors' meeting for approval.
The 9th meeting of the 4th Remuneration Committee (August 11,2021)	1.The semi-annual performance summary and reward proposal for the manufacturing unit and warehouse and logistic unit.	None.	1. This case was discussed by all present members and submitted to the board of directors for resolution.	It was submitted to the Board of Directors' meeting for approval.
The 10th meeting of the 4th Remuneration Committee (December 22,2021)	1.Proposal for year-end bonus (2021). 2.Proposal for year-end bonus (2021) of Banjian subsidiary. 3.Proposal for remuneration of middle level management staff (2022). 4.Proposal for remuneration of audit supervisor and consultant (2022).	None.	1. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 2. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 3. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 4. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.	It was submitted to the Board of Directors' meeting for approval.
The 11th meeting of the 4th Remuneration Committee (March 18,2022)	1.Proposal for remuneration of directors and remuneration distribution of employees (2021). 2.Proposal for dragon boat festival bonus (2022) of Banjian subsidiary. 3.Motion of performance, reward and punishment for each department and project in 2021. 4.Proposal for incentive of advance in corporate governance assessment and e-invoice project. 5.Proposal for year-end bonus of general auditor (2021).	None.	1. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 2. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 3. Proposal for combining project-specific bonus into employee compensation, submit to the Board of Directors for resolution. 4. Proposal for replacing management-level bonus with field supervisor/foreman bonus, submit to the Board of Directors for resolution. 5. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.	It was submitted to the Board of Directors' meeting for approval.

2. If the board of directors defy or amend the recommendations by the remuneration committee, note down date of the meeting, term of the board, the content of the proposal, the resolution of the board of directors, and measures taken by FRG against the recommendations made; (if the package approved by the board is better than that of the remuneration committee, give variations' value and reasons): None.
3. If with respect to any resolution of the remuneration committee, any member has a dissenting or qualified opinion that is on record or stated in a written statement, the opinion shall be stated in the meeting minutes, including meeting date, term of the committee, the content of the proposal, the measures taken by FRG for the said members and their recommendation: none.
4. Information and operation of the members of the nomination committee: FRG has no nomination committee as of now, FRG is expected to set up one in coming years.

(VII) Progress in practicing sustainable development; status of and causes to deviations from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies:

Item	Progress (Note 1)			status of and causes to deviations from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Summary	
I. Does the company establish a governance structure to promote sustainable development, and set up a dedicated (or acting) unit to promote sustainable development, authorize the senior management to act accordingly, and status of supervision by the board of directors?		✓	The Company has yet to set a dedicated unit, it is mainly handled by the management department.	Establishment of specific (or part-time) unit to promote corporate social responsibility will be discussed.
II. Does the company conduct risk assessments on environmental, social and corporate governance issues related to company operations in accordance with the principle of materiality, and formulate relevant risk management policies or strategies? (Note 2)		✓	Although the Company has not performed risk assessments on environmental, social, and corporate issues in relation to the Company's operations according to material principles, and formulated relevant risk management policies or strategies, the Company is doing its utmost for environmental protection responsibility, community improvement, creating social benefits, protecting consumers' rights, promoting the harmonious relationship between labor and management as well as supervising the operation of subsidiaries.	Formulation of applicable policies or strategies will be discussed.
III. Environmental Issues (I) Does the company have an appropriate environmental management system established in accordance with its industrial character? (II) Does the company committed to improve energy efficiency and employ recycled materials with low impact on the environment?	✓ ✓		(I) FRG is implementing the environmental management system (ISO14001) to perfect the system and enhance safety, health and environmental management. (II) FRG has been striving to improve the efficiency of resources consumed including: replace paper cups with cups made by sustainable materials; encourage employees to bring their own environmentally friendly chopsticks; use envelopes and Kraft paper bags repeatedly for document delivery. FRG factories are committed to sort garbage, set up waste reduction goals, recycle renewable resources, and contribute to environment protection, energy	It has met the regulations stipulated in the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX-Listed Companies

Item	Progress (Note 1)			status of and causes to deviations from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Summary	
<p>(III) Has the company assessed the potential risks and opportunities for business operations now and the future regarding climate change and will it adopt response measures relating to climate issues?</p> <p>(IV) Has the company calculated the greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, and total weight of waste in the past 2 years, and formulated policies on energy conservation and carbon reduction, greenhouse gas reduction, water consumption, or other waste management?</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>		<p>conservation and carbon reduction.</p> <p>(III) The global climate has changed dramatically due to the greenhouse effect and its impact scope poses potential risk for a corporate sustainable operation. The Company has established emergency response measures as to minimize the impact when disaster strikes.</p> <p>(IV) The Company did not calculate its greenhouse emissions, water consumption and total weight of waste for the past 2 years but it has been proactively promoting energy saving and carbon reduction, and reducing the use of energy and paper. Office temperature control and the use of energy-saving bulbs have been enforced in order to reach the goal of reducing carbon.</p>	
<p>IV. Social Issues</p> <p>(I) Does the company have the relevant management policies and procedures stipulated in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and international conventions on human rights?</p> <p>(II) Has the company established and implemented reasonable measures for employee benefits (including: remuneration, holidays and other benefits), and appropriately reflect the business performance or achievements in the employee remuneration?</p> <p>(III) Does the company provide employees with a safe and healthy work environment, and provide safety and health education to employees regularly?</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>		<p>(I) The Company complies with applicable labor laws and regulations. Employees' appointment and remuneration are handled according to the Company's measures of appointment of employees to protect the basic employees' basic rights.</p> <p>(II) The Company has various clear employee welfare measures and they can be found on the Company's website. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company distributes no less than 1% of profit before tax as remuneration to employees.</p> <p>(III) The Company arranges regular employee health check-ups and disaster drills, ensuring a safe and healthy workplace for employees.</p>	<p>(I) It has met the regulations stipulated in the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX-Listed Companies</p> <p>(II) It has met the regulations stipulated in the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX-Listed Companies</p> <p>(III) It has met the regulations stipulated in the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for</p>

Item	Progress (Note 1)			status of and causes to deviations from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Summary	
(IV) Does the company establish effective training programs for employee's career development?	✓		(IV) The Company asks employees to take part in training courses on an unscheduled basis to improve their career capability.	TWSE/TPEX-Listed Companies (IV) It has met the regulations stipulated in the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX-Listed Companies
(V) Does the company comply with relevant laws and international standards regarding customer health and safety with respect to its product and service, customer privacy, marketing and labeling; formulate relevant policies and complaint procedures for consumer or customer rights protection?	✓		(V) The Company has set up a section for stakeholders on the website and dedicated personnel has been assigned to handle questions in relation to customers as a means to protection the rights of consumers. The Company continues to update and comply with relevant laws and regulations, and internal standards.	(V) It has met the regulations stipulated in the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX-Listed Companies
(VI) Has the company established supplier management policies demanding compliance with relevant regulations and their execution status regarding issues such as environmental, occupational safety, and health or labor rights?		✓	(VI) The Company has not established relevant policies, however, domestic and overseas suppliers have mostly had a long-term business relationship with the Company, and all products comply with laws and regulations.	(VI) Formulation of applicable policies will be discussed.
V. Has the company taken reference from the internationally accepted reporting standards or guidance when compiling CSR reports to disclose non-financial information? Have the reports mentioned previously obtained the assurance of third party verification?		✓	Although the Company has not compiled CSR reports, other financial information of the Company has been publicly announced on the section of "Shareholders' Services" on its website where important business information is also regularly disclosed.	Compiling of CSR reports will be discussed.
VI. If the company has its own sustainable development code in accordance with the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, please note their implementation and differences between the two: The company has been studying and formulating its sustainable development code of practice and related regulations.				
VII. Other important information helpful to understand the implementation of sustainable development: List of donations by FRG for community participation, social contribution, social service, social welfare at amount over NT\$600,000 in 2021:				
1. Donation to Formosan Rubber Charity Foundation				NT\$10,000,000

Item	Progress (Note 1)			status of and causes to deviations from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Summary	
2. Donation made to the academic research funding of molecular cardiology and cell medicine at Taipei Medical University Hospital			NT\$600,000	
VIII.A clear statement shall be made below if the corporate social responsibility reports were verified by external certification institutions: ISO14001 Quality Assurance and ISO9001 International Quality Management System Certification				

Note 1: Regarding implementation progress checked by “Y”: please note important policies, strategies, measures adopted and their implementation situation; if “No”, please note reasons and status in the “deviations from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” section along with program to execute relevant policies, strategies and measures in the future.

Note 2: The principle of materiality refers to environmental, social and corporate governance issues with significant impact on the company's investors and other stakeholders.

Note 3: See cases of best practices displayed on the website of Corporate Governance Center by TWSE for disclosure methods.

(VIII) Status of performing honest business operations and the status of and causes to deviations from Honest Business Operations Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies:

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status (Note 1)			Nonconformity to the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, and reasons thereof
	Yes	No	Summary	
<p>I. Ethical Management Policies and Action Plans</p> <p>(I) Has the company established an ethical management policy that has been passed by its Board of Directors, and clearly specified in its rules and external documents the ethical corporate management policies and the commitment by the Board of Directors and senior management on rigorous and thorough implementation of such policies and methods?</p> <p>(II) Has the company established a risk assessment mechanism against unethical behavior, analyzed and assessed business activities within their business scope on a regular basis which are at a higher risk of being involved in unethical behavior, and established prevention programs at least covering the preventive measures specified in Paragraph 2, Article 7 "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies"?</p> <p>(III) Has the company specified operational procedures, behavioral guidelines, disciplines of violations, as well as an appeal system in the program against unethical behavior, and implemented such programs, and reviewed and revised the previous program on a regular basis?</p>		<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>(I) The Company has not formulated ethical management policy, however the Company has strict rules upon internal managers (management level) in terms of ethics and self-disciplined. The Company uploads its policy of looking after employees trying its utmost to comprehend their feelings. In terms of the relationship between external manufacturers and customers, the Company adheres to its policy of transparency, fairness and being ethical, and subsidiaries are urged to do so.</p> <p>(II) The Company is in the process of formulating applicable ethical management policies or system. However, the Company has established effective accounting system and internal control system, and there shall not be any external account or reserved secret account. The systems should be reviewed at any time to ensure its design and effectiveness upon execution.</p> <p>(III) The Company is in the process of formulating applicable ethical management policies or system.</p>	<p>Formulation of applicable ethical management policies or system will be discussed.</p>
<p>II. Implementation of Ethical Management</p> <p>(I) Does the company evaluate the integrity of all</p>	<p>✓</p>		<p>(I) Prior to having a business relationship with a</p>	<p>(I) It has met the</p>

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status (Note 1)			Nonconformity to the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, and reasons thereof
	Yes	No	Summary	
<p>counterparties it has business relationships with? Are there any integrity clauses in the agreements it signs with business partners?</p> <p>(II) Has the company set up a dedicated responsible unit to promote corporate ethical management under the Board of Directors, and has such unit reported its execution in terms of ethical management policy and preventive programs against unethical behaviors and the supervision status to the Board of Directors on a regular basis (at least once a year)?</p> <p>(III) Does the company have any policy that prevents conflict of interest, and channels that facilitate the reporting of conflicting interests?</p> <p>(IV) Has the company established an effective accounting system and internal control system in order to implement ethical management, and propose relevant audit plans according to the assessment results of the</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>counterparty, the Company shall take into consideration of their legality and goodwill, and the contract is advised to include ethical terms and conditions.</p> <p>(II) The Company has yet to set a dedicated unit, it is mainly handled by the management department and audit office.</p> <p>(III) As a means to prevent conflict of interest, when a proposal at a given Board of Directors meeting concerns the personal interest of, or the interest of the juristic person represented by any of the directors, managerial officers, and other stakeholders attending or present at board meetings of the Company, the concerned person shall state the important aspects of the relationship of interest at the given board meeting. If his or her participation is likely to prejudice the interest of the company, the concerned person may not participate in discussion of or voting on the proposal and shall recuse himself or herself from the discussion or the voting, and may not exercise voting rights as a proxy for another director. The directors shall practice self-discipline and must not support one another in improper dealings.</p> <p>(IV) All units shall comply with the Company Act, Securities and Exchange Act, Business Entity Accounting Act and other relevant laws and regulations, and audit and internal rules which</p>	<p>requirements stipulated in the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.</p> <p>(II) Establishment of a dedicate unit for corporate ethical management will be discussed.</p> <p>(III) It has met the requirements stipulated in the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.</p> <p>(IV) It has met the requirements stipulated in the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.</p>

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status (Note 1)			Nonconformity to the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, and reasons thereof
	Yes	No	Summary	
<p>risks of unethical behaviors, and review the compliance status of the prevention of unethical behaviors, or entrust an account to carry out the review?</p> <p>(V) Does the company organize internal or external training on a regular basis to maintain business integrity?</p>			<p>specify the compliance of employees. Internal auditors shall inspect the implementation status of ethical management on an unscheduled basis in the form of a project.</p> <p>(V) Regular promotion is carried out, so that employees understand the Company's policy and consequences to a violation.</p>	<p>(V) It has met the requirements stipulated in the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.</p>
<p>III. Whistleblowing system</p> <p>(I) Does the company have a specific whistleblowing and reward system stipulated, a convenient report channel established and a responsible staff designated to handle the individual being reported?</p> <p>(II) Has the company implemented any standard procedures and/or subsequent measures after carrying out an investigation or confidentiality measures for handling reported misconduct?</p> <p>(III) Has the company taken appropriate measures to protect the whistle-blower from suffering any consequences of reporting an incident?</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>(I) The Company has not formulated any concrete whistleblowing and reward system. However, employees of the Company can make a report to the management or HR unit through communication channels such as the Company's internal website and the complain mailbox of the HR unit.</p> <p>(II) Although the Company has not formulated relevant operational procedures and confidentiality mechanism, the Company handles reports with confidentiality.</p> <p>(III) The Company protects the identity of the whistleblower.</p>	<p>(I) Formulation of concrete whistleblowing and reward system will be discussed.</p> <p>(II) Formulation of relevant operational procedures and confidentiality mechanism will be discussed.</p> <p>(III) It has met the requirements stipulated in the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.</p>
<p>IV. Strengthening of Information Disclosure</p> <p>Does the company have the contents of ethical corporate management and its implementation disclosed on the website and MOPS?</p>	<p>✓</p>		<p>The company shall disclose the implementation states in the annual report in accordance with the guidelines for the preparation of annual reports nu publicly listed companies, and disclose the annual report on the company's website www.frg.com.tw.</p>	<p>It has met the requirements stipulated in the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed</p>

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status (Note 1)			Nonconformity to the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, and reasons thereof
	Yes	No	Summary	
				Companies.
<p>V. For companies who have established Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles in accordance with the “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies”, please describe the current practice and any deviations from the code of conduct: The Company is still in the process of formulating Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles and relevant rules.</p>				
<p>VI. Other material information that helps to understand the practice of ethical management of the company: (e.g., the review and revision of the best-practice principles of the Company in ethical management) The Company adheres to its philosophy of the 7 highest principles including ‘making a contribution to the society’, “being loyal and honest”, “being modest”, “being responsible”, “refinement”, “striving for success” and “being grateful”. The Company requires all employees to abide by the spirit of these 7 principles and all laws and regulations as well as measures. Various employee rules have been formulated to ensure the implementation of ethical management and law compliance.</p>				

Note 1: Regardless of clicking “yes” or “no”, it should be explained in the summary field.

(IX) Regarding company with established corporate governance code and relevant regulations: disclose its inquiry method: none.

(X) Disclose other important information helpful in enhancing the understanding of the operation of corporate governance together:

1. See Item (16) of Section III of “Risk Management Policy and Organizational Structure of Formosan Rubber Group Inc.”
2. Further education of corporate governance for managerial officers and chief internal auditor:

Title	Name	Date of Appointment	Date of the Continuing Education		Organizer	Course Name	Hours of Course	Whether the Continuing Education Meets the Requirements (Note 1)
			From	To				
President	Hsu Zhen-Ji	2019/06/05	2021.09.17	2021.09.17	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	[Online Course] EGS on Quick Interpretation and Preparation of Corporate Governance 3.0	6	Yes
			2021.09.30	2021.09.30	Securities and Futures Institute	The impact of and response to business operations by the latest change in tax law		
General Auditor	Ou, Chia-Bao	2021.01.01	2021.05.05	2021.05.07	Internal Audit Association of the Republic of China	Internal auditor preliminary training course	18	Yes
Head of Accounting as Head of Corporate Governance	Shi Ming-De	2010/02/01	2021.06.17	2021.06.18	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	Advanced training course for accounting supervisors of issuers, securities firms, and stock exchanges	18	Yes
			2021.09.01	2021.09.01	Financial Supervisory Commission ROC (Taiwan)	The 13th Taipei Corporate Governance Forum		
			2021.11.12	2021.11.12	Securities and Futures Institute	2021 Insider Trading Prevention Promotion Conference		

(Note 1) Whether continuing education hours, scope of continuing education, continuing education system, arrangement of continuing education and disclosure of information are in compliance as required in the “Regulations Governing Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies”.

3. Continuing Education for Directors:

Title	Name	Date of Appointment	Date of the Continuing Education		Organizer	Course Name	Hours of Course	Whether the Continuing Education Meets the Requirements (Note 1)
			From	To				
Chairperson	Hsu Zhen-Tsai	2019/06/05	2021.12.10	2021.12.10	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Prevention of insider trading and the latest practical development	6	Yes
			2021.12.14	2021.12.14		From illegal cases to combating money laundering and financing of terrorism		
Director and President	Hsu Zhen-Ji	2019/06/05	2021.09.17	2021.09.17	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	[Online Course] EGS on Quick Interpretation and Preparation of Corporate Governance 3.0	6	Yes
			2021.09.30	2021.09.30	Securities and Futures Institute	The impact of and response to business operations by the latest change in tax law		
Representative of juristic-person director	Hsu Zhen-Xin	2019/06/05	2021.01.15	2021.01.15	Association of TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies	Taiwan's economic development and future prospects in the post-epidemic era	10	Yes
			2021.03.15	2021.03.15		Taiwan's 50 years before and after now: talent cultivation and disaster prevention		
			2021.09.15	2021.09.15		Industrial M&A and Transformation Innovation in Taiwan		
			2021.10.14	2021.10.14		Cross-Strait Economic and Trade Outlook under the New Situation		
			2021.11.15	2021.11.15		ESG international trends and digital strategies		
Representative of juristic-person director	Hsu Wei-Zhi	2019/06/05	2021.10.05	2021.10.05	Securities and Futures Institute	On the key technologies and business opportunities of quantum technology	6	Yes
			2021.10.12	2021.10.12		Risks and opportunities of business operations amid climate change and trending energy policy		
Representative of juristic-person director	Lin Kun-Rong	2019/06/05	2021.04.15	2021.04.15	Securities and Futures Institute	2021 Economic Outlook and Industry Trends	6	Yes
			2021.04.23	2021.04.23	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Taiwanese business operation and M&A strategy in terms of global political and economic situation		
Director	He Min-Chuan	2019/06/05	2021.09.01	2021.09.01	Financial Supervisory Commission ROC (Taiwan)	Morning session of "The 13th Taipei Corporate Governance Forum"	9	Yes
			2021.09.01	2021.09.01		Afternoon session of "The 13th Taipei Corporate Governance Forum"		
			2021.11.02	2021.11.02		Taiwan Corporate Governance Association		
Independent director	Xiao Sheng-Xian	2019/06/05	2021.04.27	2021.04.27	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Establishment and Operation of Audit Committee	12	Yes
			2021.05.07	2021.05.07		Audit Committee Advanced Case Study - M&A Review and Directors' Responsibilities		
			2021.09.01	2021.09.01	Financial Supervisory Commission ROC (Taiwan)	Afternoon session of "The 13th Taipei Corporate Governance Forum"		
			2021.11.25	2021.11.25	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Audit Committee's Financial Statement Review		
Independent director	Wu Chun-Lai	2019/06/05	2021.04.27	2021.04.27	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Establishment and Operation of Audit Committee	9	Yes
			2021.05.07	2021.05.07		Audit Committee Advanced Case Study - M&A Review and Directors' Responsibilities		
			2021.09.28	2021.09.28		Audit Committee Advanced Case Study - Towards 3.0 (Best Practices for Committee Conveners)		
Independent director	Chen Zhu-Sheng	2019/06/05	2021.04.23	2021.04.23	Securities and Futures Institute	Insight of Corporate Financial Crisis and Analysis of Types	18	Yes
			2021.09.07	2021.09.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Total penetration? The strategy to engage in a war for business secrecy		
			2021.10.13	2021.10.13	Securities and Futures Institute	The Influence and Response on Enterprise Risks by the New Labor Incident Act		
			2021.10.13	2021.10.13		Regulations and operational practice of audit committees		
			2021.10.28	2021.10.28		A review on legal responsibilities bore by directors and supervisors in the case of inaccurate financial statements		
			2021.11.25	2021.11.25	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Audit Committee's Financial Statement Review		

(Note 1): Whether continuing education hours, scope of continuing education, continuing education system, arrangement of continuing education and disclosure of information are in compliance as required in the "Directions for the Implementation of Continuing Education for Directors and Supervisors of TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies."

4. Procedures for Handling Material Inside Information:

Procedures for Handling Material Inside Information Formosan Rubber Group Inc.

Established on the 11th meeting of the 17 Board

Article 1 (Purpose of these Procedures)

These Procedures are specially adopted to establish sound mechanisms for the handling and disclosure of material inside information by the Company, in order to prevent improper information disclosures and to ensure the consistency and accuracy of information released by the Company to the public.

Article 2 (Material inside information shall be handled in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and these Procedures)

The Company shall implement its handling and disclosure of material inside information in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, the rules and regulations of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (TWSE) or the Taipei Exchange (TPEX), and these Procedures.

Article 3 (Scope of application)

These Procedures shall apply to all directors, supervisors, managerial officers, and employees of this Corporation.

This Corporation shall ensure that any other person who acquires knowledge of this Corporation's material inside information due to their position, profession, or relationship of control shall comply with the applicable provisions of these Procedures.

Article 4 (Scope of material inside information)

For the purposes of these Procedures, the term "material inside information" refers to information that, with reference to the Securities and Exchange Act, other applicable laws and regulations, and the applicable rules and regulations of the TWSE or the TPEX, is defined as material inside information by the responsible unit in charge of handling of such information and is further approved by a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Article 5 (Responsible unit in charge of the handling of material inside information)

The Company has assigned the management division as the responsible unit with handling material inside information. The unit shall have the following functions and authorities:

- I. Responsibility for formulating the drafts of these Procedures and any amendments to them.
- II. Responsibility for receiving inquiries in connection with the methods of handling material inside information, and for consultation, review, and recommendations relating to these Procedures.
- III. Responsibility for receiving reports on unauthorized disclosures of material inside information and formulation of corresponding measures.
- IV. Responsibility for designing a system for preserving all documents, files, electronic records, and other materials related to these Procedures.
- V. Other activities related to these Procedures.

Article 6 (Confidentiality firewall operations - Personnel)

The Company's directors, supervisors, managerial officers, and employees shall exercise the due care and fiduciary duty of a good administrator and act in good faith when performing their duties, and shall sign confidentiality agreements.

No director, supervisor, managerial officer, or employee with knowledge of material inside information of this Corporation may divulge the information to others.

No director, supervisor, managerial officer, or employee of this Corporation may inquire about or collect any non-public material inside information of this Corporation not related to their individual duties from a person with knowledge of such information, nor may they disclose to others any non-public material inside information of this Corporation of which they become aware for reasons other than the performance of their duties.

Article 7 (Confidentiality firewall operations - Documents and information)

Proper protection of confidentiality shall be given to files and documents containing the Company's material inside information when transmitted in written form. When transmitted by e-mail or other electronic means, such files and documents must be processed with appropriate security technology such as encryption or electronic signatures.

Files and documents containing the Company's material inside information shall be backed up and stored in a secure location.

Article 8 (Operation of confidentiality firewalls)

The Company shall ensure that the firewalls specified in the preceding two articles are established, and take the following additional steps:

- I. Adopt adequate control measures for the firewalls and perform periodic testing.
- II. Enhance measures for custody and maintaining the secrecy of files and documents containing non-public material inside information of this Corporation.

Article 9 (Confidentiality obligations of outside organizations and persons)

Any organization or person outside of this Corporation that is involved in any corporate action of this Corporation relating to a merger or acquisition, major memorandum of understanding, strategic alliance, other business partnership plans, or the signing of a major contract shall be required to sign a confidentiality agreement, and may not disclose to another party any material inside information of this Corporation's thus acquired.

Article 10 (Principles of disclosure of material inside information)

The Company shall comply with the following principles when making external disclosures of material inside information:

- I. The information disclosed shall be accurate, complete, and timely.
- II. There shall be a well-founded basis for the information disclosure.
- III. The information shall be disclosed fairly.

Article 11 (Implementation of the spokesperson system)

Any disclosure of the Company's material inside information, except as otherwise provided by law or regulation, shall be made by this Corporation's spokesperson, or by a deputy spokesperson acting in such capacity in a confirmed sequential order. When necessary, the disclosure may be made directly by a responsible person of this Corporation.

The Company's spokesperson or deputy spokesperson shall communicate to outside parties only information within the scope authorized by the Company, and no personnel of the Company's other than those serving as the Company's responsible person, spokesperson, or deputy spokesperson may disclose any material inside information of the Company's to outside parties without authorization.

Article 12 (Record of disclosure of material inside information)

The Company shall keep records of the following in respect of any disclosure of information to outside parties:

- I. The person who discloses the information, the date, and the time.
- II. How the information is disclosed.
- III. What information is disclosed.
- IV. What written material is delivered.
- V. Any other relevant details.

Application form for public announcements: please see Table 1 and Table 2

Article 13 (Response to false media coverage)

If a media agency releases information that is in any respect inconsistent with material information disclosed by this Corporation, the Company shall promptly issue a clarification on the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) and request the media agency to correct the information.

Article 14 (Reporting of unusual events)

Any director, supervisor, managerial officer, or employee of the Company that becomes aware of any unauthorized disclosure of the Company's material inside information shall report to the responsible unit and the internal audit department of the Company as soon as practicable.

Upon receipt of a report made pursuant to the preceding paragraph, the responsible unit shall formulate corresponding measures. When necessary, it may invite members from the internal audit and other departments to meet for discussion of the measures, and shall keep a record of the results of the measures for future reference. The internal auditors shall also perform such audits as their duties may require.

Article 15 (Disciplinary measures)

The Company shall take measures to discover those responsible and take appropriate legal action against any personnel under either of the following circumstances:

- I. Personnel of the Company disclose material inside information without authorization to any outside party, or otherwise violate these Procedures or any other applicable law or regulation.
- II. A spokesperson or deputy spokesperson of this Corporation communicates to any outside party any information beyond the scope authorized by the Company, or otherwise violates these Procedures or any other applicable law or regulation.

If any person outside the Company divulges any material inside information of the Company, thereby causing damage to any property or interest of the Company, the Company shall pursue appropriate measures to hold the person divulging the information legally liable.

Article (Internal controls)

These Procedures shall be incorporated into the Company's internal control system. The internal auditors shall keep themselves regularly informed of the status of compliance with these Procedures and shall prepare related audit reports, so as to ensure full implementation of the procedures for handling material inside information.

Article 17 (Awareness campaigns)

At least once per year, the Company shall conduct educational campaigns to promote awareness among all directors, supervisors, managerial officers, and employees with respect to these Procedures and related laws and regulations.

The Company shall also provide educational campaigns to new directors, supervisors, managerial officers, and employees in a timely manner.

Article 18

These Procedures, and any amendments to them, shall be implemented upon approval by the Board of Directors.

Article 19

These Operational Procedures were formulated on June 9, 2011

(XI) The progress of the internal control system implementation of shall disclose the following matters:

1. Internal Control Statement:

Formosan Rubber Group Inc.
Internal Control Statement

Date: 2022.03.18

Based on the results of self-assessment according to FRG's internal control system in 2021 is hereby declared as follows:

- I. FRG confirms that the establishment, implementation and maintenance of the internal control system is the responsibility of the company's board of directors and managerial officers, and the company has established such a system. It is aimed to reasonably ensure the achievement of effectiveness and efficiency of operations (including profit, performance, and asset security), reporting reliability, timeliness, transparency, and compliance with relevant norms and regulations.
- II. The internal control system has its inherent limitations. Regardless its perfectness, what it can do is nothing more than meeting the said goals in acceptable level, let alone its effectiveness will go in line with changing environment and circumstances. The internal control system of FRG comes with built-in self-monitoring; that is, any deficiencies once identified, immediate steps will be exercised to remedy them.
- III. FRG determines effectiveness of its internal control system's design and execution according to criteria set by the "Regulations Governing Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies" (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations"). Criteria of internal control system set by the Regulations are management control process specific and come in five dimensions: 1. Control environment, 2. Risk assessment, 3. Control operations, 4. Information and communication, and 5. Supervision of operations. Each element further encompasses several sub-elements. Please refer to "the Regulations" for details.
- IV. FRG employs these criteria to assess effectiveness of design and performances of internal control system.
- V. Results of the said assessment on the internal control system by FRG on December 31, 2021 (including the supervision and management of subsidiaries) is valid for telling the achievement level and status of operation effectiveness and efficiency in a reliable, timely, transparent manner, it also is compliant with relevant norms and regulations goals in terms of effectiveness of internal control system's design and execution. That is, it can reasonably ensure the achievement of the said goals.
- VI. This statement will be part of the company's annual report and prospectus, and will be made public. In case of any false, concealment or other illegal circumstances in the said public information, FRG may subject to legal liabilities under Articles 20, 32, 171 and 174 of the Securities and Exchange Act.
- VII. This statement has been approved by the board of directors of FRG on March 18, 2022; among the 9 directors present, none of them have objections and all agree with the content of this statement, we hereby declare so.

Formosan Rubber Group Inc.

Chairman: Hsu Zhen-Tsai (Signature)

General Manager: Hsu Zhen-Ji (Signature)

2. If an accountant is entrusted to perform a special audit on the internal control system, the audit report shall be disclosed: None.

(XII) From the beginning of last year to the publication date of the annual report, FRG and its employees the company and its internal personnel have been punished in accordance with the law, or the company has penalized its employees for violating the provisions of the internal control system, and the result of the punishment may have a significant impact on shareholders' rights and interests or securities prices; the content of punishment, main deficiencies and improvements: none.

(XIII) Important resolutions of the shareholders' meeting and the board of directors from the beginning of last to the publication date of the annual report:

1. Review of the execution of the resolutions of the shareholders meeting:

The resolutions adopted by the **shareholders' meeting scheduled for June 11 2021** (postponed to **August 5, 2021** according to the announcement "Measures for Postponing the Shareholders' Meeting of Public Listed Companies in Response to the Pandemic" by FSC) have been implemented as below:

Important resolutions	Execution review
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ratify the company's 2020 annual business report and financial statement. 2. Ratify the company's 2020 earnings distribution proposal. 3. Ratify the proposal to amend some provisions of the company's "Regulations of Electing Directors". 4. Ratify the proposal to amend some of the provisions of the Company's "Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings". 5. Ratify the proposal to amend some of the provisions of the company's "Operational Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets". 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The motion has been passed by all attending directors. 2. The motion was passed without objections after the chair consulted with all attending directors. Ex-dividend date set on August 30, 2021, cash dividends distribute on September 17, 2021, cash dividend per share: NT\$1.5; allotment completed as scheduled. 3. The proposal was passed as proposed by the shareholders present. 4. The proposal was passed as proposed by the shareholders present at the meeting. 5. The proposal was passed as proposed by the shareholders present at the meeting.

2. Important resolutions of the Board of Directors' meeting:

Date of important resolutions	Important discussions	Resolution
16th meeting of the 20th board (November 29, 2021)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motion of retirement of the vice president 2. Appoint directors of Banjian subsidiary. 3. Motion to appoint the spokesperson and deputy spokesperson 4. The promotion of the head of the construction department. 5. Motion of credit limit with corresponding banks. 6. 2020 Discussion of the disbursement of the performance bonus to the Production Department 7. 2020 Motion of discussing the performance bonus for the financial asset investment project of Ban Chien. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 2. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 3. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 4. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 5. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 6. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 7. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.
17th meeting of the 20th board (March 19, 2021)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motion of the Company's 2020 business report and financial report. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting

Date of important resolutions	Important discussions	Resolution
	<p>2. Motion of distributing remunerations to directors and employees for 2020</p> <p>3. 2021 Motion of Dragon Boat Festival bonus</p> <p>4. Motion of the Company's 2020 earnings distribution.</p> <p>5. Relevant matters in connection with the Company's convening of 2021's General Meeting of Shareholders.</p> <p>6. Motion of appointed CPAs' fees.</p> <p>7. Motion of that Baker Tilly Clock & Co intended to adjust the CPAs.</p> <p>8. Motion of adjustment of underlying overseas financial asset investments</p> <p>9. Motion of performance, reward and punishment for each department and project in 2021.</p> <p>10. Motion of 2020 internal control system statement.</p> <p>11. Motion of amendments to part of the provisions of the Company's "Regulations of Electing Directors".</p> <p>12. Motion of amendments to part of the provisions of the Company's "Rules of Procedure for Shareholders Meetings".</p> <p>13. Motion of amendments to part of the provisions of the Company's "Rules of Procedure for Board of Directors' Meetings".</p> <p>14. Motion of amendments to part of the provisions of the Company's Audit Committee Organizational Rules".</p> <p>15. Motion of amendments to part of the provisions of the Company's "Regulations Governing the Board Performance Evaluation".</p> <p>16. Motion of amendments to part of the provisions of the Company's Remuneration Committee Organizational Rules".</p> <p>17. Motion of amendments of part of the Company's</p>	<p>opinion, and was submitted for recognition at the shareholders meeting.</p> <p>2. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>3. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>4. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion, and was submitted for recognition at the shareholders meeting.</p> <p>5. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>6. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>7. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>8. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>9. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>10. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>11. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion, and submitted for discussion in the shareholders meeting.</p> <p>12. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion, and submitted for discussion in the shareholders meeting.</p> <p>13. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>14. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>15. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>16. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p>

Date of important resolutions	Important discussions	Resolution
	“Operational Procedures for “Acquisition or Disposal of Assets” has been approved.	17.The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion, and submitted for discussion in the shareholders meeting.
The 18th meeting of the 20th board of directors (2021.04.16)	1. The proposal for return of paid-in capital in cash for capital reduction.	1. After reviewed by the audit committee, directors present at the meeting reject it.
The 19th meeting of the 20th board of directors (2021.05.11)	1. Consolidated financial report of Q1 2021. 2. Establishment of a corporate governance supervisor. 3. Motion of adjustment of underlying overseas financial asset investments 4. Sell the 10th floor and three parking spaces at No. 57, Section 5, Xinyi Road, Taipei City to related persons.	1. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 2. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 3. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 4. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.
The 20th meeting of the 20th board of directors (2021.06.15)	1. Postpone the regular shareholders’ meeting of 2021 and change the date of the said meeting.	1. In accordance with the "Measures for Postponing the Shareholders' Meeting of Public Listed Companies in Response to the Epidemic" by the FSC , FRG is to change the date of the shareholders’ meeting in response to the epidemic The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.
The 21st meeting of the 20th board of directors (2021.08.11)	1. Consolidated financial report of Q2 2021. 2. The semi-annual settlement of the performance reward and punishment case of the manufacturing department and the warehousing and logistics department. 3. Call common shares issued by Shin Kong Financial (2888) capital increase for cash.	1. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 2. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 3. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.
The 22nd meeting of the 20th board of directors (2021.10.22)	1. Authorized the chairman to purchase land and joint construction projects within the range of NT\$2 billion. 2. Purchase pending units of the "Serif Apartment" (San Francisco).	1. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 2. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.
The 23rd meeting of the 20th board of directors (2021.11.09)	1. Consolidated financial report of Q3 2021. . 2. Donation to the Formosan Rubber Charity Foundation.	1. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 2. After reviewed by the audit committee, Hsu Zhen-Tsai, Hsu Zhen-Ji, Hsu Zhen-Xin, He Min-Chuan disassociated from discussion and voting due to personal stakes as required by law; the proposal was passed as proposed

Date of important resolutions	Important discussions	Resolution
	3. Revise the "Financial Statement Preparation Process Management Procedures".	without objection from remaining directors present at the meeting. 3. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.
The 24th meeting of the 20th board of directors (2021.12.22)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Independence assessment for attesting CPA. 2. Ratify the transaction of acquiring land in Qianjin District, Kaohsiung City and contract of joint development entered. 3. Loan to subsidiary FRG US Corp. 4. Proposal for year-end bonus (2021) of FRG and Banjian subsidiary. 5. Proposal for remuneration of middle level management staff (2022). 6. Annual audit plan 2022 (including subsidiaries). 7. Business plan 2022 (budget presented by individual units). 8. Appointment of consultants. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 2. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 3. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. . 4. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 5. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 6. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 7. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 8. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.
The 25th meeting of the 20th board of directors (2022.01.25)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes to endorsements/guarantees for the investment project of 950 Market Street, San Francisco. 2. Motion of credit limit with corresponding banks. 3. Changes to investment targets of overseas financial assets. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 2. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 3. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.
The 26th meeting of the 20th board of directors (2022.03.18)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual business report and financial statement 2021. 2. Remuneration of directors and remuneration distribution of employees (2021). 3. Earnings distribution plan (2021). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion, and was submitted for recognition at the shareholders meeting. 2. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion. 3. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.

Date of important resolutions	Important discussions	Resolution
	<p>4. Matters related to convening the regular shareholders' meeting 2022.</p> <p>5. Re-election of the 21st Board of Directors.</p> <p>6. Nomination of candidates for the 21st session of directors (including independent directors).</p> <p>7. Motion of lifting the restriction to engage in competitive conduct for newly elected directors and their representative.</p> <p>8. Dragon boat festival bonus (2022) of FRG and Banjian subsidiary.</p> <p>9. Motion of performance, reward and punishment for each department and project in 2021.</p> <p>10. Incentive of advance in corporate governance assessment and e-invoice project.</p> <p>11. Year-end bonus of general auditor (2021).</p> <p>12. Motion of appointed CPAs' fees.</p> <p>13. 2021 internal control system statement.</p> <p>14. Total amount authorized for investment in shares of TWSE/TPEx listed companies Amends some of the provisions of the "Articles of Association".</p> <p>16. Motion of amendments to part of the provisions of the Company's "Rules of Procedure for Shareholders Meetings".</p> <p>17. Motion of amendments of part of the Company's "Operational Procedures for "Acquisition or Disposal of Assets" has been approved.</p> <p>18. Revise some provisions of the "Code of Practice on Corporate Governance".</p>	<p>4. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>5. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>6. The proposal was passed as proposed without objection from directors present at the meeting; submit to the shareholders' meeting for election.</p> <p>7. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion, and submitted for discussion in the shareholders meeting.</p> <p>8. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>9. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>10. After reviewed by the Compensation and Remuneration Committee along with adjustment recommendation, the proposal was passed as proposed without objection from directors present at the meeting</p> <p>11. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>12. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>13. After the motion has been delivered to the Audit Committee for review, it was approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>14. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p> <p>15. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion, and submitted for discussion in the shareholders meeting.</p> <p>16. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion, and submitted for discussion in the shareholders meeting.</p> <p>17. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion, and submitted for discussion in the shareholders meeting.</p> <p>18. The motion has been approved by all attending directors without any dissenting opinion.</p>

(XIV) Outline of different opinions (in writing or on record) by directors on major resolutions passed by the Board of Directors from the beginning of last year to the publication date of the annual report: None.

(XV) List of chairman, general manager, accounting supervisor, financial supervisor, internal audit supervisor, corporate governance supervisor, and R&D supervisor resigned resignation and dismissed the beginning of last year to the publication date of the annual report

Title	Name	Date of Inauguration	Date of Discharged	Reason of Resignation or Discharge
Vice President	Jiang Rui-Tang	81/02/01	110/03/01	Retire

(XVI) Risk Management Policy and Organizational Structure of FRG:

(1) Description of the Company's risk management policy

1	The risk management policy has been enacted for the Company to strengthen internal control and improve corporate risk management, Including risk detection, assessment, reporting and how to handle risks.,
2	The Company has set up a 3-level risk management organization. Specific operating method has been formulated from responsibilities of main departments→audit office→Board of Directors with a set goal of achieving risk control for all employees from all aspects.
3	The Company has set up a 3-level risk management organization (main departments→audit office→Board of Directors) and specific operating method has been formulated with a goal of achieving risk control for all employees from all aspects.
4	As a means to improve the transparency of information disclosure for “risk control”, the Company discloses information in terms of its organization and operation of risk management policy, important risk assessments and risk management on the website and in the annual report as required by the competent authority.

(2) Important risk assessments for risk management

0	Designated items for information disclosure	0-1	External factors such as exchange rate, interest rate, inflation, law and politics, causing the risk of segment loss.
1	Risk of business or service	1-1	Poor quality of business or service. Compensation risk of delivery disputes (such as incompliance of specifications) or violation of the law (such as poison or infringement)
		1-2	Compensation risk of business or service production process (such as environmental pollution or accidents)
		1-3	Risks directly or indirectly causes business or service loss due to misplacement of business or service personnel’s duties/concurrent job/ salary/ assessment
2	Risk of finance	2-1	Accounts receivable with insufficient guarantee or collection and payment
		2-2	Accumulated loss unrecognized this year
		2-3	Engaging in risk operation specified by the Securities and Exchange Bureau (such as lending funds to others, providing endorsement for others, financial operation of derivatives and related party transactions).
3	Risk of assets	3-1	Risks of disasters (such as fires or explosion) or natural disasters (such as floods, windstorms and earthquakes.
		3-2	Risks of vandalism or theft

(3) Organizational Operation of Risk Management

Organizational Risk Management	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Responsible department	Main departments	Audit Office	Board of Directors
Operation method	When carrying out daily control activities or self-assessments on annual important risk assessment items, departmental management risks, if occurrence estimates of management risks is moderate - high, such important risk assessment item and its measures to reduce operating risks shall be reported to the Organizational Risk Management at Level 2 and Level 3. It shall be included in the next year's internal control system amendment.	When carrying out a risk self-assessment on the departmental operations or performing an annual audit plans, if the operating risk estimate occurrence is moderate - high of the level 1 of Organizational Risk Management, such important risk assessment item and its measures to reduce operating risks shall be included in the next year's internal control system amendment and audit plan adjustment. It shall also be reported to the Organizational Risk Management at Level 3.	In terms of Organizational Risk Management at Level 1 and Level 2, it is submitted to the next year's internal control system amendment and audit plan adjustment according to the risk management items listed and shall be implemented upon approval.

V. Professional fees of the attesting CPAs:

Unit: NT\$1,000

Name of the Accounting Firm	CPA name	Audit period	Audit Fee	Non-Audit Fee	Total	Remarks
Baker Tilly Clock & Co Clock & Co.	Zhou Yin-Lai	110.01.01~110.12.31	1,890	190	2,080	
	Lai Yongji	110.01.01~110.12.31				

(I) Assessment over the following non-auditing services rendered by Baker Tilly Clock & Co. in 2021 suggest that they will not affect the independence of the attesting CPA:

Non-audit services	Amount
1. Review of the annual shareholders' meeting handbook and shareholders' annual report	NT\$30,000
2. The parent company only financial report and consolidated financial report 2020 (English)	NT\$160,000

(II) Replace CPA firm with auditing fees of the year after replacement lower than that of the year before:
None.

(III) Audit fees down more than 10% from the year before: None

VI. Change of CPA: None.

VII. Any of the Company's chairperson, president, or managerial officer in charge of finance or accounting held a position in the CPA's firm or its affiliates in the most recent year: None.

VIII. Changes in shareholding and shares pledged by directors, managerial officers and shareholders with 10% shareholdings or more in most recent year and as of the publication date of the annual report

(I) Changes in shareholding by directors and managers and major Shareholders

Title	Name	2021		As of 2022.04.10	
		Net Change in Shareholding	Net Change in Shares Pledged	Net Change in Shareholding	Net Change in Shares Pledged
Chairperson	Hsu Zhen-Tsai	0	0	0	0
Director	Hsu Zhen-Ji	0	0	136,000	0
Director	Hallmark Int'l Co., Ltd.	0	0	0	0
Director representative	Hsu Zhen-Xin	42,000	0	11,000	0
Director	Ruifu Construction Co., Ltd.	0	0	0	0
Director representative	Hsu Wei-Zhi	0	0	0	0
Director	Hohe Construction Co., Ltd.	1,146,000	0	146,000	0
Director representative	Lin Kun-Rong	0	0	0	0
Director	He Min-Chuan	0	0	0	0
Independent director	Xiao Sheng-Xian	0	0	0	0
Independent director	Chen Zhu-Sheng	0	0	0	0
Independent director	Wu Chun-Lai	0	0	0	0
President	Hsu Zhen-Ji	0	0	136,000	0
Vice President	Jiang Rui-tang (dismissal date: 2021.03.01)	0	0	Not applicable	Not applicable
Managerial Officer	Hsiao Zheng-Zhong	0	0	0	0
Managerial Officer	Huang Hui Xian	0	0	0	0
Chief financial officer	Lin Shi-Zhe	0	0	0	0
Head of Accounting as Head of Corporate Governance	Shi Ming-De	0	0	0	0

(II) Information on the equity transfer's counterpart being a concerned party: NA, no transfer exercised.

(III) Information on the equity pledge's counterpart being a concerned party: NA.

IX. Top 10 shareholders who are related parties, spouses, or within second-degree of kinship to each other:

Relationships among top-10 shareholders

Serial number	Name (Note 1)	Shares Held In Own Name		Shares Held by Spouse and Underage Children		Number of Shares Held Under Another Person's Name		Names and Relationship of Top 10 Shareholders who are Related Parties, Spouses or Within Second-Degree of Kinship to Each Other (Note 3)		Remarks
		Number of Shares	Shareholding Percentage	Number of Shares	Shareholding Percentage	Number of Shares	Shareholding Percentage	Title (or Name)	Relation	
1	Ruifu Construction Co., Ltd.	34,070,754	9.95%	0	0%	0	0%	None	Not applicable	None
	Representative: Hsu Zhen-Ji	4,597	0.00%	64,800	0.02%	0	0%			
2	Ascend Gear International Inc.	17,415,047	5.09%	0	0%	0	0%	Quanxinfeng Co., Ltd./Chengxi Hsu Mei-Lun	Representatives of institutional shareholders are relatives within second-degree of kinship Relatives by marriage	None
	Representative: Chen Hui-Jin	2,185,300	0.64%	6,369,780	1.86%	0	0%			
3	Chengxi Investment Co., Ltd.	17,242,989	5.04%	0	0%	0	0%	Quanxinfeng Co., Ltd./Ascend Gear International Inc. Hsu Mei-Lun	Representatives of institutional shareholders are relatives within second-degree of kinship Relatives by marriage	None
	Representative: Yang Xun-Wen	0	0%	2,083,781	0.61%	0	0%			
4	Hohe Construction Co., Ltd.	14,632,726	4.27%	0	0%	0	0%	None	Not applicable	None
	Representative: Lin Kun-Rong	24,300	0.01%	0	0%	0	0%			
5	Hsu Mei-Lun	9,596,720	2.80%	0	0%	0	0%	Chengxi/Quanxinfeng Co., Ltd./Ascend Gear International Inc.	Director and representative of institutional shareholders are relatives within second-degree of kinship	None
6	Quanxinfeng Co., Ltd.	8,942,410	2.61%	0	0%	0	0%	Chengxi/Ascend Gear International Inc. Hsu Mei-Lun	Representatives of institutional shareholders are relatives within second-degree of kinship Relatives by marriage	None
	Representative: Hsu Zhen-Xin	2,807,912	0.82%	0	0%	0	0%			
7	Ren-Yu Investment Limited	6,100,000	1.78%	0	0%	0	0%	None	Not applicable	None
8	JPMorgan Chase Bank Taipei Branch is entrusted with the custody of Vanguard Group Company Manager's Vanguard Global Market Stock Index Fund Special Account	4,084,135	1.19%	0	0%	0	0%	None	Not applicable	None
9	Xu Zhengqun	3,842,661	1.12%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	None	Not applicable	None
10	Citi (Taiwan) Commercial Bank is entrusted with the custody of the Norges Bank Investment account	3,528,980	1.03%	0	0%	0	0%	None	Not applicable	None

Note 1: List the top 10 shareholders. List both the titles of the shareholders and the names of the representatives for institutional shareholders.

Note 2: The calculation of proportion of shareholding shall be the holding by the person, spouse, and dependents or in the name of a third party separately.

Note 3: The aforementioned shareholders for disclosure shall include institutional shareholders and natural persons, with the relations between the shareholders as required by the Criteria for the Compilation of Financial Statements by Securities Issuers.

X. Number of shares held and shareholding percentage of the Company, the Company's directors, supervisors, managerial officers and directly or indirectly controlled entities on the same investee:

Unit: Share; %; December 31, 2020

Invested Business (Note 1)	The Company's investment		Investments by the Directors, supervisors, managerial officers, and companies directly or indirectly controlled by the Company		Combined investment	
	Shares/units	Shareholding Percentage (%)	Shares/units	Shareholding Percentage (%)	Shares/units	Shareholding Percentage (%)
Banjian Development Co., Ltd.	56,000,000	100.00	0	0.00	56,000,000	100.00
Ruifu Development Co., Ltd.	48,260	48.26	42,160	42.16	90,420	90.42
Fenghe Development Co., Ltd.	3,990,000	39.90	328,333	3.28	4,318,333	43.18
Hohe Construction Co., Ltd.	7,597,927	26.20	13,248,101	45.68	20,846,028	71.88
FRG US CORP.	7,526,000	100.00	0	0	7,526,000	100.00
TRIMOSA HOLDINGS LLC (Note 2)	14,964,052 (USD)	14.67	7,482,025 (USD)	7.34	22,446,077 (USD)	22.01
KINGSHALE INDUSTRIAL LIMITED	9,999	99.99	0	0	9,999	99.99
Formosan Chemical Ind. Corp.	22,516	2.25	0	0	22,516	2.25
Formosan Glass & Chemical Industrial Co.	9,795	5.02	0	0	9,795	5.02
Ningbo Formosan Rubber Group Inc. (Note 2)	71,927(NTD thousand)	12.86	0	0	71,927(NTD thousand)	12.86
Brightek Optoelectronic Co., Ltd.	267,241	0.39	0	0	267,241	0.39
Huaku Development Co., Ltd.	3,552,000	1.28	0	0	3,552,000	1.28
Sinopac Financial Holdings Company Limited.	35,969,700	0.32	42,062,322	0.37	78,032,022	0.69
Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation	4,599,170	0.08	0	0	4,599,170	0.08
ShineMore Technology Materials Co., Ltd.	579,125	1.22	59,125	0.12	638,250	1.34
Formosa Plastics Corp.	583,000	0.01	0	0	583,000	0.01
Nan Ya Plastics Corporation	3,847,900	0.05	0	0	3,847,900	0.05
Grand Fortune Securities Co., Ltd.	728,293	0.24	0	0	728,293	0.24
Yuji Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	1,350,000	10.00	0	0	1,350,000	10.00
The Eslite Corporation	1,604,379	1.65	0	0	1,604,379	1.65
Far EasTone Telecommunications Co., Ltd.	2,210,000	0.07	0	0	2,210,000	0.07
Far Eastern Department Stores Ltd.	5,656,447	0.40	0	0	5,656,447	0.40

Invested Business (Note 1)	The Company's investment		Investments by the Directors, supervisors, managerial officers, and companies directly or indirectly controlled by the Company		Combined investment	
	Shares/units	Shareholding Percentage (%)	Shares/units	Shareholding Percentage (%)	Shares/units	Shareholding Percentage (%)
Far Eastern New Century	4,101,761	0.08	0	0	4,101,761	0.08
Tashee Recreation Co., Ltd. - Preferred stock	1	—	0	0	1	—
ASUSTeK Computer Inc.	760,000	0.10	0	0	760,000	0.10
WPG Holding Co Ltd.	1,916,600	0.10	0	0	1,916,600	0.10
Farglory Construction Co., Ltd.	3,552,000	0.45	380,000	0.05	3,932,000	0.50
Class B preference share, Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd	666,000	0.01	0	0	666,000	0.01
Citigroup Inc.	1,000	0.00	0	0	1,000	0.00
Continental Holdings Ltd.	4,269,000	0.52	0	0	4,269,000	0.52
Formosa Petrochemical Corp.	1,678,000	0.02	0	0	1,678,000	0.02
Pegatron Corporation	1,894,000	0.07	0	0	1,894,000	0.07
Chong Hong Construction Co., Ltd.	2,593,000	0.89	904,000	0.31	3,497,000	1.20
E.SUN Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	1,730,057	0.01	0	0	1,730,057	0.01
Allianz Global Investors Preferred Securities and Income Fund	997,009	—	0	0	997,009	—
NN(L) Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund	202	—	0	0	202	—
Ford Motor Company	1,000	—	0	0	1,000	—
Dialine Company	480,000	—	0	0	480,000	—
Taiwan Cement Corp.	1,240,000	0.02	720,006	0.01	1,960,006	0.03
Shin Kong Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	0.01	0	0	2,000,000	0.01
Wistron Corporation	0	0	70,000	0.00	70,000	0.00
MiTAC International Corporation	0	0	224,000	0.02	224,000	0.02
0056 High Dividend	0	0	74,000	0.00	74,000	0.00
Yuanta Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	0	0	208,000	0.00	208,000	0.00

Note 1: Refers to the Company's long-term or short-term investment.

Note 2: The number for unissued shares is listed as their original investment amount.

Four. Funding Status

I. Capital and Shares:

II. Corporate Bonds

III. Preferred Stocks:

IV. Global Depository Receipts

V. Employee Stock Options

VI. New Restricted Employee Shares

VII. New Shares Issued for Merger or Acquisition
(including mergers, acquisitions, and demergers)

VIII. Progress on Planned Use of Capital

I. Capital and Shares:
(I) Source of Capital
Formation of Capital:

Unit: NTD/Share

Year/Month	Issue Price	Authorized capital		Paid-up capital		Remarks		
		Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Source of Capital	Paid in Properties Other Than Cash	Others
January 1963	10	240,000	2,400,000	240,000	2,400,000	Partnership was registered in 1952 when founded; it became a company in 1963	None	
August 1964	10	500,000	5,000,000	500,000	5,000,000	Cash Capital Increase - NT\$2,600,000	None	
August 1966	10	1,200,000	12,000,000	1,200,000	12,000,000	Cash Capital Increase - NT\$7,000,000	None	
June 1970	10	1,800,000	18,000,000	1,800,000	18,000,000	Cash Capital Increase - NT\$6,000,000	None	
August 1971	10	3,000,000	30,000,000	3,000,000	30,000,000	Cash Capital Increase - NT\$12,000,000	None	
October 1972	10	6,000,000	60,000,000	6,000,000	60,000,000	Cash Capital Increase - NT\$30,000,000	None	
September 1973	10	8,000,000	80,000,000	8,000,000	80,000,000	Cash Capital Increase - NT\$20,000,000	None	
January 1974	10	10,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000	Cash Capital Increase - NT\$20,000,000	None	
December 1974	10	11,500,000	115,000,000	11,500,000	115,000,000	Capital Reserve to Increase Capitalization - NT\$15,000,000	None	
December 1975	10	14,500,000	145,000,000	14,500,000	145,000,000	Cash Capital Increase - NT\$10,000,000, Capital Reserve to Increase Capitalization - NT\$20,000,000	None	
September 1978	10	16,000,000	160,000,000	16,000,000	160,000,000	Capitalization of Retained Earnings - NT\$15,000,000	None	
October 1979	10	19,000,000	190,000,000	19,000,000	190,000,000	Capitalization of Retained Earnings - NT\$30,000,000	None	
September 1980	10	22,500,000	225,000,000	22,500,000	225,000,000	Cash Capital Increase - NT\$15,000,000, Capitalization of Retained Earnings - NT\$20,000,000	None	
December 1983	10	36,000,000	360,000,000	36,000,000	360,000,000	Cash Capital Increase - NT\$135,000,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(1) 2777 dated December 17, 1983 (1983)
October 1985	10	42,353,000	423,530,000	42,353,000	423,530,000	Cash Capital Increase - NT\$63,530,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(1) 304 dated October 29, 1985
November 1986	10	66,000,000	660,000,000	60,003,000	600,030,000	Cash Capital Increase - NT\$136,500,000, Capital Reserve to Increase Capitalization - NT\$40,000,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(1) 13053 dated September 23, 1986 (1986)
September 1987	10	66,000,000	660,000,000	66,000,000	660,000,000	Cash Capital Increase - NT\$59,970,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(1) 3440 dated August 7, 1987
November 1988	10	76,000,000	760,000,000	76,000,000	760,000,000	Cash Capital Increase - NT\$100,000,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(1) 08958 dated August 26, 1988 (1988)
December 1989	10	130,000,000	1,300,000,000	130,000,000	1,300,000,000	Cash Capital Increase - NT\$375,000,000, Capitalization of Retained Earnings - NT\$145,200,000, Capital Reserve to Increase Capitalization - NT\$19,800,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(1) 02539 dated December 19, 1988 (1989)
October 1991	10	180,000,000	1,800,000,000	156,000,000	1,560,000,000	Capitalization of Retained Earnings - NT\$130,000,000, Capital Reserve to Increase Capitalization - NT\$130,000,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(1) 02944 dated October 11, 1992 (1992)
July 1993	10	180,000,000	1,800,000,000	180,000,000	1,800,000,000	Capital Reserve to Increase Capitalization - NT\$240,000,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(1) 30829 dated July 31, 1993 (1993)
September 1994	10	234,000,000	2,340,000,000	207,000,000	2,070,000,000	Capital Reserve to Increase Capitalization - NT\$270,000,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(1) 32558 dated September 7, 1994 (1994)
March 1995	10	234,000,000	2,340,000,000	234,000,000	2,340,000,000	Cash Capital Increase - NT\$270,000,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(1) 55170 dated March 16, 1995 (1995)

Year/Month	Issue Price	Authorized capital		Paid-up capital		Remarks		
		Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Source of Capital	Paid in Properties Other Than Cash	Others
June 1995	10	269,100,000	2,691,000,000	269,100,000	2,691,000,000	Capitalization of Retained Earnings - NT\$135,720,000, Capital Reserve to Increase Capitalization - NT\$215,280,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(1) 37123 dated June 23, 1995 (1995)
July 1996	10	285,246,000	2,852,460,000	285,246,000	2,852,460,000	Capital Reserve to Increase Capitalization - NT\$161,460,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(1) 41715 dated July 10, 1996 (1996)
June 1997	10	373,770,600	3,737,706,000	313,770,600	3,137,706,000	Capital Reserve to Increase Capitalization - NT\$285,246,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(1) 51629 dated June 27, 1997 (1997)
87.06.	10	411,423,072	4,114,230,720	351,423,072	3,514,230,720	Capital Reserve to Increase Capitalization - NT\$376,524,720	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(1) 54404 dated June 22, 1998 (1998)
June 1999	10	435,319,840	4,353,198,400	375,319,840	3,753,198,400	Capital Reserve to Increase Capitalization - NT\$238,967,680	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(1) 54833 dated June 11, 1999 (1999)
June 2000	10	457,088,390	4,570,883,900	397,088,390	3,970,883,900	Capital Reserve to Increase Capitalization - NT\$217,685,500	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(1) 50705 dated June 13, 2000 (2000)
July 2003	10	457,088,390	4,570,883,900	389,869,390	3,898,693,900	Cancellation of Treasury Shares NT\$72,190,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 0920134406 dated July 25, 2003
July 2004	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	385,264,400	3,852,643,900	Cancellation of Treasury Shares NT\$46,050,000	None	Approved under Letter No. Jing-Shou-Shang-09301112810 dated July 9, 2004
April 2005	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	461,767,899	4,617,678,990	Conversion of Corporate Bonds to Common Shares - NT\$765,035,090	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 09401061520 dated April 15, 2005
July 2005	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	469,023,521	4,690,235,210	Conversion of Corporate Bonds to Common Shares - NT\$72,556,220	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 09401130940 dated July 15, 2005
October 2005	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	475,812,986	4,758,129,860	Conversion of Corporate Bonds to Common Shares - NT\$67,894,650	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 09401210150 dated October 20, 2005
December 2005	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	455,812,986	4,558,129,860	Cancellation of treasury shares NT\$200,000,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 09401260020 dated December 16, 2005
January 2006	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	455,828,023	4,558,280,230	Conversion of Corporate Bonds to Common Shares - NT\$150,370	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 09501016010 dated January 26, 2006
March 2006	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	452,980,023	4,529,800,230	Cancellation of Treasury Shares NT\$28,480,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 09501036310 dated March 6, 2006
April 2006	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	467,303,329	4,673,033,290	Conversion of Corporate Bonds to Common Shares - NT\$143,233,060	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 09501064670 dated April 12, 2006
July 2006	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	474,310,828	4,743,108,280	Conversion of Corporate Bonds to Common Shares - NT\$70,074,990	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 09501141160 dated July 10, 2006
October 2006	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	481,431,107	4,814,311,070	Conversion of Corporate Bonds to Common Shares - NT\$71,202,790	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 09501228400 dated October 12, 2006
November 2006	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	477,684,107	4,776,841,070	Cancellation of Treasury Shares NT\$37,470,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 09501262890 dated November 21, 2006
January 2007	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	512,526,074	5,125,260,740	Conversion of Corporate Bonds to Common Shares - NT\$348,419,670	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 09601003550 dated January 9, 2007
April 2007	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	523,962,133	5,239,621,330	Conversion of Corporate Bonds to Common Shares - NT\$114,360,590	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 09601077550 dated April 14, 2007
April 2007	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	524,082,432	5,240,824,320	Conversion of Corporate Bonds to Common Shares - NT\$1,202,990	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 09601091420 dated April 30, 2007
March 2008	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	523,296,432	5,232,964,320	Cancellation of Treasury Shares NT\$7,860,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 09701071000 dated March 27, 2008

Year/Month	Issue Price	Authorized capital		Paid-up capital		Remarks		
		Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Source of Capital	Paid in Properties Other Than Cash	Others
December 2008	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	503,652,432	5,036,524,320	Cancellation of Treasury Shares NT\$196,440,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 09701317960 dated December 18, 2008
December 2011	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	501,980,432	5,019,804,320	Cancellation of Treasury Shares NT\$16,720,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 10001273350 dated December 1, 2011
March 2012	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	497,689,432	4,976,894,320	Cancellation of Treasury Shares NT\$42,910,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 10101035730 dated March 2, 2012
August 2012	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	497,189,432	4,971,894,320	Cancellation of Treasury Shares NT\$5,000,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 10101166240 dated August 13, 2012
December 2015	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	490,468,432	4,904,684,320	Cancellation of Treasury Shares NT\$67,210,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 10401267800 dated December 18, 2015
May 2016	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	481,777,432	4,817,774,320	Cancellation of Treasury Shares NT\$86,910,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 10501087510 dated May 5, 2016
August 2016	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	433,600,000	4,336,000,000	Capital Reduction - NT\$481,774,320	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 10501192820 dated August 15, 2016
February 2017	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	425,000,000	4,250,000,000	Cancellation of Treasury Shares NT\$86,000,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 10601017260 dated February 13, 2017
May 2017	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	422,222,000	4,222,220,000	Cancellation of Treasury Shares NT\$27,780,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 10601055000 dated May 1, 2017
August 2017	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	380,000,000	3,800,000,000	Capital Reduction - NT\$422,220,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 10601111970 dated August 3, 2017
March 2018	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	370,000,000	3,700,000,000	Cancellation of Treasury Shares NT\$100,000,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 10701029640 dated March 20, 2018
February 2019	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	350,000,000	3,500,000,000	Cancellation of treasury shares NT\$200,000,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 10801013940 dated February 15, 2019
2020.6	10	680,000,000	6,800,000,000	342,326,000	3,423,260,000	Cancellation of Treasury Shares NT\$76,740,000	None	Approved under Taiwan-Finance-Securities-(3) 10901105320 dated June 22, 2020

Note 1: Shall be filled with the data of the current year as of the publication date of the annual report.

Note 2: Effective (approval) date and letter number shall be filled in for increase of capital.

Note 3: Shares issued lower than their par value shall be marked in a clear manner.

Note 4: Offsetting shares using currency claims, technology or goodwill shall be indicated with information on type and amount of offset.

Note 5: Private placements shall be marked in a clear manner.

Share Type	Authorized capital			Remarks
	Outstanding Shares	Unissued Shares	Total	
Registered Stocks	342,326,000	337,674,000	680,000,000	None

Note 1: Capital amount of FRG: NT\$6.8 billion in 680 million shares at face value of NT\$10.

Note 2: They are shares of a public company.

General Information About the Reporting System: None.

(II) Shareholder Structure:

2022.04.10

Shareholder Structure	Government Agencies	Financial Institutions	Other Corporations	Individuals	Foreign Institutions and Foreigners	Total
Count						
Number of Persons	1	5	189	50,628	110	50,933
Shares Held	454	356,594	107,180,958	203,459,729	31,328,265	342,326,000
Proportion of Shareholding (%)	0.00%	0.10%	31.31%	59.44%	9.15%	100.00%

Note: All companies listing for the first time on TWSE/TPEX are required to disclose Chinese investors' holding interests. A Chinese investor refers to an individual, corporation, organization, or institution of Mainland origin, or any company owned by the above party in a foreign location, as defined in Article 3 of the "Regulation Governing Mainland Residents' Investment in Taiwan"

(III) Diversity of Ownership:

Face Par value of NT\$10 per share, Unit: share., 2022.04.10

Range of Shares	Number of Shareholders	Shares Held	Shareholding Percentage (%)
1 to 999	29,189	4,827,974	1.41%
1,000 to 5,000	15,904	35,180,487	10.28%
5,001 to 10,000	3,057	23,491,546	6.86%
10,001 to 15,000	849	10,647,380	3.11%
15,001 to 20,000	615	10,944,724	3.20%
20,001 to 30,000	489	12,180,861	3.56%
30,001 to 40,000	173	6,093,592	1.78%
40,001 to 50,000	179	8,131,304	2.38%
50,001 to 100,000	254	18,077,007	5.28%
100,001 to 200,000	119	16,841,277	4.92%
200,001 to 400,000	43	13,764,316	4.02%
400,001 to 600,000	19	9,270,277	2.71%
600,001 to 800,000	2	1,495,124	0.44%
800,001 to 1,000,000	7	6,422,371	1.88%
1,000,001 以上	34	164,957,760	48.17%
Total	50,933	342,326,000	100.00%

Preferred Stock: None.

(IV) Major Shareholders:

Shareholders holding 5% or more of the shares or names, numbers of shareholding and ratio of the top 10 shareholders:

Unit: Share; April 10, 2022

Names of Major Shareholders/Shares	Shares Held	Shareholding Percentage
Ruifu Construction Co., Ltd.	34,070,754	9.95%
Ascend Gear International Inc.	17,415,047	5.09%
Chengxi Investment Co., Ltd.	17,242,989	5.04%
Hohe Construction Co., Ltd.	14,632,726	4.27%
Hsu Mei-Lun	9,596,720	2.80%
Quanxinfeng Co., Ltd.	8,942,410	2.61%
Ren-Yu Investment Limited	6,100,000	1.78%
JPMorgan Chase Bank Taipei Branch is entrusted with the custody of Vanguard Group Company Manager's Vanguard Global Market Stock Index Fund Special Account	4,084,135	1.19%
Xu Zhengqun	3,842,661	1.12%
Citi (Taiwan) Commercial Bank is entrusted with the custody of the Norges Bank Investment	3,528,980	1.03%

(V) Market Price, Net Worth, Earnings, Dividends per Share and Other Relevant Information for the Most Recent 2 Years:

Item	Year		As of March 31, 2022 (Note 8)		
	2020	2021			
Market Price per Share (Note 1)	Highest	26.00	29.55	23.1	
	Lowest	13.25	21.20	21.3	
	Average	19.26	23.79	22.28	
Net Worth per Share (Note 2)	Before Distribution	32.67	34.87	36.13	
	After Distribution	31.17	33.67	34.93	
Earnings Per Share	Weighted average shares	344,377,336	342,326,000	342,326,000	
	Earnings per Share (Note 3)	2.62	2.27	0.48	
Dividends per Share	Cash Dividends	1.5	1.2 (Note 9)	-	
	Bonus Shares	Retained Shares Distribution	0	0	-
		Stock Dividends from Capital Surplus	0	0	-
	Cumulative Undistributed Dividends (Note 4)	0	0	-	
Return on Investment Analysis	P/E ratio (Note 5)	7.35	10.48	-	
	Price / Dividend Ratio (Note 6)	12.84	19.83	-	
	Cash Dividend Yield (Note 7)	7.79%	5.04%	-	

*If there is a surplus or capital reserve to increase capitalization for distributing shares, the market price and cash dividend information adjusted retrospectively based on the number of shares to be issued shall be disclosed.

Note 1: Source: website of TWSE.

Note 2: Please refer to the number of issued shares at the end of the year and fill in the information according to the resolution of the board of directors or the shareholders' meeting of the following year.

Note 3: If there is a retroactive adjustment from distribution of bonus shares, the pre-adjustment and adjusted surplus per share shall be listed.

Note 4: Dividends that have not been issued in the current year are accrued to the issuer of the annual surplus; the accumulated undistributed dividends of the current year should be disclosed separately.

Note 5: Price/Earnings Ratio = Average Closing Price for the Year / Earnings per Share

Note 6: Price/Dividend Ratio = Average Closing Price for the Year / Cash Dividends per Share

Note 7: Cash Dividend Yield = Cash Dividends per Share / Average Closing Price for the Year

Note 8: The data of net worth per share and earnings per share shall be based on the most recent quarter numbers audited by CPAs as of the printed date of the annual report; the remaining columns shall fill in the current year's data as of the publication date of the annual report.

Note 9: The distribution of net income in 2021 shall subject to resolution by regular shareholders' meeting 2022.

(VI) The Company's Dividend Policy and Implementation Status:

1. Dividend Policy:

If there is a profit within the Company in the year, no less than 1% of the profit shall be set aside for employees' remuneration and no less than 2% of the profit shall be set as remuneration for directors and supervisors. Where there is an accumulated loss, the profit shall be reserved to make up for the loss.

The employee remuneration may be determined by shares or cash and its receiving parties must include its serving employees in accordance with the requirements established by the Board of Directors. The remuneration of directors and supervisors of the preceding paragraph is determined by cash.

The preceding 2 paragraphs are enforced after the Board of Directors' resolution, and the shareholders must be reported to.

From the profit earned by the Company as shown through the final account, if any, the sum should first be used to pay taxes and make up for previous loss, the remaining should be distributed as follows:

- (I) 10% should be set aside as legal reserve, except for when the legal reserve has reached the total capital;
- (II) If necessary, it can be set aside according to the laws and regulations or for reversal of special reserve.
- (III) The remaining earnings as well as the accumulated undistributed earnings from the previous year, when the Board of Directors proposes the motion of earnings distribution, the appropriation of shareholder dividends shall not be less than 5% of the accumulated distributable earnings, and motion shall be submitted to the shareholder meeting for a resolution.

The life cycle of the Company is currently classified as the "mature period". The Company strives to the pursuit of cooperate sustainable operation and corresponds with the future market needs. We take into consideration of the Company's future capital expenditure budget and the need to maintain dividend distribution, among which, cash dividends may not be less than 10% of the aggregate amount of shareholders' dividends. Whereas there are capital demands including significant investment, significant operation change, capacity expansion during the year, and other significant capital expenditures, the Board of Directors must propose a motion to change its cash dividends to all shares. The motion may be proceeded after an approval is gained by the shareholders meeting.

2. Dividend Distribution Proposed for the Shareholders Meeting:

Formosan Rubber Group Inc.
Earnings Distribution Table
Republic of China 2021

Unit: NT\$

Item	Amount
Undistributed earnings at the beginning of the period	4,760,188,959
Add: Current net income	777,955,166
Add: Reversal of IFRS accounts and special reserve of related unrealized revaluation increments	6,815,442
Add: disposal of equity investment instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,501,766
Add: Other comprehensive income (actuarial gains and losses of defined benefit plans)	118,115
The net profit after tax of the period, plus items other than the net profit after tax of the period, accounted into the undistributed earnings of the year	788,390,489
Undistributed earnings after adjustment	5,548,579,448
Less: 10% provision for legal reserve	(78,839,049)
Subtotal	(78,839,049)
Distributable net profit	5,469,740,399
1. Shareholder dividends (342,326,000 shares × cash dividends of NT\$1.2)	(410,791,200)
Subtotal	(410,791,200)
Accumulated undistributed earnings at the end of the period	5,058,949,199

Note 1: The amount of this surplus earnings distribution has preference on net income after tax 2021.

Chairperson:
Hsu Zhen-Tsai

Managerial Officer:
Hsu Zhen-Ji

Chief Accounting Officer:
Shi Ming-De

- (VII) The effects of stock grants drafted by this shareholders' meeting on The Company's operating performance and earnings per share: There was no non-distributable shares, it is therefore not applicable.
- (VIII) Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors
1. Information Relating to Remuneration of Employees and Directors in the Company's Articles of Incorporation: Please refer to Chapter I, Item VI of this Article - "Dividend Policy".
 2. The accounting of the difference between the estimates of remuneration to employees and directors, the basis for the calculation of outstanding shares for dividend payment and the accounting treatment of the discrepancy, if any, between the actual distributed amount and the estimated figure:
According to the charter, the Company's remuneration to employees is recognized as expenses and not distribution of earnings. It is recognized during the accounting period when employees provide labor services according to the charter. If the estimated amount differs from the actual distribution amount passed by the shareholders meeting, it is treated according to the changes in accounting estimates which is adjusted into account on the shareholders meeting the following year.
 3. Information on the proposed remuneration to employees passed by the Board of Directors:
Approved by the board of directors on March 18, 2022.
 - (1) Propose to issue cash remuneration for employees and remuneration for directors: cash remuneration for employees: NT\$8,402,000 and remuneration for directors: NT\$8,402,000.
 - (2) i. Proposed remuneration to employees in shares: NT\$0.
ii. Amount of stock distributed as employee remuneration and as a percentage to net income of parent company only or individual financial statements and aggregate remuneration to employees: None.
 - (3) The estimated earnings per share less than the proposed allotment of employee remuneration and director remuneration is NT\$2.27.
 - (4) the proposed allotment of employee remuneration and director remuneration approved by the board of directors is consistent with the estimates in the 2021 financial statements.
 4. The actual allotment of employee remuneration and director remuneration in the previous year (including the number of shares allotted, amount and share price), differ from the estimated employee remuneration and the remuneration of directors and supervisors, note the amount, reasons, and measures taken:
The Board of Directors' approval and actual distribution on March 19, 2021:
 - (1) The actual distribution of cash remuneration for employees is NT\$9,491,000, and the remuneration for directors is NT\$9,491,000.
 - (2) i. Proposed remuneration to employees in shares: NT\$0.
ii. Amount of stock distributed as employee remuneration and as a percentage to net income of parent company only or individual financial statements and aggregate remuneration to employees: None.
 - (3) The estimated earnings per share less than the actual allotment of employee remuneration and director remuneration is NT\$2.62.
 - (4) In 2020, the proposed distribution of cash remuneration to employees and directors ended up without difference with the estimated amount.
- (IX) Repurchase FRG shares: None.

- II. The Company's Handling of Corporate Bonds: None.**
- III. The Company's Preferred Stocks: None.**
- IV. Global Depository Receipts: None.**
- V. Employee Stock Options: None.**
- VI. New Restricted Employee Shares: None.**
- VII. New Shares Issued for Merger or Acquisition: None.**
- VIII. Progress on Planned Use of Capital: None.**

Five. Operational Highlights

- I. Business Activities
 - (I) Scope of Business
 - (II) Industry Overview
 - (III) Technology and R&D Status and the Progress of Future Plans and Estimated Investment Expenses
 - (IV) Long-Term and Short-Term Business Development Plans

- II. Market and Production and Sales Overview
 - (I) Market Analysis
 - (II) Important Uses and Production Process of Major Products
 - (III) Supply Situation for Major Raw Materials
 - (IV) The Major Customers that Accounted for more than 10% of the Total Procurement (sales) of Goods in any of the Past 2 Years and the Amount and Proportion of the Goods Sold
 - (V) Production Volume and Value in the Last 2 Years
 - (VI) Sales Volume in the Last 2 Years

- III. The Number of Employees Employed for the 2 Most Recent Years, and during the Current Year as of the Date of Publication of the Annual Report

- IV. Expenditure for Environmental Protection

- V. Labor Relations and Employee Rights

- VI. Important Contracts

Five. Operational Highlights

I. Business Activities

(I) Scope of Business:

1. The main business contents:

(1) Manufacturing and selling products including: plastic raincoat material, plastic clip fabric, polyvinyl chloride rubber, plastic air bed, automotive parts, rubber boat material, rubber tape, rubber foam bag fabric, rubber air bed, rubber space bag, Polyurethane inflatable bed, and polyurethane inflatable boat fabric.

(2) In terms of diversified operation, the Company has added the following to its business items:

1. Manufacturing and selling products including: plastic space bags, plastic oil canvas, polyurethane high-performance fabrics, polyurethane high-inflatable fabrics, and rubber foam women's bags
2. Purchasing and selling of related machinery and equipment for the production, trading and raw materials of the preceding paragraph.
3. Operation of general import and export trade and agency services (except licensing business).
4. Management of cinemas, department stores and supermarkets
5. Manufacturing and trading of environmental protection equipment.
6. Manufacturing and sales of rubber and plastic products for aircraft fuel tanks and inflatable rescue ladders.
7. Manufacturing and trading of IC products.
8. Operation of leisure and sports facilities (bowling, tennis, table tennis, badminton, billiards and swimming pool).
9. Commission construction companies to build public housing, commercial buildings and general industrial plant, and warehouse rental and sales.
10. Lease and sale of the remaining plant buildings and office buildings.
11. Manufacturing and selling of silicone rubber, silicone resin, silicone oil, silicone sealant, resin materials for electronics, protective film for electronic wafers, and printed circuit boards.
12. Manufacturing and selling of various industrial synthetic resins, resin pellets, and adhesives.
13. Manufacturing and selling of color inkjet photo paper and polyolefin films.
14. D101050 Combined Heat and Power
15. G801010 Warehousing and Storage
16. All business items that are not prohibited or restricted by law, except those that are subject to special approval..

2. Business ratios:

(1) Business ratios for various products

Unit: thousand

Item	2021	%
Construction	1,637,012	58.57%
Rubber Sheet	514,638	18.41%
Plastic	180,478	6.46%
Eco-Friendly Synthetic Leather	167,716	6.00%
Warehouse	245,639	8.79%
Others	49,401	1.77%
Total	2,794,884	100%

(2) Business ratios for various regions:

Unit: thousand

Region\year		2021	%
Domestic sales		325,915	36%
Overseas sales	Asia	356,593	39%
	Europe	155,361	17%
	North America	68,012	7%
	Other regions	6,352	1%
	Total of overseas sales	586,318	64%
Total		912,233	100%

Note: Construction and warehouse revenue are not included in domestic sales.

3. Statistics on Key Performance Indicator (KPI) of Formosan Rubber Group Inc.

Explanation: The KPI of Formosan Rubber Group Inc. is the product recovery rate = Grade A ÷ input

Unit	Target Value	Division	Total of the First Half	Total of the Second Half	Annual Total
Rubber Sheet	90.0%	Input	1,016,146	1,050,045	2,066,191
		Grade A	946,078	966,603	1,912,681
		Recovery Rate	93.1%	92.1%	92.6%
Synthetic Leather	99.0%	Input	1,722,481	2,030,562	3,753,043
		Grade A	1,705,070	2,012,549	3,717,619
		Recovery Rate	99.0%	99.1%	99.1%
Eco-Friendly Synthetic Leather	94.0%	Input	1,298,594	1,616,352	2,914,946
		Grade A	1,267,006	1,570,063	2,837,069
		Recovery Rate	97.6%	97.1%	97.3%

(II) Industry Overview:

1. Secondary Processing Industries:

Years of statistics in Germany suggest that the total global demand for rubber and plastics remain growing slowing; the segments of life-saving, medication, and environment protection are outperforming the remaining ones; FRG is leading in the first two with better technology. The Delta and Omicron waves of Covid-19 in 2021 hit the global economy by supply chain restructuring and congestion of transportation around the world. In spite of economic growth driven by stimulation packages of governments everywhere, the threat of inflation is looming as a result of fast interest hiking by Fed. OECD and IMF remain optimistic for 2022; their forecasts suggest the global economy looks positive and global GDP will grow over that before Covid-19. Increasing uncertainties, including regional threats, conflicts and trade disputes, bottlenecked supply chain, and labor shortages remain paling the future the world is looking forward to. In spite of all these unfavorable forces, FRG is targeting to outsell the 9,846 thousand yards of rubber, plastic and synthetic leather (2021) in 2022.

2. The Nankan leasing business is continuously developing customers to render services from leasing to providing professional software and hardware implementation. To maintain technology and long term relations with customer, FRG will integrate flows and streamline service models in the future. FRG will upgrade logistic system, add more automation equipment, optimize operation flow, retain service team by software and hardware upgrade, integrate automation equipment into system to improve operation model, to provide more efficient services for our customers. Taoyuan Longtan Park is the focus of the next phase. FRG will build logistic specific warehouse in the future. This year, FRG will focus on enhancing service, provide customer with premium service, and push FRG into a leader of professional leasing and logistics integration services. Revenue from warehousing rent and logistics may go over NT\$200 million in 2022.

3. Land Development Status of the Company:

(1) The sales of the reserved apartments for “World Garden - Bridge Upto Zenith”, and “Modesty Home”

There were only a few residential apartments remaining at “World Garden - Bridge Upto Zenith” and “Modesty Home”. By judging the real estate market, we entrusted the sales of the residential apartments and took steps gradually, allowing steady sales, and we have now sold out all the residential apartments.

(2) Xindian “Legend River”

With the opening of the MRT Circular Line soon and the development of the Yangbei Replanning Area, the market has gradually recovered and the selling rate has stabilized.

(3) The land development of “55Timeless” in Xinyi Planning District

The 55Timeless project in the Xinyi District will catch eye balls of premium customers based on superior architectural quality and technology as well as by unique model house built by well-known international architect. Seeking target customers with flexible operation of sales strategies.

(4) The land development of “La Bella Vita” for the replanning area in Taichung Phase 7.

The La Bella Vita project in Taichung City has completed in 2020, off-plan units have been delivered to their buyers, and sales of pending units started right afterwards. The feature of the marketing campaign this year, is the real model apartment designed by Antonio Citterio and a renowned cabinet brand.

(5) FRG Bridge Upto Zenith Business Plaza

FRG Qiao Feng Business Plaza is located on the first and second floors of No. 168-180, Section 1, Zhongshan Road, Banqiao, covering an area of 1,882 pings (6221 square meters). The first floor of the business plaza has been leased to E.SUN Commercial Bank; the second floor has been leased to Nan Shan Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and SinoPac Securities Corporation; the second floor of the business plaza at building B has been leased to the infant care center, Bell’s HOUSE. The occupancy rate is 100%. FRG Qiao Feng Business Plaza has become an exquisite business center of Banqiao.

(6) San Francisco and Hotel Development Project

The entire project ended in Q4, 2021. Residential objects already on sale in Taiwan, their rivals in San Francisco will start selling depending on conditions of epidemic and real estate market there, opening of the hotel in planning as well.

(7)

The Kaohsiung Ambassador Hotel development project's land purchase and cooperation contracts entered in November 2021; FRG is planning to file for the reconstruction of urban unsafe and old buildings and have the said land transferred in 2022.

(III) Technology and R&D Status and the Progress of Future Plans and Estimated Investment Expenses:

(1) The technical level and research development of the business:

As a means to lead the transformation of the technology industry, the Company established the R&D center in the early 1990s and recruited researches with a master's degree. The Company worked vigorously to research and develop products for new uses, new materials and new process and has become a successful example in the transformation of traditional industries by establishing advanced technology research and develop capabilities. We are the only company in Taiwan to have won the National Quality Award for 5 consecutive years (1991-1995) presented by the Industrial Development Bureau. Aside maintaining the same production quality for the current products, we constant work on the further development on aspects including defense, medical, industrial, safety maintenance, special environmental airtightness, green energy environmental protection, electrical protection, and nuclear protection.

(2) R&D Personnel and Their Education and Experiences:

The Company has a total of 12 R&D personnel, among these 7 people hold a master degree, 4 people hold a bachelor degree and 1 person is an undergraduate.

(3) R&D expenses in the last five years (2017-2021):

Unit: thousand

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
14,047	13,056	13,097	9,917	10,467

(4) Material Results:

Patent: 2 patents obtained in 2021

[1]	ROC patent for cushion pad and its making
[2]	Patent for antifouling film and its making

There are another 12 patent applications pending.

(5) The process of the future R&D plans and estimated R&D investment expenses for Formosan Rubber Group Inc.

Recent annual plans	Current process	R&D expenses that should be further invested	Time to complete mass production	Major factors for the future R&D to succeed
Product development of rubber soundproofing pad products	1. The rubber soundproofing pad products have passed relevant building regulations. 2. Invest in production equipment for mass production of rubber soundproofing pad products.	USD \$ 100,000	December 2022	1. Make sure that the production equipment meets the requirements and can improve production efficiency. 2. Stabilize product yield, shorten product curing time,

Recent annual plans	Current process	R&D expenses that should be further invested	Time to complete mass production	Major factors for the future R&D to succeed
Project for developing EN & BS specification compliant and highly transmitting materials for joint seam of carriages.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sample products made and tested in lab; waiting for pilot run on production line. 2. Competitors in Europe and the US already have joint seam materials used in carriages that comply with EN & BS standards. 	USD \$ 5,000	December 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make sure the EN & BS specification compliant and highly transmitting materials for joint seam of carriages meet customer requirements. 2. Close partnership with customers to increase the technology level to increase orders for joint seam materials used in carriages.
PCB & CCL mold-pressed laminated buffer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Entrust factory to make actual size samples for testing by manufacturers. 2. Assess production equipment to fit production process. 	USD \$ 100,000	December 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First the existing production equipment in the plant is applied to accommodate the development. 2. Decided the order of product development by integrating the demands of users.
Life raft cold-resistant formula (-70 °C) project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Actual size samples in production and delivered to customer for physical test in outdoor environment. 2. Competitors have already had corresponding products to the customer which pose a price advantage. 	USD \$ 5,000	December 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Large goods of the cold resistance must be confirmed to meet customer requirements. 2. The time for the customer to make confirmation has effected the number of the current orders.
National-level - national vehicles manufactured in Taiwan plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flexible rubber duct. 2. Rubber floor materials with high-wear resistance and low smoke carriages for trains which have met the requirements of the EN standards. <p>It has been delivered to use at the MRT Circular Line and will be continually followed-up.</p>	USD \$ 5,000	December 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacement of special rubber floor materials for high-speed rail, MRT and railway carriages. 2. Close partnership with customers to increase the technology level to increase orders for rubber floor used in carriages.
Development project for diversified products such as joint seam materials used in carriages.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stable orders have been received by customers, and keeping on following up. 2. The molding machine area has been established, pending operator training to familiarize with the machine in order to improve the yield. 	USD \$ 5,000	December 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Customers use joint materials with corners, and extended the development on the existing core expertise. 2. The corner forming and vulcanization accommodate each other.
Project for developing high-performance TPU product;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Actual size samples (based on special TPU materials) are in production now; pending for durability test by customer. 2. Make sure the reliable supply of 	USD \$ 5,000	December 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the processability of TPU materials to adapt to existing production equipment. 2. To ensure the quality of the

Recent annual plans	Current process	R&D expenses that should be further invested	Time to complete mass production	Major factors for the future R&D to succeed
featuring light, thin, and soft-touch	TPU materials.			customer's demand.
Product development project for rubber and TPU drop-stitch inflatable air cushion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Various drop-Stitch rubber and TPU inflatable air cushions have been completed and delivered for trial use by thousands of aircrafts. 2. Drop-Stitch is a kind of fabric for EU markets; source for 2nd supplier and plan inventory level to deal with long lead time issues. 	USD \$ 10,000	December 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The production process of Drop-Stitch is complex and difficult, deliver them in rolls to improve production efficiency. 2. Technology is continuously being developed and new equipment added; the Company is trying to simplify the production process and improve yield.

(IV)(IV) Long-Term and Short-Term Business Development Plans:

The business developments of the Company are divided into 3 sections:

I. Secondary Processing Industries:

(1) Short-term development plans:

- A. By signing annual sales contracts with major customers - ensuring stable performance of 60% or more.
- B. By improving quality - continue to establish OEM/ODM partnership with international major manufactures to ensure turnover.
- C. By making good use of equipment - develop multi-colored and specification productions, ensuring customers' brand loyalty.
- D. By the continual technical partnership with European, American and Japanese plants - create new products and introduce them to new markets.
- E. By additional new production lines - develop related products and one stop shop service, fulfilling customers' needs.
- F. By investing with precision - principles of full production, order delivery and gradually adjust the inventory.

(2) Long-term development plans:

- A. By developing new products - set the goal of new product performance accounting for 30% of the overall manufacturing performance, hoping for steady growth in annual turnover.
- B. By adding energy-related industries - rubber products needed for process supply chain, constantly creating products that meet the needs of green energy.
- C. By continuing to optimize environmentally friendly products - to obtain long-term orders from advanced European and American customers who attach great importance to the environment.
- D. By promoting Formosan Dragon (Formosan popular products) - expand the products of Formosan Dragon and enhance promotion by providing customers the certification report to accelerate the recognition of Formosan products.

- E. By providing customers the opportunity for “one stop shopping” - including rubber, plastics, green plastics, PU coating, PU lamination, silicone), providing most customers multiple product choices that allows horizontal integration and development between departments.
- F. By offering a wide range of product applications - mainly applied on medical, clothing, industrial safety, nautical, inflatable, shoe materials, boxes and bags, electronic consumables fields; each manufacturing department is able to share the result of R&D as well as develop unique products horizontally so that new products and popular products complement each other.

II. Nankan Warehouse Logistics and Rental and Leasing Business:

(1) Short-term business development plans:

Logistics rental and leasing services proactively continue to invest in the operation of integrated property management service center to meet different needs of customers. In the short term, Formosan Longtan R&D building and land will be integrated for effective uses, providing customers a choice for new bases, hoping to build new plants to expand the service performance of the Company.

(2) Long-term business development plans:

Logistics rental and leasing services and experiences in logistics will be integrated into a one-stop service which will provide customized services according to the needs of customers, allowing to fulfill customer needs while expanding their plant area to prevent the loss of customers. A plant will also be built in Longtan, increasing the Company’s diversified management direction.

III. Real Estate Development

(1) Short-term development plans:

In a bid to continue the real estate development experience and creating the long-term stable profit for the Company, not only do we have our own real estate assets, we also focus on other suitable land or individual projects. In addition to resident buildings, development of commercial spaces of considerable size are also planned. Not only can commercial real estate developments acquire long-term stable rent income, they also covers fields of business plaza operation, real estate management and property management.

(2) Long-term development plans:

With the Company's accumulated strength and brand value increasing day by day with construction development business, and based on the needs of long-term development, aside the current development projects, we have also been diligently seeking individual projects that meet the Company’s circumstances.

II. Market and Production and Sales Overview:

(I) Market Analysis:

1. Market supply and demand status and growth:

(1) Main product sales areas:

Unit: thousand

Region\year		2020	%	2021	%
Domestic sales		292,027	34.57%	325,915	35.73%
Overseas sales	Asia	326,893	38.69%	356,593	39.09%
	Europe	136,752	16.19%	155,361	17.03%
	North America	87,534	10.36%	68,012	7.45%
	Other regions	1,630	0.19%	6,352	0.70%
	Subtotal	552,809	65.43%	586,318	64.27%
Total		844,836	100.00%	912,233	100%

Note: Construction and warehouse revenue are not included in domestic sales.

(2) The supply and demand and growth potential of the market in the future: Continuous battle with Covid-19 around the world in 2021 has made the earth flooded by uncertainties in the post-epidemic era. However, the ever-growing global vaccine coverage is benefit most societies to coexist with the virus and keep the epidemic in bay for us to live a normal life. This will return our daily life back to normal and enable the world economy to recover into stable growth. Forecasts of 2022 by OECD and IMF suggest the global economy looks positive in spite of looming inflation. Quite some threats appear to bring world economy downward. Take example; vaccination and epidemic prevention measures remain dominating the world, monetary policies and measures against inflation in the post-epidemic era, fluctuation in the markets of crude oil and commodity, as well as the global energy and electricity rationing crisis, and carbon reduction and clean emissions. Don't forget another threat to the world: climate change and global warming when the deadline of zero emission is ticking into 2050. This is forcing world leaders to face the challenge of balanced economic growth and resource shortage. Therefore, by continuously developing new products, improving quality and strictly controlling costs based on the market orientation, the sustainable development of the Company may be ensured

(3) Competition niche:

Due to high barriers to entry in terms of production scales, technology patents, and quality assurance, currently there are only European, American and Japanese advanced manufacturers (such as the Company) who are able to produce the 3 big growing fields mentioned above,; there are very limited competitors. Blessed by over US\$100 million capital, 70 years of technology and patents, ISO-14001 and five national quality awards, FRG will invest in the above three growth markets to widen the difference with competitors, lead the rubber, plastic industry in Taiwan, and crown the eco-friendly synthetic leather manufacturing industry.

(4) Advantages of the development prospect:

Product Lines	Market Type	Staple Merchandise Market	Electronic Materials Market	Medical Materials Market	Automotive Materials Market	Environmental Materials Market
Rubber Sheet	Future Favorable Factors	Rubber sheet used in the staple merchandise market - the Company is the only manufacturer in Taiwan with such technology	Rubber sheet used in the electronic materials market - the Company has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Rubber sheet used in the medical materials market - the Company has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Rubber sheet used in the automotive materials market - the Company has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Rubber sheet used in the environmental materials market - the Company is the only manufacturer in Taiwan with such technology
Synthetic Leather	Future Favorable Factors	Synthetic leather used in the staple merchandise market - the Company has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Synthetic leather used in the electronic materials market - the Company has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Synthetic leather used in the medical materials market - the Company has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Synthetic leather used in the automotive materials market - the Company has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Synthetic leather used in the environmental materials market - the Company has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers
Eco-Friendly Synthetic Leather	Future Favorable Factors	Eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the staple merchandise market - the Company has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the electronic materials market - the Company has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the medical materials market - the Company has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the automotive materials market - the Company has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the environmental materials market - the Company has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers

(5) Disadvantages of development prospects:

Product Lines	Market Type	Staple Merchandise Market	Electronic Materials Market	Medical Materials Market	Automotive Materials Market	Environmental Materials Market
Rubber Sheet	Future Unfavorable Factors	Due to the conservative market, needs for rubber sheet used in the staple merchandise market slow down	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for rubber sheet used in the electronic materials market	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for rubber sheet used in the medical materials market	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for rubber sheet used in the automotive materials market	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for rubber sheet used in the environmental materials market
Synthetic Leather	Future Unfavorable Factors	Due to the conservative market, the competitiveness decreases in synthetic leather used in the staple merchandise market	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for synthetic leather used in the electronic materials market	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for synthetic leather used in the medical materials market	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for synthetic leather used in the automotive materials market	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for synthetic leather used in the environmental materials market

Product Lines	Market Type	Staple Merchandise Market	Electronic Materials Market	Medical Materials Market	Automotive Materials Market	Environmental Materials Market
Green plastics	Future Unfavorable Factors	Due to the conservative market, the competitiveness decreases in eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the staple merchandise market	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the electronic materials market	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the medical materials market	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the automotive materials market	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the environmental materials market

(6) Countermeasures against development barrier:

Product Lines	Market Type	Staple Merchandise Market	Electronic Materials Market	Medical Materials Market	Automotive Materials Market	Environmental Materials Market
Rubber Sheet	Future countermeasures	All innovative products will gain patents and be produced exclusively, to create high profits and high barriers to entry.	All innovative products will gain patents and be produced exclusively, to create high profits and high barriers to entry.	All innovative products will gain patents and be produced exclusively, to create high profits and high barriers to entry.	All innovative products will gain patents and be produced exclusively, to create high profits and high barriers to entry.	All innovative products will gain patents and be produced exclusively, to create high profits and high barriers to entry.
Synthetic Leather	Future countermeasures	Sign annual supply contract with long-term quality customers, ensuring monthly basic shipments.	Sign annual supply contract with long-term quality customers, ensuring monthly basic shipments.	Sign annual supply contract with long-term quality customers, ensuring monthly basic shipments.	Sign annual supply contract with long-term quality customers, ensuring monthly basic shipments.	Sign annual supply contract with long-term quality customers, ensuring monthly basic shipments.
Green plastics	Future countermeasures	Establish international business line in Europe, America, Japan and Greater China, increasing the proportion of overseas sales.	Establish international business line in Europe, America, Japan and Greater China, increasing the proportion of overseas sales.	Establish international business line in Europe, America, Japan and Greater China, increasing the proportion of overseas sales.	Establish international business line in Europe, America, Japan and Greater China, increasing the proportion of overseas sales.	Establish international business line in Europe, America, Japan and Greater China, increasing the proportion of overseas sales.

2. Analysis of the Overall Economic Environment of the Formosan and the Trends of its Industry

(1) Current Status and Development of the Industry

Industry Trends	Product Lines	Item	Staple Merchandise Market	Electronic Materials Market	Medical Materials Market	Transportation Materials Market	Environmental Materials Market
(1) Current Status and Development of the Industry	Rubber Sheet	Current Status of the Industry	Rubber sheet used in the staple merchandise market - the Company is currently the only manufacturer in Taiwan with such technology	Rubber sheet used in the electronic materials market - the Company currently has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Rubber sheet used in the medical materials market - the Company currently has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Rubber sheet used in the transportation materials market - the Company currently has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Rubber sheet used in the environmental materials market - the Company currently is the only manufacturer in Taiwan with such technology
		Development of the Industry	Current annual growth rate is approximately 2%	Current annual growth rate is approximately 3%	Current annual growth rate is approximately 5%	Current annual growth rate is approximately 4%	Current annual growth rate is approximately 2%
	Synthetic Leather	Current Status of the Industry	Synthetic leather used in the staple merchandise market - the Company currently has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Synthetic leather used in the electronic materials market - the Company currently has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Synthetic leather used in the medical materials market - the Company currently has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Synthetic leather used in the transportation materials market - the Company currently has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Synthetic leather used in the environmental materials market - the Company currently has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers
		Development of the Industry	Current annual growth rate is approximately 1%	Current annual growth rate is approximately 2%	Current annual growth rate is approximately 4%	Current annual growth rate is approximately 3%	Current annual growth rate is approximately 2%
	Green plastics	Current Status of the Industry	Eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the staple merchandise market - the Company currently has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the electronic materials market - the Company currently has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the medical materials market - the Company currently has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the transportation materials market - the Company currently has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the environmental materials market - the Company currently has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers
		Development of the Industry	Current annual growth rate is approximately 1%	Current annual growth rate is approximately 2%	Current annual growth rate is approximately 4%	Current annual growth rate is approximately 3%	Current annual growth rate is approximately 2%

(2) Industry relevance of upstream, midstream and downstream companies

Industry Trends	Product Lines	Item	Staple Merchandise Market	Electronic Materials Market	Medical Materials Market	Transportation Materials Market	Environmental Materials Market
(2) Industry relevance of upstream, midstream and downstream companies.	Rubber Sheet	Upstream Companies	Manufacturer for rubber raw materials (example: Denka)	Manufacturer for rubber raw materials (example: Denka)	Manufacturer for rubber raw materials (example: Denka)	Manufacturer for rubber raw materials (example: Denka)	Manufacturer for rubber raw materials (example: Denka)
		Midstream Companies	Manufacturer for synthetic rubber (example: the Company)	Manufacturer for synthetic rubber (example: the Company)	Manufacturer for synthetic rubber (example: the Company)	Manufacturer for synthetic rubber (example: the Company)	Manufacturer for synthetic rubber (example: the Company)
		Downstream Companies	Process plant of rubber staple merchandise	Process plant of rubber electronic materials	Process plant of rubber medical materials	Process plant of rubber transportation materials	Process plant of rubber environmental materials
	Synthetic Leather	Upstream Companies	Manufacturer for plastic raw materials (example: Formosa Plastics Group)	Manufacturer for plastic raw materials (example: Formosa Plastics Group)	Manufacturer for plastic raw materials (example: Formosa Plastics Group)	Manufacturer for plastic raw materials (example: Formosa Plastics Group)	Manufacturer for plastic raw materials (example: Formosa Plastics Group)
		Midstream Companies	Manufacturer for PU synthetic leather (example: the Company)	Manufacturer for PU synthetic leather (example: the Company)	Manufacturer for PU synthetic leather (example: the Company)	Manufacturer for PU synthetic leather (example: the Company)	Manufacturer for PU synthetic leather (example: the Company)
		Downstream Companies	Process plant of plastic staple merchandise	Process plant of plastic electronic materials	Process plant of plastic medical materials	Process plant of plastic transportation materials	Process plant of plastic environmental materials
	Green plastics	Upstream Companies	Manufacturer for eco-friendly synthetic leather raw materials (example: Merquins)	Manufacturer for eco-friendly synthetic leather raw materials (example: Merquins)	Manufacturer for eco-friendly synthetic leather raw materials (example: Merquins)	Manufacturer for eco-friendly synthetic leather raw materials (example: Merquins)	Manufacturer for eco-friendly synthetic leather raw materials (example: Merquins)
		Midstream Companies	Manufacturer for eco-friendly synthetic leather (example: the Company)	Manufacturer for eco-friendly synthetic leather (example: the Company)	Manufacturer for eco-friendly synthetic leather (example: the Company)	Manufacturer for eco-friendly synthetic leather (example: the Company)	Manufacturer for eco-friendly synthetic leather (example: the Company)
		Downstream Companies	Process plant of eco-friendly synthetic leather staple merchandise	Process plant of eco-friendly synthetic leather electronic materials	Process plant of eco-friendly synthetic leather medical materials	Process plant of eco-friendly synthetic leather transportation materials	Process plant of eco-friendly synthetic leather environmental materials

(3) Various Product Development Trends and Competitiveness Status

Industry Trends	Product Lines	Item	Staple Merchandise Market	Electronic Materials Market	Medical Materials Market	Transportation Materials Market	Environmental Materials Market
(3) Various Product Development Trends and Competitiveness Status	Rubber Sheet	Future Favorable Factors and Development Trends	Rubber sheet used in the staple merchandise market - the Company will be the only manufacturer in Taiwan with such technology	Rubber sheet used in the electronic materials market - the Company will have the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Rubber sheet used in the medical materials market - the Company will have the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Rubber sheet used in the transportation materials market - the Company will have the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Rubber sheet used in the environmental materials market - the Company will be the only manufacturer in Taiwan with such technology
		Future Unfavorable Factors and Competitiveness Status	Due to the conservative market, needs for rubber sheet used in the staple merchandise market decreases. Also, the capital expenditure of this product is large, making it more difficult for newcomers.	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for rubber sheet used in the electronic materials market. Also, the capital expenditure of this product is large, making it more difficult for newcomers.	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for rubber sheet used in the medical materials market. Also, the capital expenditure of this product is large, making it more difficult for newcomers.	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for rubber sheet used in the transportation materials market. Also, the capital expenditure of this product is large, making it more difficult for newcomers.	Due to the environmental new materials, it is not easy to expand business for rubber sheet used in the environmental materials market. Also, the capital expenditure of this product is large, making it more difficult for newcomers.
		Future countermeasures	All innovative products will gain patents and be produced exclusively, to create high profits and high barriers to entry.				
	Synthetic Leather	Future Favorable Factors and Development Trends	Synthetic leather used in the staple merchandise market - the Company currently has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Synthetic leather used in the electronic materials market - the Company will have the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Synthetic leather used in the medical materials market - the Company will have the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Synthetic leather used in the transportation materials market - the Company will have the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Synthetic leather used in the environmental materials market - the Company will have the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers
		Future Unfavorable Factors and Competitiveness Status	Due to the conservative market, the competitiveness decreases in synthetic leather used in the staple merchandise market. Also, the capital	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for synthetic leather used in the electronic materials market. Also,	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for synthetic leather used in the medical materials market. Also,	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for synthetic leather used in the transportation materials	Due to the environmental new materials, it is not easy for the Company to expand business for synthetic leather used in the

Industry Trends	Product Lines	Item	Staple Merchandise Market	Electronic Materials Market	Medical Materials Market	Transportation Materials Market	Environmental Materials Market	
			expenditure of this product is large, making it more difficult for newcomers.	the capital expenditure of this product is large, making it more difficult for newcomers.	the capital expenditure of this product is large, making it more difficult for newcomers.	market. Also, the capital expenditure of this product is large, making it more difficult for newcomers.	environmental materials market Also, the capital expenditure of this product is large, making it more difficult for newcomers.	
		Future countermeasures	Sign annual supply contract with long-term quality customers, ensuring monthly basic shipments.					
	Green plastics	Future Favorable Factors and Development Trends	Eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the staple merchandise market - the Company currently has the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the electronic materials market - the Company will have the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the medical materials market - the Company will have the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the transportation materials market - the Company will have the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	Eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the environmental materials market - the Company will have the largest manufacturing scales among Taiwanese manufacturers	
		Future Unfavorable Factors and Competitiveness Status	Due to the conservative market, the competitiveness decreases in eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the staple merchandise market. Also, the capital expenditure of this product is large, making it more difficult for newcomers.	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the electronic materials market. Also, the capital expenditure of this product is large, making it more difficult for newcomers.	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the medical materials market. Also, the capital expenditure of this product is large, making it more difficult for newcomers.	Due to the conservative market, it is not easy to expand business for eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the transportation materials market. Also, the capital expenditure of this product is large, making it more difficult for newcomers.	Due to the environmental new materials, it is not easy for the Company to expand business for eco-friendly synthetic leather used in the environmental materials market Also, the capital expenditure of this product is large, making it more difficult for newcomers.	
		Future countermeasures	Establish international business line in Europe, America, Japan and Greater China, increasing the proportion of overseas sales.					

(II) Important Uses and Production Process of Major Products:

1. Important Uses:

(1) Uses for Plastics and Latex:

These can be made into raincoats, windbreakers, leather bags, suitcases, furniture, wallpapers, tents, air beds, sofas, car seat cushions, canvas, ready-to-wear, life jackets, school bags, safety seats, medical materials, automotive materials, etc.

(2) Uses for Rubber Sheet:

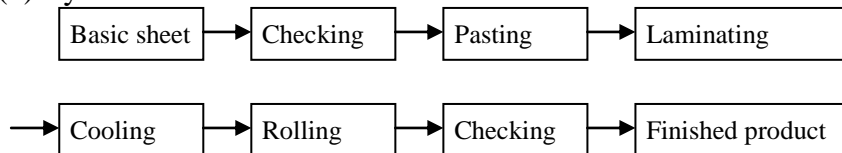
It can be made into raincoats, windbreakers, snow coats, footwear, waterproof engineering, air beds, boats, pontoons, aircraft tanks, water tanks, conveyor belts, ready-to-wear, life jackets, medical materials, automotive materials, dry diving suits, etc.

(3) Uses for Eco-Friendly Synthetic Leather:

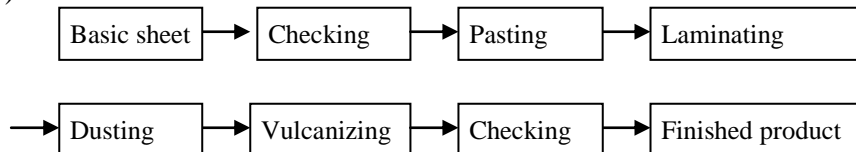
These can be made into high-end ready-to-wear, raincoat, windbreaker, ski wear, medical materials, automotive materials, etc.

2. Manufacturing Process:

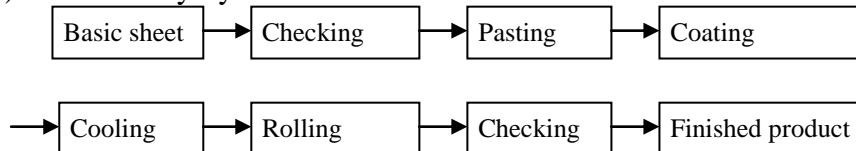
(1) Synthetic Leather:



(2) Rubber Sheet:



(3) Eco-Friendly Synthetic Leather:



(III) Supply Situation for Major Raw Materials:

1. Main raw materials:

A. Rubber raw materials: synthetic rubber, natural rubber, nylon.

B. Plastic raw materials: PVC dust, DPHP, nylon.

C. Eco-friendly synthetic leather raw materials: PC paste, nylon.

2. Main source of supply:

A. Synthetic rubber: Domestic: USI Corp and NANTEX.
Overseas: Japan and the US.

B. Natural rubber: Southeast Asia.

C. DPHP: Domestic: UPC Group and Chung Yong.

Overseas: Germany, Italy and Korea.

D. PVC dust: Domestic: Formosa Plastics Group, Ocean Plastics

Overseas: the US and Japan.

E. PU paste: Overseas: the UK and Japan.

F. Nylon: FORMOSA TAFFETA and Far Eastern New Century.

(IV) The Names and Purchases (Sales) and Proportion of the Customers that Accounted for more than 10% of the Total Procurement (sales) of Goods in any of the Past 2 Years and the Amount and Proportion of the Goods Sold:

1. The Names of Manufacturers that Accounted for more than 10% of the Total Procurement of Goods in any of the Past Two Years and the Amount and Proportion of the Goods Sold: Unit: thousand

Item	2020				2021				Year 2022 ended the previous quarter (Note 2)			
	Name	Amount	Ratio to net annual purchase (%)	Relation to the issuer	Name	Amount	Ratio to net annual purchase (%)	Relation to the issuer	Name	Amount	Ratio to net purchase in current year to the end of the previous quarter (%)	Relation to the issuer
1	Supplier A	63,037	13.95	None	Supplier B	69,244	13.48	None	Supplier B	25,031	15.73	None
2	Supplier B	50,737	11.22	None	Supplier A	66,509	12.95	None	Supplier A	18,852	11.84	None
	Others	338,208	74.83		Others	377,994	73.57		Others	115,280	72.43	
	Net purchase	451,982	100		Net purchase	513,747	100		Net purchase	159,163	100	

Note 1: A list of any suppliers and clients accounting for 10% or more of the company's total procurement amount in either of the 2 most recent fiscal years, the amounts bought from (sold to) each, the percentage of total procurement accounted for by each, or where a trading counterpart is an individual person who is not a related party, it may use a code in place of the actual name

Note 2: The financial information for Q1 2022 has been reviewed by CPAs before the publication of the annual report.

Reasons for the increase or decrease: The same two companies contributed more than 10% of the total sales in last two years were the same two companies, they look to remain so.

2. The Names of Customers that Accounted for more than 10% of the Total Sales of Goods in any of the Past Two Years and the Amount and Proportion of the Goods Sold: Unit: thousand

Item	2020				2021				Year 2022 ended the previous quarter (Note 2)			
	Name	Amount	Ratio to net annual sales (%)	Relation to the issuer	Name	Amount	Ratio to net annual sales (%)	Relation to the issuer	Name	Amount	Ratio to net sales in current year to the end of the previous quarter (%)	Relation to the issuer
1	Customer A	100,868	11.94	None	Customer A	107,906	11.83	None	Customer A	44,586	18.8	None
2	Customer B	91,442	10.82	None	Customer B	94,119	10.32	None	Customer B	23,686	9.99	None
	Others	652,526	77.24		Others	710,208	77.85		Others	168,858	71.21	
	Net sales	844,836	100		Net sales	912,233	100		Net sales	237,130	100	

Note 1: A list of any suppliers and clients accounting for 10% or more of the company's total procurement amount in either of the 2 most recent fiscal years, the amounts bought from (sold to) each, the percentage of total procurement accounted for by each, or where a trading counterpart is an individual person who is not a related party, it may use a code in place of the actual name

Note 2: The financial information for Q1 2022 has been reviewed by CPAs before the publication of the annual report.

(V) Table of Production Volume and Value in the Last 2 Years:

Unit: thousand yards; amount: thousand

Year Production Volume and Quality Major Products (or by Segment)	2020			2021		
	Production Capacity	Production Volume	Production Value	Production Capacity	Production Volume	Production Value
Synthetic Leather	9,240	3,710	141,237	9,240	3,802	157,929
Rubber Sheet	4,488	2,130	347,678	4,488	2,205	387,458
Green plastics	15,998	3,167	135,128	15,998	3,147	120,763
Others	—	287	34,578	—	366	43,034
Total	29,726	9,294	658,621	29,726	9,520	709,184

Note 1: Product capacity refers to the capacity that the Company produces under normal operation using existing production equipment after considering the factors for suspension of work or holidays.

Note 2: For any production equipment that has a replacement, the calculation for the capacity may be combined with an explanation provided.

(VI) Table of Sales Volume in the Last 2 Years

Unit: thousand yards; amount: thousand

Year Sales Volume and Quality Major Products (or by Segment)	2020				2021			
	Domestic		Overseas Sales		Domestic		Overseas Sales	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Synthetic Leather	2,764	113,913	1,222	57,922	2,739	125,948	1,109	54,530
Rubber Sheet	624	71,123	1,766	378,818	609	93,459	1,755	421,179
Green plastics	2,360	92,767	1,059	92,843	2,313	91,747	949	75,969
Sales of raw materials	10	663	—	—	9	524	2	11
Others	126	13,561	165	23,226	127	14,237	246	34,629
Total	5,884	292,027	4,212	552,809	5,797	325,915	4,061	586,318

Note: 1. The amounts above have been expressed by net revenue.

2. Note: Construction and warehouse revenue are not included in domestic sales.

III. Employees:

Year		2020	2021	As of March 31, 2022
Number of employees	Staff	98	2019	103
	Operator	98	92	88
	Total	196	200	191
Average age		49.01	50.55	51.21
Average years of service		8.66	9.64	10.3
Education level distribution ratio (%)	Doctor	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Master	5.79%	5.67%	5.85%
	College	25.26%	29.90%	29.79%
	Senior high school	49.47%	46.39%	46.27%
	Below senior high school	19.48%	18.04%	18.09%

Note: The Company has adopted the retirement plan in the end of 2007; re-hired employees are entitled to adopt the new system.

IV. Information on environmental protection expenditure:

As of the end of the publication of the annual report, the losses and the total amount compensation paid due to a violation that resulted in a penalty, and future countermeasures and possible expenditure:

(I) Environmental Protection:

1. Total fine for the violation of the law and regulations: None.
2. Countermeasures: Retrofit discharge pipeline after the boiler use biofuel instead.
3. Costs (est.): NT\$2 million

(II) Fire Prevention:

1. Total fine for the violation of the law and regulations: None.
2. Countermeasures: Add automatic smoke detector in K plant, refining team, and other unprotected areas.
3. Possible expenditure in the future: within NT\$1 million

(III) Work Safety

1. Total fine for the violation of the law and regulations: None.
2. Countermeasures: Managing the working hours of workers to meet the requirements of the Labor Standards Act.
3. Possible expenditure in the future: within NT\$500,000.

V. Labor Relations and Employee Rights:

(I) Various aspects of employee welfare measures, continuing education, job training, retirement system and its implementation, as well as labor agreements, labor rights and employment protection measures:

1. Employee welfare measures:

(1) The Company has established the employee welfare committee to implement benefit measures. The charter is as follows:

- Article 1: The Charter has been established as required in the provisions stipulated in the Organization Regulations on Employee Welfare Committee.
- Article 2: The Company is called Employee Welfare Committee of Formosan Rubber Group Inc. (the Committee).
- Article 3: The Committee is located in the Formosan Rubber Group Inc. (8th Floor, No. 82, Section 1, Hankou Street, Taipei).
- Article 4: There are 15 members in the Committee and is composed of union representatives and company representatives. Among these, there are 10 union representatives and 5 company representatives. However, members selected by the union members may not be less than two-thirds of the total number of members (the number of alternatives may not exceed one-third of the number of members). An reelection may be held before the end of the term.
- Article 5: The Committee has one chairperson who is selected by the members. Committee members serve a term of 3 years and is unpaid. Reelected members shall be no more than two-thirds of the total number of members, however, and the term of executive member is not limited. The Committee shall be notified of any resignation of the chairperson or members. Those who fail to attend the Committee meeting for three consecutive times without reason are deemed to have resigned. Members of the Committee shall not be recalled if

- their term of office is less than one year.
- Article 6: The Committee shall have one director-general, one cashier general manager, and one accounting officer. The chairperson shall nominate among the employees of the Company shall be appointed after an approval of the majority of the Committee (dismissal of chiefs shall be approved by half of the Committee).
- Article 7: The Committee has research teams including business and general affairs which conduct researches and improvements. The business team of the Committee submits proposals to the chairperson or members for discussion. The business team has been divided into 2 sections: business and recreation; general affairs team: education and finance; there are 7 members in these research teams, respectively.
- Article 8: The employee welfare committee shall hold a meeting every three months, and an ad hoc meeting shall be called when necessary. The committee meetings are called by the chairperson. When the chairperson cannot perform his or her duties for specific reason(s), a personal shall be selected among the director-general or members. The resolutions of the Committee shall be attended by the majority of the members, and approved by the majority of the attendance. However, the resolution of the following shall be approved upon by more than the majority of the attendance.
1. The formulation and amendments of the Charter.
 2. The disposal of the employee welfare fund.
 3. Other material matters in relation to member rights and obligations.
- Article 9: Tasks of an employee welfare committee are as follow:
 Reviewing, promoting and supervising employee welfare business.
 Planning, custody and utilizing employee welfare fund.
 Allocating, auditing and reporting revenues and expenses of employee welfare business expenditures.
 Other matters related to employee welfare.
- Article 10: Article 10: Employee welfare fund is allocated according to the left:
 At the time of establishment, 1~5% of the paid-in capital was allocated.
 0.11% of the total monthly operating revenue is allocated.
 0.5% of the monthly wages of employees is deducted.
 20% of the reject product is allocated.
- Article 11: Article 11: Employee welfare fund is allocated as required by the law shall be deposited in the bank by the Committee and shall be not used unless approved by the Committee.
- Article 12: Article 12: After the dissolution of the Committee, the remaining property of the employee benefits shall be handled in accordance with the following:
1. In case of dissolution and the business has been eliminated, both the employer and employees shall

appoint representatives and propose measures with the employee welfare committee for the remaining property of the welfare fund and shall be distributed to their original employees. A report shall be compiled and submitted to the competent authority for reference.

2. If the employee benefit committee is registered as a nonprofit corporation, in case of dissolution, the remaining property of the profit deposit shall be handled in accordance with Article 44 of Civil Code.

Article 13: The Committee shall set up a plan and budget for the following year within one month before the end of a year and submit it to the competent authority for record and review after they are approved by the committee meeting. Within three months following the end of each year, the Committee shall submit a report on the execution of the plan and budget as well as the financial statement to the competent authority for record and review, and also send a copy to the business entity.

Article 14: The meeting rules and enforcement rules are separately stipulated.

Article 15: Matters not covered in the Committee's charter shall be approved by the Committee before making amendments.

Article 16: The Charter has been enforced after the review of the competent authority.

- (2) Education scholarships for the children of employees and incentive for the further education of employees.

2. Retirement System:

- (1) To accommodate the new allocation system for labor's retirement funds, the employees who choose to apply for the pension as stipulated in the Labor Standards Act (old system), the Company has established a Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee and 2% of the monthly wages will be allocated as the retirement fund. The pension funds, which are administered by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee and deposited in the Committee's name in the Bank of Taiwan. The Company will make up for the insufficient amount. Employee retirement conditions shall be handled in accordance with the Labor Standards Act.

- (2) To accommodate the new allocation system of labor retirement fund, for those who choose the carrying account (new system), 6% of the monthly wages will be allocated to their personal account opened by the Bureau of Labor Insurance, Ministry of Labor.

3. Agreement and various employee rights protection measures between laborers and the management:

As required by the Labor Unit Act, the Company's Taoyuan plant has established the Professional Union and a regular communication is engaged with the Company (employee) in the written or verbal form.

- (II) List any loss sustained as a result of labor disputes in the most recent fiscal year, and during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report, disclose an estimate of losses incurred to date or likely to be incurred in the future, and indicate mitigation measures being or to be taken:

In the most recent fiscal year, and during the current fiscal year up to the date of

publication of the annual report, there was no labor disputes. The Company will continue to enhance the communication between the laborers and management as to reach the goal of prospect together.

(III) Education and Training System for Employees and its Implementation

(1) Operational Procedures for Education and Training System for Employees of Formosan Rubber Group Inc.:

1 Purpose:

These Operational Procedures are promulgated as a means to effectively improve the quality of personnel, implement correct quality concepts and professional skills, and carry out suitable training on employees who may produce significant impact to the environment so that they are relatively aware in order to achieve the effectiveness of the management and the goal of productive business management, ensuring that the quality management system and environmental management system are being enforced and promoted adequately.

2 Application Scope:

These Procedures are applicable for the courses, seminars, talks, practical training, visits and inspections, and planning and implementation of competence held by relevant institutions internally or externally for all of the Company's employees.

3 Reference: None.

4 Definition:

4.1 Internal training:

Training courses organized by the Company internally.

4.2 External training:

Training outside of the Company; refers to outside training, observation or overseas training assigned by the Company.

5 Operational procedures:

5.1 Application for training requirements

5.1.1 Internal training:

Training plans should be proposed by the unit requesting (organizing) with contents including course items, course hours, participants, lecturers, and other matters that should be included, and submit such proposal to the president for approval.

5.1.2 External training:

Any employee participating in external training should complete the "External Training Application (Tracking) Form" with an introduction of the course and relevant information included and have it submitted to the manager then approved by the president.

5.2 Training implementation:

5.2.1 Internal training:

- (1) A notification should be sent out to the personnel participating 3 days prior to the course date by the handling personnel.
- (2) The handling personnel should be responsible of all things regarding training, such as venue arrangement, teaching material distribution and coordination of lecturers.
- (3) The lecturer should send the original handouts and teaching materials to the handling personnel for printing one week prior to the course date if any and they shall be given to the participants before lesson.
- (4) When the internal training ends, a test should be carried out according to needs and the handling personnel or lecturer should monitor the test. Tests should be sent to the handling unit prior to the class by the lecturer.

- (5) The handling personnel should compile roster when various trainings carry out and each participant should sign the "Education and Training Sign-in Form for Employees" as a certificate for the class.
- (6) During the training period, if failing to attend the class for a cause, a prior, procedures for taking a leave must be handled prior to the class. If absent for no reason, it is deemed as absenteeism.
- (7) The consequence and seriousness caused by violating the Operational Procedures when carrying out employee training.

5.2.2 External training:

- (1) Temporary loan for the expenses needed for the course must be applied from the accountant after the "External Training Application (Tracking) Form" has been approved by the manager of the employees who participate in external training and the registration procedures for the course may begin.
- (2) After the personnel participating in the external training completes the registration procedures, a form for taking a leave must be filled out, along with the course notification and the "External Training Application (Tracking) Form"; they should be submitted to the HR for subsequent tracking purpose.
- (3) Suppliers that have a significant impact on the company must request relevant training or be assisted by the Company.

5.3 Report of training reports:

5.3.1 Internal training:

- (1) The training results are archived by the HR and is treated as important reference basis for promotion or appointment.
- (2) Those who are absent, late, or leave early for no cause must be noted down in the column of the sign-in form.

5.3.2 External training:

- (1) Those who participate in an external seminar or should write a training report whereas needed for the manager to review then it shall be sent to the HR to archive.
- (2) Employees receiving external training should hand in a copy of their course completion certificate or relevant certificate to the HR to archive.
- (3) The HR may ask the personnel who participate in external training to compile a report of what they have learned if needed which can be passed down as teaching materials for relevant personnel.

5.3.3 A record of the training procedures may be kept in forms of photographs or videos if needed. Whereas there is a fire drill, a photograph record should be kept.

5.3.4 The personnel participating in the external training should provide the finance department a payment document to write off expenses within one week after the training ends.

5.3.5 The HR archives and safeguards training applications and relevant information.

5.4 Training assessment:

5.4.1 The HR should summarize the training results every 6 months and fill in the "Education and Training Analysis Form" for the president to check the effectiveness of the outcome. The form will also be provided to each departmental manager as a reference basis for promotion.

5.5 Requirements for environmental management education and training

5.5.1 The representative for environmental management should identify suitable

training on employees of the plant who may produce significant impact to the environment so that they have necessary skills and sufficient environmental awareness.

5.5.2 According to the outcome of the identification of environmental training requirements, the environmental management representative should make plans to promote environmental policies and procedures in relation to the environment as well as an explanation of various requirements, contents of training and drills in terms of emergency response plans, and training of the outcome after handling an emergency.

5.5.3 The environmental management representative should be responsible for or appoint the arrangement and enforcement of the training course on the approved objects for the training plan. An on-site enforcement should be performed by the internal manager acting as the training lecturer or an external professional should be hired to do so. Personnel may be appointed to receive professional training courses in relation to environmental issues when necessary outside of the Company.

5.5.4 Whereas there is a request regarding improvement technique of possible environmental impact arising from the material environmental considerations, the "External Training Application (Tracking) Form" should be submitted to the president. An external training may be assigned after an approval.

5.5.5 Requirements for the competence of environmental management personnel:

(1) Relevant personnel of fire response organization:

The personnel in the fire emergency response plan should be equipped with various skills. Suitable training should be provided, and the environmental promotion chairperson should especially appoint at least one member from the plant to take part in the fire fighting training organized by the fire fighting unit and a qualified certification shall be held.

(2) Environmental audit personnel:

It should be appointed to personnel who is qualified from receiving the internal audit training of the Company's environmental management system and who has also received training courses of environmental procedures and explanation of material requirements.

(3) Material environmental impact personnel:

It should be appointed to personnel who have a degree of above junior high school and have work experience in related field for more than a year, and should have received the Company's training courses of relevant procedures of material environmental impact and explanation of material requirements.

6 Relevant forms:

6.1 External Training Application (Tracking) Form.

6.2 Education and Training Sign-in Form for Employees.

6.3 Education and Training Analysis Form.

(2) FRG personnel training log (2021)

Item number	Unit	Name	Item	Relevant license	Training period	Amount
1	Engineering unit	Peng Zhengbao	On-the-job training for labor safety administrators	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	2021.01.14 – 2021.01.15; 6 hours each day	2,520
2	Production Section	Hsu Bing-Rui	Security Supervisor Course	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	2021.03.30 6 am	2,700
3	Technical Division	Song Guohui	ISO-9001 Quality management audit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	2021.04.21 7 am	3,200
4	Technical Division	Song Guohui	ISO-14000 Environmental management audit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	2021.05.05 7 am	3,200
5	Accounting Section	Lu Yonghua	Financial statements self-compiling training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	2021.04.23 3 am	2,000
6	Audit Office	Ou, Chia-Bao	Internal audit pre-employment training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	2021.05.05 – 2021.05.07; 6 hours each day	9,900
7	Accounting Section	Shi Ming-De	Accounting supervisor advance training 2021	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	2021.06.17 - 2021.06.18; 12 hours	8,000
8	Audit Office	Wen Shu-Lan	Internal Audit Course	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	2021.09.13 - 2021.09.14; 12 hours	6,600
9	Audit Office	Peng Fang-Qin	Internal Audit Course	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	2021.09.13 - 2021.09.14; 12 hours	6,600
10	Accounting Section	Xu Yuqi	Financial statements self-compiling training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	2021.06.18; 3 hours. 2021.07.21; 6 hours. 2021.09.09—09.16; 12 hours	10,700
11	Production Section	Zhao Jiacheng	Health risk assessment specialist training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	2021.10.06— 2021.10.08; 22 hours	6,500
12	Technical Division	Hsu Yuan-Ru	Waste treatment specialist training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	2021.11.06 - 2021.12.11; 42 hours	8,500

(IV) Code of Conduct or Ethics for Employees

Code of Conduct for Employees of Formosan Rubber Group Inc.

Established in August 2008

- I. I abide by the three precepts of Formosan Rubber Group Inc.: no corruption, no gambling, and filial piety.
- II. I respect personal sacred privacy and I do not discuss issues including politics, regions and races in the work place; unless approved by the manager, I do not discuss issues in relation to salary.
- III. I abide by the employees' industrial safety rules of Formosan Rubber Group Inc.:
 1. Operators working on site must wear safety shoes and work clothes.
 2. Work clothes must be tucked into the trousers to prevent them from being caught in the machine.
 3. Prior to operating the machine and equipment, the emergency braking device must be checked whether it is operating normally.
 4. A qualified certificate must be provided to operate on the stationary crane; prior to use, the rope must be checked whether it is complete and when the crane is in use, people walking underneath the load is strictly prohibited.
 5. A qualified certificate must be provided to drive a forklift, and be aware of personnel's safety when driving.
 6. Fire extinguishers in the work place should be checked whether they have expired and or if the pressure is enough.
 7. Dust masks must be worn when working in dusty places.
 8. Activated carbon masks must be worn when working in organic solvent places, and air circulation must be maintained.
 9. Heat-resistant gloves and arm bands must be worn in high-temperature places to

- prevent buns.
- 10. Protective covers must be installed for transmission belts and chains of machinery and equipment.
- 11. When using electrical equipment, plugs, socket must be carefully checked whether they are fixed, and whether the wire is broken to prevent leakage, short circuit, and electric shock.
- 12. Protective gloves and goggles must be worn when using electric welding machines.
- 13. Goggles must be worn when using grinders.
- 14. When using a mobile ladder, it must be fixed to prevent falling
- 15. Follow the smoking rules (smoking at the required time and location)
- 16. Compliance of other safety rules later formulated by all managers

(V) Workplace and employees' safety protection measures:

1. Workplace and safety and health enforcement status of Formosan Rubber Group Inc.
 - (1) As required by the Ministry of Labor, an industrial safety and labor safety and health management committee has been set up. Chairperson: the director of the plant Hsiao Zheng-Zhong and all units have a responsible member.
 - (2) A safety and health month events are organized each year in March and September. Various workplace, safety and health checks and education and training will be implemented strictly and participation is compulsory for all members.
 - (3) In July every year, the audit units of ISO-9001 and ISO-14001 come to the Company to check various workplace, safety and health operations and the enforcement of education and training.
 - (4) Employees are insured with occupational accidents and group insurances; if an accident of safety and health occurs, he/she is entitled the insurance protection.
2. Safety and Health Work Rules of Formosan Rubber Group Inc.
 - (1) 10 Industrial Safety and Health Rules of Formosan Rubber Group Inc.
 - I. Safety first, health first.
 - II. Follow laws and regulations in terms of safety and health.
 - III. Enhance safety and health equipment.
 - IV. Improve safety and health organizations.
 - V. Strengthen safety and health education.
 - VI. Have safety and health habits.
 - VII. Build safety honor concepts.
 - VIII. Increase the awareness for prevention of disasters.
 - IX. Implement industrial automatic checks.
 - X. Work together to ensure safety.
 - (2). Responsibilities of Managers
 1. Managers (including commanding several workers, such as shift leader, team leader, and section chief) should be responsible for preventing accidents.
 2. Be an example in following safety and health rules.
 3. Guide and supervise the department to follow safety and health rules.
 4. Maintain the sound environment and equipment of the management area; if poor safety and health situation is discovered, it must be corrected at any time.
 5. Managers should remain in contact and cooperation with the safety and health management personnel to prevent accidents together.
 6. When an accident occurs, the safety and health management department and the safety and health committee must be contacted immediately to seek a solution for improvement
 7. All managers must be aware of the safe working methods of the work they are

supervising, and supervise their subordinates to follow, and they should be an example to their subordinates.

8. All managers must be familiar with the safety fence devices and protection equipment of human safety of the work they are in charge of and the application of maintenance.
9. Assignment of work should be appropriate. If there are no more than 2 foremen being in charge, one of them should be appointed as the person in charge for commanding.
10. The purpose of plant management is to maintain a working environment that is neat, clean and comfortable.

(3) Personal conduct

1. Follow the rules in terms of safety and health.
2. Work must be conducted according to the standard working method or manager instructions; they may not be changed without consent.
3. Machines may not be operated on without authorization by other personnel aside from the responsible personnel (unless authorized by the manager).
4. Lingering or wandering in the work area of others for no reason at any time is prohibited.
5. Ensure that materials being used at work that are placed on the scaffold, tower or other high places do not trip others or hurt others from falling.
6. If objects must be thrown from the high place, the ground should be fenced up and warning should be displayed to prohibit others from entering.
7. When moving equipment or scaffold, unfixed objects placed on top should be removed.
8. Do not run, shout, play, pull pranks or other behaviors that obstruct order in the plant.
9. Do not use compressed air to blow dust off a body and use the compressed tube to point at others.
10. Do not take shortcuts and enter production operation area when walking.
11. It is prohibited to sit on the conveyor belt or walk on the frame.
12. It is strictly prohibited for people to walk on the roof of asbestos tiles.
13. Do not walk underneath an overhead crane or hanging heavy objects during work.
14. If an area with oil leakage, air leakage, broken and damaged ladder, platform, railing or other unsafe places are discovered, please report to the manager or safety and health management personnel at any time.
15. Do not use tools with poor performance or malfunctioning machinery.
16. It is prohibited to place sharp knives into the pocket and throw objects in the workshop.
17. It is prohibited to smoke inside the workplace or when walking; cleanness must be maintained and fruit skin and garbage must not be discarded inside the plant.
18. Do not push the door too hard when entering and exiting to prevent hitting people at the other side.
19. Take extra care when walking up and down stairs or anywhere that is slippery.
20. Injuries occur when moving objects, please take extra care.
21. Remember all entries and exits and emergency exit of the workplace by heart. Orders must be complied with and guidance must be followed when there is an emergency.
22. Each employee should be responsible for preventing accidents and encourage one another regarding following the safety rules.
23. If any unsafe situation is discovered, the manager or safety and health

management committee must be reported to immediately to seek a solution for improvement.

(All enforcement rules are published in the chapters in the “Safety and Health Work Rules of Formosan Rubber Group Inc.”)

VI. Information and communication security management:

FRG has no information and communication management system in existence yet; its implementation is in planning stage now

VII. Important contracts:

Type of contract	Party	Contract Duration	Contract content	Restrictive terms
Sales contract	Japan Ajinomoto	January 26, 2005	Co-produced additives for electronic chemistry	None
Real Estate Development Contract	CONTINENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORP. Heng Bang Construction Co., Ltd. Heng Ju Construction Co., Ltd.	May 16, 2012	The B7 land development in Xinyi Section	None
	CONTINENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORP.	October 17, 2014	The land development in Huiguo Section of Taichung	None

Six. An Overview of the Company's Financial Status

- I. Condensed balance sheets and statements of comprehensive income for the past 5 fiscal years
- II. Finance analysis for the past 5 fiscal years
- III. Audit committee review report of the most recent annual financial report
- IV. Financial report for the most recent fiscal year,
- V. A parent company only financial statement for the most recent fiscal year, certified by a CPA
- VI. If the company or its affiliates have experienced financial difficulties in the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report, the annual report shall explain how said difficulties will affect the company's financial situation

Six. An Overview of the Company's Financial Status

I. Condensed balance sheets and comprehensive income statements for the past 5 fiscal years:

(I) The International Financial Reporting Standards have been adopted

1. Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheet

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Item	Year	Financial information for the past 5 years (Note 1)					Financial information as of March 31, 2022 (Note 1)
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Current Assets		10,616,690	9,877,351	8,575,654	7,948,387	8,863,248	9,260,467
Property, Plant and Equipment		890,506	942,204	891,585	848,439	809,079	799,606
Intangible Assets		0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Assets		3,365,337	3,304,535	3,512,195	3,460,289	3,443,075	3,431,195
Total Assets		14,872,533	14,124,090	12,979,434	12,257,115	13,115,402	13,491,268
Current Liabilities	Before Distribution	3,818,373	3,544,274	1,919,580	818,341	930,236	874,901
	After Distribution	4,058,873	3,782,274	2,199,580	1,331,830	1,341,02	-
None Current Liabilities		217,322	220,894	254,232	256,515	247,340	247,846
Total Liabilities	Before Distribution	4,035,695	3,765,168	2,173,812	1,074,856	1,177,576	1,122,747
	After Distribution	4,276,195	4,003,168	2,453,812	1,588,345	1,588,367	-
Equity Attributable to Parent Company Shareholders		10,837,841	10,359,932	10,806,639	11,182,259	11,937,826	12,368,521
Shares		3,800,000	3,700,000	3,500,000	3,423,260	3,423,260	3,423,260
Capital reserve		506,026	492,836	466,463	456,341	456,341	456,341
Retained Earnings	Before Distribution	6,512,624	6,473,080	6,672,834	7,245,305	7,513,391	7,690,514
	After Distribution	6,272,124	6,235,080	6,392,834	6,731,816	7,102,600	-
Other Equity		20,523	(44,611)	167,342	57,353	544,834	798,406
Treasury Stock		(1,332)	(261,373)	0	0	0	0
Non-Controlling Interest		(1,003)	(1,010)	(1,017)	0	0	0
Total Equity	Before Distribution	10,836,838	10,358,922	10,805,622	11,182,259	11,937,826	12,368,521
	After Distribution	10,596,338	10,120,922	10,525,622	10,668,770	11,527,035	-

Note 1: The financial data of year has been audited by CPA; data of Q1 2022 has been reviewed by CPA before publication date of the annual report.

Note 2: The after distribution shall be filled in according to the resolutions of the board of directors or the annual regular shareholders' meeting.

2. A Parent Company Only Condensed Balance Sheet

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Item	Year	Financial information for the past 5 years (Note 1)				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Current Assets		10,148,794	9,366,898	7,927,109	7,325,060	8,005,000
Property, Plant and Equipment		890,506	942,204	891,585	848,439	808,863
Intangible Assets		0	0	0	0	0
Other Assets		3,830,926	3,812,727	4,158,796	4,083,175	4,298,212
Total Assets		14,870,226	14,121,829	12,977,490	12,256,674	13,112,075
Current Liabilities	Before Distribution	3,811,048	3,536,961	1,912,550	817,900	926,909
	After Distribution	4,051,548	3,774,961	2,192,550	1,331,389	1,337,700
None Current Liabilities		221,337	224,936	258,301	256,515	247,340
Total Liabilities	Before Distribution	4,032,385	3,761,897	2,170,851	1,074,415	1,174,249
	After Distribution	4,272,885	3,999,897	2,450,851	1,587,904	1,585,04
Equity Attributable to Parent Company Shareholders		10,837,841	10,359,932	10,806,639	11,182,259	11,937,826
Shares		3,800,000	3,700,000	3,500,000	3,423,260	3,423,260
Capital reserve		506,026	492,836	466,463	456,341	456,341
Retained Earnings	Before Distribution	6,512,624	6,473,080	6,672,834	7,245,305	7,513,391
	After Distribution	6,272,124	6,235,080	6,392,834	6,731,816	7,102,600
Other Equity		20,523	(44,611)	167,342	57,353	544,834
Treasury Stock		(1,332)	(261,373)	0	0	0
Non-Controlling Interest		0	0	0	0	0
Total Equity	Before Distribution	10,837,841	10,359,932	10,806,639	11,182,259	11,937,826
	After Distribution	10,597,341	10,121,932	10,526,639	10,668,770	11,527,035

Note 1: The annual financial information above has been audited by the CPA

Note 2: The after distribution shall be filled in according to the resolutions of the board of directors or the annual regular shareholders' meeting.

3. Comprehensive Income Statements

Unit: NT\$ thousand
Earnings / (Loss) per share unit: NT\$

Item \ Year	Financial information for the past 5 years (Note 1)					As of March 31, 2022 (Note 1)
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Operating income	1,726,834	1,373,818	2,701,777	3,282,255	2,794,884	584,899
Operating margin	538,798	330,480	661,688	1,062,287	883,664	169,117
Net Operating Income	304,471	101,195	423,813	810,562	627,242	121,854
Non-Operating Income and Expenses	(106,183)	159,232	128,874	119,572	196,109	51,987
Pre-Tax Income	198,288	260,427	552,687	930,134	823,351	173,841
Net Income for Continuing Operation	189,233	215,795	538,950	901,716	777,956	164,362
Loss of Discontinued Operation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Income (Loss)	189,233	215,795	538,950	901,716	777,956	164,362
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period (Net amount after tax)	199,685	(33,634)	184,067	(116,478)	491,100	266,334
Total Comprehensive Income	388,918	182,161	723,017	785,238	1,269,056	430,696
Profit Attributable to the Equity Holders of the Parent Company	189,240	215,802	538,957	901,716	777,956	164,362
Net Profit Attributable to Non Controlling Interests	(7)	(7)	(7)	0	0	0
Comprehensive Income Attributable to the Equity Holders of the Parent Company	388,925	182,168	723,024	785,238	1,269,056	430,696
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non Controlling Interests	(7)	(7)	(7)	0	0	0
Earnings Per Share	0.47	0.59	1.54	2.62	2.27	0.48

Note 1: The financial data of year has been audited by CPA; data of Q1 2022 has been reviewed by CPA before publication date of the annual report.

4. A Parent Company Only Comprehensive Income Statements

Unit: NT\$ thousand
Earnings / (Loss) per share unit: NT\$

Item \ Year	Financial information for the past 5 years (Note 1)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Operating income	1,726,894	1,373,878	2,701,837	3,282,315	2,794,944
Operating margin	538,858	330,540	661,748	1,062,347	883,724
Net Operating Income	309,180	103,821	426,917	812,584	634,915
Non-Operating Income and Expenses	(110,911)	156,948	123,093	117,501	188,396
Pre-Tax Income	198,269	260,769	550,010	930,085	823,311
Net Income for Continuing Operation	189,240	215,802	538,957	901,716	777,956
Loss of Discontinued Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Net Income (Loss)	189,240	215,802	538,957	901,716	777,956
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period (Net amount after tax)	199,685	(33,634)	184,067	(116,478)	491,100
Total Comprehensive Income	388,925	182,168	723,024	785,238	1,269,056
Profit Attributable to the Equity Holders of the Parent Company	189,240	215,802	538,957	901,716	777,956
Net Profit Attributable to Non Controlling Interests	0	0	0	0	0
Comprehensive Income Attributable to the Equity Holders of the Parent Company	388,925	182,168	723,024	785,238	1,269,056
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non Controlling Interests	0	0	0	0	0
Earnings Per Share	0.47	0.59	1.54	2.62	2.27

Note 1: The annual financial information above has been audited by the CPA

(II) The names of appointed certified accountants and their audit opinions in the last 5 years

Year	Name of CPA	Audit Opinions
2017	Zhou Yin-Lai, Wu Hsin-Liang	An Unqualified Opinion
2018	Zhou Yin-Lai, Wu Hsin-Liang	An Unqualified Opinion
2019	Zhou Yin-Lai, Wu Hsin-Liang	An Unqualified Opinion
109	Zhou Yin-Lai, Wu Hsin-Liang	An Unqualified Opinion
110	Zhou Yin-lai, Lai Yong-ji	An Unqualified Opinion

II. Finance analysis for the past 5 fiscal years

(I) The International Financial Reporting Standards have been adopted

1. Consolidated Financial Analysis

Analysis		Year	Financial Analysis for the Past 5 Years (Note 1)					As of Marcg 31, 2022 (Note 1)
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Financial Structure (%)	Debt to Assets Ratio		27.14	26.66	16.75	8.77	8.98	8.32
	Long Term Funds to Property, Plant and Equipment Ratio		1,241.33	1,122.88	1,240.47	1,348.21	1,506.05	1,577.82
Liquidity %	Current Ratio		278.04	278.68	446.75	971.28	952.80	1,058.46
	Quick Ratio		131.42	114.73	207.18	578.74	697.59	806.63
	Times Interest Earned		12.26	12.91	29.16	114.06	205.76	129.58
Operating Performance	Average Collection Turnover (times)		7.82	7.05	17.43	17.87	14.54	13.2
	Average Number of Days		46.67	51.77	20.94	20.42	25.10	27.64
	Inventory Turnover (times)		0.22	0.19	0.40	0.58	0.70	0.74
	Average Payment Turnover (times)		6.66	6.14	14.75	22.21	17.33	12.18
	Average Sales Days		1,659.09	1,921.05	912.50	629.31	521.43	493.24
	Property, Plant and Equipment Turnover (times)		1.96	1.50	2.95	3.77	3.37	2.91
	Total Assets Turnover (times)		0.12	0.09	0.20	0.26	0.22	0.18
Profitability	Return on Total Assets (%)		1.39	1.61	4.09	7.20	6.16	4.97
	Return on Equity (%)		1.72	2.04	5.09	8.20	6.73	5.41
	Pre-Tax to Ratio of the Paid-In Capital (%)		5.22	7.04	15.79	27.17	24.05	20.31
	Net Margin (%)		10.96	15.71	19.95	27.47	27.84	28.1
	Earnings Per Share (NT\$)		0.47	0.59	1.54	2.62	2.27	1.92
Cash Flow	Cash Flow Ratio (%)		11.65	11.98	92.89	253.39	185.49	28.47
	Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio (%)		133.54	87.83	63.93	296.82	371.31	-
	Cash Flow Reinvestment Ratio (%)		1.69	1.53	12.38	14.32	9.09	-
Leverage	Operating Leverage		1.63	2.82	1.86	1.43	1.56	1.71
	Financial Leverage		1.06	1.28	1.05	1.01	1.01	1.01

Please explain the reason for ratio changes for financial information in the past 2 years. (Analysis may be exempted if the increase or decrease change does not reach 20%)

1. Quick ratio and interest coverage ratio: mainly due to the increase in financial assets (by more stocks of TWSE/TPEX listed companies than prior period) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; the decrease in net income before income tax and interest expense in the current period; current period operating income and net income after tax went down as fewer units of project World Garden and La Bella Vita sold.
2. Average cash collection days, inventory turnover ratio and accounts payables turnover ratio: current period operating income and net income after tax went down as fewer units of project World Garden and La Bella Vita sold.
3. Cash flow ratio, cash flow fair ratio and cash reinvestment ratio: the decrease in net cash inflow from operating activities in the current period was mainly due to current period operating income and net cash inflow from operating activities went down as fewer units of project World Garden and La Bella Vita sold.

Note 1: The financial data of year has been audited by CPA; data of Q1 2022 has been reviewed by CPA before publication date of the annual report.

2. Parent Company Only Financial Analysis

Analysis		Year	Financial Analysis for the Past 5 Years (Note 1)				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Financial Structure (%)	Debt to Assets Ratio	27.12	26.64	16.73	8.77	8.96	
	Long Term Funds to Property, Plant and Equipment Ratio	1,241.90	1,123.42	1,241.04	1,348.21	1,506.46	
Liquidity %	Current Ratio	266.30	264.83	414.48	895.59	863.62	
	Quick Ratio	119.39	100.54	174.03	502.85	615.37	
	Times Interest Earned	12.26	12.92	28.35	114.05	205.75	
Operating Performance	Average Collection Turnover (times)	7.82	7.05	17.43	17.87	14.54	
	Average Number of Days	46.67	51.77	20.94	20.42	25.10	
	Inventory Turnover (times)	0.22	0.19	0.40	0.58	0.71	
	Average Payment Turnover (times)	6.66	6.14	14.75	22.21	17.33	
	Average Sales Days	1,659.09	1,921.05	912.50	629.31	514.08	
	Property, Plant and Equipment Turnover Ratio (times)	1.96	1.50	2.95	3.77	3.37	
	Total Assets Turnover (times)	0.12	0.09	0.20	0.26	0.22	
Profitability	Return on Total Assets (%)	1.39	1.61	4.09	7.20	6.16	
	Return on Equity (%)	1.72	2.04	5.09	8.20	6.73	
	Pre-Tax to Ratio of the Paid-In Capital (%)	5.22	7.05	15.71	27.17	24.05	
	Net Margin (%)	10.96	15.71	19.95	27.47	27.83	
	Earnings Per Share (NT\$)	0.47	0.59	1.54	2.62	2.27	
Cash Flow	Cash Flow Ratio (%)	11.43	11.50	91.79	249.14	190.21	
	Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio (%)	132.38	86.09	61.05	290.71	368.23	
	Cash Flow Reinvestment Ratio (%)	1.62	1.38	12.11	13.98	9.35	
Leverage	Operating Leverage	1.60	2.75	1.85	1.43	1.54	
	Financial Leverage	1.06	1.27	1.05	1.01	1.01	

Please explain the reason for ratio changes for financial information in the past 2 years. (Analysis may be exempted if the increase or decrease change does not reach 20%)

- Quick ratio and interest coverage ratio: mainly due to the increase in financial assets (by more stocks of TWSE/TPEX listed companies than prior period) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; the net income before income tax and interest expense decreased in the current period: current period operating income and net income after tax went down as fewer units of project World Garden and La Bella Vita sold.
- Average cash collection days, inventory turnover ratio and accounts payables turnover ratio: current period operating income and net income after tax went down as fewer units of project World Garden and La Bella Vita sold.
- Cash flow ratio, cash flow fair ratio and cash reinvestment ratio: the decrease in net cash inflow from operating activities in the current period was mainly due to current period operating income and net cash inflow from operating activities went down as fewer units of project World Garden and La Bella Vita sold.
- Operating leverage: current period operating income and relevant operating costs went down as fewer units of project World Garden and La Bella Vita sold.

Note 1: The annual financial information above has been audited by the CPA

Note 2: The calculation method for the financial analysis is as follows:

1. Capital Structure Analysis

- Debt to Assets Ratio = Total Liabilities / Total Assets.
- Long-term Fund to Fixed Assets Ratio = (Shareholders' Equity + Long-term Liabilities) / Net Fixed Assets.

2. Liquidity Analysis

- Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities.
- Quick Ratio = (Current Assets - Inventories - Prepaid Expenses) / Current Liabilities.
- Times Interest Earned = Earnings before Interest and Taxes / Interest Expenses.

3. Operating Performance Analysis

- Average Collection Turnover (including accounts receivable and notes receivable resulted from business operation) = Net Sales / Average Trade Receivables (including accounts receivable and notes receivable resulted from business operation).
- Days Sales Outstanding = 365 / Average Collection Turnover.
- Average Inventory Turnover = Cost of Sales / Average Inventory.
- Average Payment Turnover (including accounts payables and notes payables resulted from business operation) = Cost of Sales / Average Trade Payables (including accounts payables and notes payables resulted from business operation).

- (5) Average Sales Days = $365 / \text{Average Inventory Turnover}$.
- (6) Property, Plant and Equipment Turnover = $\text{Net Sales} / \text{Average Net Property, Plant and Equipment}$.
- (7) Total Assets Turnover = $\text{Net Sales} / \text{Average Total Assets}$.

4. Profitability Analysis

- (1) Return on Total Assets = $(\text{Net Income} + \text{Interest Expenses} * (1 - \text{Effective Tax Rate})) / \text{Average Total Assets}$.
- (2) Return on Equity = $\text{Net Income} / \text{Average Total Equity}$.
- (3) Net Margin = $\text{Net Income} / \text{Net Sales}$.
- (4) Earnings Per Share = $(\text{Net Income} - \text{Preferred Stock Dividend}) / \text{Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding}$. (Note 4)

5. Cash Flow

- (1) Cash Flow Ratio = $\text{Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities} / \text{Current Liabilities}$.
- (2) Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio = $\text{Five-year Sum of Cash from Operations} / \text{Five-year Sum of Capital Expenditures, Inventory Additions, and Cash Dividend}$.
- (3) Cash Flow Reinvestment Ratio = $(\text{Cash Provided by Operating Activities} - \text{Cash Dividends}) / (\text{Property, Plant and Equipment} + \text{Long-term Investments} + \text{Other Assets} + \text{Working Capital})$. (Note 5)

6. Leverage:

- (1) Operating Leverage = $(\text{Net Sales} - \text{Variable Cost}) / \text{Income from Operations}$ (Note 6)
- (2) Financial Leverage = $\text{Operating Profit} / (\text{Operating Profit} - \text{Interest Expenses})$

Note 3: The calculation of the earnings per share of the preceding paragraph shall pay special attention to the following:

1. Based on the weighted average number of ordinary shares, rather than the number of shares issued at the end of the year.
2. Where there is a cash replenishment or treasury stock trading, the weighted average number of shares shall be calculated during the period of circulation.
3. Where there is a surplus to capital increase or capital surplus to capital increase, the calculation of the earnings per share for the previous year and half year should be adjusted by the proportion of capital increase, rather than the period the capital increase is issued.
4. If the preferred shares are non convertible accumulative shares, its annual dividend (whether or not it is issued) shall be deductible from the net income or increased to net loss after tax. If the preferred shares are non cumulative, then in the case of having a net profit after tax, the preferred dividend should be deducted from the net profit after tax; in the case of net loss after tax, no adjustments are required.

Note 4: The following should be taken more consideration into when analyzing cash flows:

1. Net cash flow from operating activities refers to the net cash inflow from operating activities in the cash flow statement.
2. Capital expenditure refers to the annual cash outflow of capital flows.
3. The increase in inventories shall only be credited when the balance at the end of the period is greater than their balance at the beginning of the period. If the inventory is reduced at the end of the year, then the inventory amount should be accounted at zero.
4. Cash dividends include cash dividends for common stock and special shares.
5. Fixed assets means the total amount of Property, plant and equipment before deducting accumulated depreciation.

Note 5: The issuer shall distinguish between the operating costs and operating expenses being fixed or variables. When involved in the estimation or subjective judgments, one should pay attention to its rationality and consistency.

Note 6: If the Company's shares are no par or not in the denomination of NT\$10, the calculation of the ratio of the paid in capital shall be calculated based on the equity ratio of the balance sheet attributable to the owners of the parent company.

III. Audit Committee's Review Report

The board of directors has prepared the business report, financial statements (including parent company only financial report and consolidated financial statements), and profit distribution proposals of year 2021; the financial statements have been audited by CPA Zhou Yin-Lai and Lai Yong-Ji of the Baker Tilly Clock & Co.; the latter issued audit report as well.

The business report, financial statements and the motion for earnings distribution stated above have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and no discrepancy has been found. We have presented you the reports based on the provisions stipulated in Article 14-4 in Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 in the Company Act.

Please review

Regards,
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of FRG, 2022

Formosan Rubber Group Inc.

Convener of Audit Committee: Xiao Sheng-Xian

March 18, 2022

IV. Financial report for the most recent fiscal year

Formosan Rubber Group Inc.
and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements
and Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Address: 8F, No. 82, Sec. 1, Hankou St., Zhongzheng
District, Taipei City

Tel No.: (02) 2370-0988

The 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 auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

REPRESENTATION LETTER

The Companies required to be included in the combined financial statements of Formosan Rubber Group Inc. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, 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 the International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements." In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Very truly yours,

Formosan Rubber Group Inc.

By

HSU, ZHEN-TSAI

Chairperson

March 18, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

NO.00111100ECA

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Formosan Rubber Group Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 are stated as follows:

Valuation of Net Realizable Value of Real Estate For Sale

Summary of key issues for auditing

As of December 31, 2021, the value of real estate for sale on the consolidated balance sheet was NT\$ 1,972,656 thousand primarily reflective of the cost with completed properties and land held for sale. These items accounted for approximately

15% of the consolidated total assets. Please refer to Notes 4, 5 and 11 of the consolidated financial statements for detailed information. Formosan Rubber Group Inc. uses the lower of the cost or net realizable value for the valuation of real estate for sale. As the valuation of real estate for sale is subject to the effects of the cycle in the real estate market and the changes of the government policy and the determination of net realizable values for real estate for sale requires major judgment and estimates, it was listed as one of the audit priorities this year.

Audit procedures

The audit procedures were carried out by CPAs as follows:

1. Acquisition of the data concerning the company's assessment of lower of the costs and net realizable value;
2. Random inspection of the ownership documents for the properties held for sale, in order to validate the integrity of the assessment;
3. Random inspection of the data concerning the estimated selling price and the sale records of the most recent period, so as to determine the basis and reasonability of the management's estimate of net realizable value.

Impairment of Property Investments

Summary of key issues for auditing

As of December 31, 2021, the value of property investments on the consolidated balance sheet was NT\$ 2,656,889 thousand accounting for approximately 20% of the consolidated total assets. Please refer to Notes 4, 5 and 16 of the consolidated financial statements for detailed information. Management complies with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" by evaluating whether there are any signs indicating the investment properties may be impaired on each balance sheet date. Given the numerous assumptions involved, and the high uncertainty of accounting estimates, it was listed as one of the audit priorities this year.

Audit procedures

The audit procedures were carried out by CPAs as follows:

1. Acquisition of the data concerning the company's assessment of asset impairments according to cash generating units;
2. Assessment of the reasonability of the management's identification of impairment signs, assumptions and estimates used, such as the division of cash generating units, forecasting of cash flows, the appropriateness of the discount rate.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Formosan Rubber Group Inc. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 on which we have issued an unmodified 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 IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and 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 Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and its subsidiaries' 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 Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and its subsidiaries 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 Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and its subsidiaries' financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and its subsidiaries' 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 Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and its subsidiaries' 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 Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and its subsidiaries 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 Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and its subsidiaries to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 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.

BAKER TILLY CLOCK & CO.

March 18, 2022

Notes to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, financial performance and its 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 (or review) such consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

The 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 auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet
Dec. 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Assets	Note	Dec. 31, 2021		Dec. 31, 2020	
Accounting item		Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets		\$ 8,863,248	68	\$ 7,948,387	65
Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,012,367	16	1,371,090	11
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current	7	18,953	—	72,280	1
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	8	4,283,699	33	2,919,805	24
Notes receivable, net	9	29,886	—	40,765	—
Accounts receivable, net	9	115,163	1	198,669	2
Other receivables		766	—	6,849	—
Current tax assets		5	—	9,783	—
Inventories	10	211,305	2	219,446	2
Real estate for sale and prepayment for land purchases	11	2,116,533	16	2,931,616	24
Prepayments		46,143	—	61,233	—
Other financial assets-current	12	27,620	—	115,653	1
Other current assets-other		808	—	1,198	—
Non-current assets		4,252,154	32	4,308,728	35
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	8	530,053	4	522,770	4
Investments accounted for using equity method	13	102,575	1	101,966	1
Property, plant and equipment	14	809,079	6	848,439	7
Right-of-use assets	15	36,087	—	41,242	—
Investment property, net	16	2,656,889	20	2,713,577	22
Deferred tax assets	27	53,591	1	56,375	1
Refundable deposits		39,626	—	2,291	—
Other financial assets - non-current	12	20,000	—	20,000	—
Other non-current assets, others		4,254	—	2,068	—
Total assets		\$ 13,115,402	100	\$ 12,257,115	100

(The attached notes constitute a part of the consolidated financial statements.)

Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet (Continued)
Dec. 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Liabilities & equity	Note	Dec. 31, 2021		Dec. 31, 2020	
Accounting item		Amount	%	Amount	%
Current liabilities		\$ 930,236	7	\$ 818,341	7
Short-term borrowings	17	415,000	3	350,000	3
Short-term notes and bills payable	18	159,884	1	9,992	—
Contract liabilities	11、21	50,221	1	197,159	2
Notes payable		93,284	1	57,581	1
Accounts payable		35,325	—	34,372	—
Other payables		135,863	1	136,633	1
Current tax liabilities		16,301	—	10,488	—
Lease liabilities-current	15	5,069	—	5,014	—
Other current liabilities		19,289	—	17,102	—
Non-current liabilities		247,340	2	256,515	2
Deferred tax liabilities	27	168,438	2	173,308	2
Non-current lease liabilities	15	31,605	—	36,674	—
Net defined benefit liability	19	2,774	—	3,070	—
Guarantee deposits received		44,523	—	43,463	—
Total liabilities		1,177,576	9	1,074,856	9
Equity attributable to owners of parent	20	11,937,826	91	11,182,259	91
Share capital		3,423,260	27	3,423,260	28
Capital surplus		456,341	3	456,341	4
Retained earnings		7,513,391	57	7,245,305	59
Legal reserve		1,666,856	13	1,580,683	13
Special reserve		297,955	2	304,771	2
Unappropriated retained earnings		5,548,580	42	5,359,851	44
Other equity interest		544,834	4	57,353	—
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		(36,371)	—	(26,658)	—
Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		581,205	4	84,011	—
Treasury stocks		—	—	—	—
Non-controlling interests	20	—	—	—	—
Total equity		11,937,826	91	11,182,259	91
Total liabilities & equity		\$ 13,115,402	100	\$ 12,257,115	100

(The attached notes constitute a part of the consolidated financial statements.)

Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Comprehensive Income Statement
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Accounting item	Note	2021		2020	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Operating revenue	21	\$ 2,794,884	100	\$ 3,282,255	100
Operating costs	22	(1,911,220)	(68)	(2,219,968)	(68)
Gross profit		883,664	32	1,062,287	32
Operating expenses		(256,422)	(9)	(251,725)	(8)
Selling expenses		(100,737)	(4)	(96,091)	(3)
General and administrative expenses		(145,218)	(5)	(145,717)	(5)
Research and development expenses		(10,467)	—	(9,917)	—
Operating profit		627,242	23	810,562	24
Non-operating income and expenses		196,109	7	119,572	4
Interest income		9,005	—	10,822	—
Other income	23	219,304	8	158,663	5
Other gains and losses	24	(35,581)	(1)	(44,236)	(1)
Finance costs	25	(4,021)	—	(8,227)	—
Expected credit impairment (loss) gain		323	—	(532)	—
Shares of (loss) profit of associate		7,079	—	3,082	—
Income before income tax		823,351	30	930,134	28
Income tax (expense) profit	27	(45,395)	(2)	(28,418)	(1)
Net income		777,956	28	901,716	27
Other comprehensive income		491,100	18	(116,478)	(3)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		500,181	18	(97,049)	(3)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	19	148	—	468	—
Unrealized gains (losses) on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		504,640	18	(116,994)	(4)
Shares of other comprehensive (loss) income of associates		(6,470)	—	21,320	1
Income tax benefit related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently	27	1,863	—	(1,843)	—
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(9,081)	—	(19,429)	—
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		(12,141)	—	(24,013)	—
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		883	—	(419)	—
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently	27	2,177	—	5,003	—
Total comprehensive income for the year		\$ 1,269,056	46	\$ 785,238	24
Net income attributable to:					
Shareholders of the parent		\$ 777,956	28	\$ 901,716	27
Non-controlling interests		—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Shareholders of the parent		\$ 1,269,056	46	\$ 785,238	24
Non-controlling interests		—	—	—	—

Earnings per share (NT dollars)	28				
Basic earnings per share		\$	2.27		\$ 2.62
Diluted earnings per share		\$	2.27		\$ 2.61

(The attached notes constitute a part of the consolidated financial statements.)

Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Item	Equity attributable to owners of the parent									Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings			Other equity interest		Treasury stocks	Subtotal		
			Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Balance of Jan. 1, 2020	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 466,463	\$ 1,526,788	\$ 358,637	\$ 4,787,409	\$ (7,448)	\$ 174,790	\$ —	\$ 10,806,639	\$ (1,017)	\$ 10,805,622
Legal reserve appropriated	—	—	53,895	—	(53,895)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash dividend	—	—	—	—	(280,000)	—	—	—	(280,000)	—	(280,000)
Reversal of special reserve	—	—	—	(53,866)	53,866	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income in 2020	—	—	—	—	901,716	—	—	—	901,716	—	901,716
Other comprehensive income for 2020, net of income tax	—	—	—	—	(704)	(19,210)	(96,564)	—	(116,478)	—	(116,478)
Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2020	—	—	—	—	901,012	(19,210)	(96,564)	—	785,238	—	785,238
Purchase of treasury share	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(129,618)	(129,618)	—	(129,618)
Retirement of treasury share	(76,740)	(10,122)	—	—	(42,756)	—	—	129,618	—	—	—
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments	—	—	—	—	(5,785)	—	5,785	—	—	—	—
Increase (decrease) in non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,017	1,017
Balance of Dec. 31, 2020	3,423,260	456,341	1,580,683	304,771	5,359,851	(26,658)	84,011	—	11,182,259	—	11,182,259
Legal reserve appropriated	—	—	86,173	—	(86,173)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash dividend	—	—	—	—	(513,489)	—	—	—	(513,489)	—	(513,489)
Reversal of special reserve	—	—	—	(6,816)	6,816	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income in 2021	—	—	—	—	777,956	—	—	—	777,956	—	777,956
Other comprehensive income for 2021, net of income tax	—	—	—	—	118	(9,713)	500,695	—	491,100	—	491,100
Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2021	—	—	—	—	778,074	(9,713)	500,695	—	1,269,056	—	1,269,056
Purchase of treasury share	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retirement of treasury share	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments	—	—	—	—	3,501	—	(3,501)	—	—	—	—

Increase (decrease) in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance of Dec. 31, 2021	\$ 3,423,260	\$ 456,341	\$ 1,666,856	\$ 297,955	\$ 5,548,580	\$ (36,371)	\$ 581,205	\$ -	\$ 11,937,826	\$ -	\$ 11,937,826

(The attached notes constitute a part of the consolidated financial statements.)

Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Item	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2021	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2020
	Amount	Amount
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Income before income tax	\$ 823,351	\$ 930,134
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	107,786	111,880
Expected credit impairment loss (gain)	(47)	817
Net loss (gain) on financial assets and (liabilities) at fair value through loss (profit)	(4,046)	(1,870)
Interest expense	4,021	8,227
Interest income	(9,005)	(10,822)
Dividend income	(206,140)	(149,075)
Share of loss (profit) of associates	(7,079)	(3,082)
Loss (gain) on disposal of investment properties	—	1,589
Loss (gain) on disposal of investments	—	(4,069)
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	1,215	3,477
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	1,040	1,907
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Notes receivable	10,855	(5,606)
Accounts receivable	83,254	(106,170)
Other receivables	4,856	(4,897)
Inventories	8,141	37,801
Real estate for sale and prepayment for land purchases	815,083	1,374,079
Prepayments	15,090	(25,551)
Other current assets	390	(96)
Notes payable	35,703	(30,239)
Accounts payable	953	14,228
Other payables	(770)	9,234
Contract liabilities	(146,938)	(198,539)
Receipts in advance	2,272	292
Other current liabilities	(85)	(562)
Net defined benefit liability	(149)	(149)
Cash generated from operations	1,539,751	1,952,938

Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Item	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2021	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2020
	Amount	Amount
Interest received	11,465	9,997
Dividends received	206,140	149,075
Interest paid	(4,021)	(8,227)
Income tax paid	(27,851)	(30,178)
Net cash generated by operating activities	1,725,484	2,073,605
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cash paid for acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(975,223)	(414,910)
Proceeds from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	86,685	97,418
Return of capital from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,000	4,500
Cash paid for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(5,586)	(70,410)
Proceeds from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	62,773	—
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(7,797)	(8,118)
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits	(37,335)	6,031
Acquisition of investment properties	—	(10,484)
Decrease in other financial assets	88,033	49,561
(Increase) decrease in other non-current assets	(2,186)	1,074
Net cash (used in) generated by investing activities	(781,636)	(345,338)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
(Decrease) in short-term borrowings	65,000	(510,000)
(Decrease) in short-term notes and bills payable	149,892	(389,556)
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	1,060	1,062
Payments of lease liabilities	(5,014)	(5,281)
Cash dividends paid	(513,489)	(280,000)
Payments to acquire treasury shares	—	(129,618)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(302,551)	(1,313,393)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(20)	(70)
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents	641,277	414,804
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,371,090	956,286
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 2,012,367	\$ 1,371,090

(The attached notes constitute a part of the consolidated financial statements.)

Formosan Rubber Group Inc. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2021 and 2020

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

1. Company profile

Formosan Rubber Group Inc. (hereafter referred to as the “FRG”) was founded in 1963 under the Company Act of the Republic of China. The company produces and markets rubber sheets, plastic sheets, plastic foam sheets and PVC resin sheets, as well as the relevant materials. In order to diversity its operations, FRG started in September 1995 the property development business and the leasing, sale and management operations for its own properties and land. FRG became a listed company on the Taiwan Stock Exchange in March 1992.

The consolidated financial statements consist of FRG and its subsidiaries (collectively the “Company”).

2. Date and procedure approving financial statements

The consolidated financial statements were approved and published by the board of directors on March 18, 2022.

3. Application of new standards, amendments and interpretations

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 4, ‘Extension of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9’	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, ‘Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2’	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IFRS 16, ‘Covid-19-related Rent concessions beyond’	April 1, 2021 (Note)

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

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
“Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020”	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use”	January 1, 2022

Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract” January 1, 2022

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, “Sale or Contribution of Assets between An Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 – Comparative Information”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 “Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction”	January 1, 2023

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

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Compliance statement

This is the Company’s first set of consolidated financial statements prepared according to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS) and IFRIC as well as interpretation announcements approved by the FSC.

(2) Preparation bases

Other than the financial assets measured at the fair value and the pension liability recognized with the net value (assets less the present value of the liabilities due to defined benefits), the consolidated financial statements are based on historical costs, usually the fair value paid for the acquisition of assets.

(3) Consolidated bases

The consolidated financial statements include the financials of FRG and the entities (subsidiaries) it controls.

The consolidated comprehensive income statement has incorporated the operating incomes or losses of the acquired or disposed subsidiaries as of the dates of acquisition or disposal. Other comprehensive incomes of the subsidiaries are contributions to the FRG’s owner’s equity and non-controlling interests. In other words, the non-controlling interests are the loss balance.

The financial reporting of subsidiaries has been appropriately adjusted so that their accounting policies are consistent with the Company.

All the major transactions, balances, gains and losses between the Company and consolidated entities have been completely eliminated upon consolidation. In case of any change in the ownership' equity of subsidiaries without causing the Company to use the control over the subsidiaries, such changes are treated as equity transactions. In order to reflect the corresponding change to the Company's shareholders' equity and non-controlling interests, the book values shall be adjusted. The delta between the adjustment in non-controlling interests and the fair value paid or received shall be recognized as part of the Company's owners' equity.

Upon the loss of the control over a subsidiary, the gain or loss from the disposal is the delta between the following: (1) the sum of the fair values charged for the assets and the fair value for the residual investment into the former subsidiary as of the date of control loss; (2) the sum of the book values for the assets (including goodwill), liabilities and non-controlling interests of the former subsidiary as of the date of control loss. All the values recognized for the subsidiary concerned in other comprehensive incomes and the accounting treatment for the disposal of the relevant assets or liabilities must comply with the same basis.

The residual investment in the former subsidiary is based on the fair value on the date of control loss.

A. The detailed information of subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements, as follows:

Investing company	Subsidiary	Percentage of shares held by this Company	
		Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
FRG	Da-Guan Recreation Company (Taiwan)	—	—
FRG	Ban Chien Development Co., Ltd. (Taiwan)	100%	100%
FRG	FRG US Corp. (San Francisco)	100%	100%

- a. Da-Guan Recreation Company has passed the dissolution and liquidation at the temporary shareholders meeting on October 22, 2020, and FRG lost control of Da-Guan Recreation Company.
- b. Ban Chien Development Co., Ltd. is engaged in the development of residential and commercial buildings for renting and selling. The construction of such buildings is outsourced.
- c. In order to jointly invest in the development project of 950 Market Street in San Francisco, USA with Continental Construction Group, the establishment of FRG US Corp. was approved by the board of directors in 2017, with an investment limit of USD 20,000 thousand. Its main businesses are real estate investment, development and rental and sales of premises.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, FRG has remitted Investment funds are NT\$461,349 thousand (USD15,052 thousand).

- d. The financial statements of the consolidated subsidiaries are based on their audited financial statements during the same period.

B. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements:

The major business site of the Company's subsidiary Kingshale Industrial Limited is in Hong Kong and the Company has held 99.99% of the subsidiary's voting shares and ownership. The subsidiary is an intermediary company entrusted by the Company to transfer its investment in mainland China. For the current period, Kingshale Industrial Limited did not have any material transactions with the Company, and it did not have any material assets and liabilities left at the end of the period either. Hence, it was not included in the consolidated financial statement as an entity.

C. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Company: none

(4) Foreign Currency

The individual financial statements for the consolidated entities are prepared and presented in the functional currency for these entities (i.e. the currency used in the economy they operate in). The functional currency and the presentation currency of FRG's consolidated financial statements is NT Dollars. All the financial performances and statuses are converted into the NT dollars for the preparation of the consolidated statements.

Any transactions not in the functional currency shall be converted and recognized according to the exchange rate on the transaction dates in the preparation of the individual financial statements for the consolidated entities. The monetary items in foreign currencies shall be recalculated according to the spot exchange rate on the end-of-the-period date. Any difference resultant from exchange rates shall be recognized as profits or losses during the period. The non-monetary items in foreign currencies measured with the fair value shall be recalculated according to the exchange rate on the date of fair value determination. Any different resultant from exchange rates shall be recognized as profits or losses during the period. However, any difference as a result of changes in the fair value shall be recognized as other comprehensive incomes or losses. The non-monetary items in foreign currencies measured by historical costs shall not be recalculated.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the functional currencies of the group entities are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

On the disposal of a foreign operation, all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Corporation are reclassified to profit or loss.

In relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Corporation losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is re-attributed to non-controlling interests of the subsidiary and is not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

(5) Standards to classify current and non-current assets and liabilities

The basis for current and non-current assets and liabilities for the real estate development business is based on the operating cycle. All the other items following the principles below:

Current assets are the assets held for trading purposes or expected to be realized or exhausted within one year. Any assets not classified as current are non-current assets. Current liabilities are the liabilities held for trading purposes or expected to be repaid within one year. Any liabilities not classified as current are non-current liabilities.

(6) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents can be converted into a fixed amount of cash at any time. They are short-term, highly liquid investments with minimum changes in value. Bank overdrafts, a credit facility that can be immediately repaid, are part of the Company's cash management. They are reported under cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows, and as an item in short term loans in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

(7) Inventory and real estate for sale and real estate under construction

Inventories include raw materials, supplies, finished goods and work-in-process. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Comparisons between cost and net realizable value are made on an item-by-item basis, except for inventories of the same type. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price under normal circumstances, less estimated costs to complete and estimated costs to sell. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted-average method.

If a house is exchanged for land under a subdivision contract and is classified as land for sale, no gain or loss is recognized on the exchange and revenue is not recognized until the land is sold to the buyer.

(8) Investments accounted for under equity method

Investments in associates are reported according to the equity method.

Associates are the companies over which FRG has significant influence. Associates are not entitles of subsidiaries.

The investment in associates shall be recognized as costs under the equity method. After the asset acquisition, the book value shall change in line with the Company's share of profits and losses, other comprehensive income and profit distributions. Meanwhile, the recognized equity value of the associates also changes in line with any increase or decrease in the Company's shares.

If the Company does not subscribe to the new shares of associates on a pro-rata basis according to existing holdings, and any increase or decrease is incurred to the percentage of the Company's holdings and hence net equity value of the investment, the adjustment shall be reflected with the change in capital surplus and according to the equity method. If the Company has not subscribed or acquired to new shares on a pro-rata basis and seen a reduction in its stake in the associates, the amounts recognized in other comprehensive income and the reclassification as a result of the values for the associates concerned should have the same basis for accounting treatment as if the assets or the liabilities of the associates were directly disposed. Any debit should be made from the capital surplus. However, if the capital surplus is insufficient for debits incurred by investments under the equity method, the debit may be drawn from retained earnings.

The residual investment of the previous associates should be measured with the fair value on the date of loss of significant influence. The delta between the sum of the fair value of the residual investment and the disposal amounts and the book value of the investment on the date of loss of significant control shall be recognized in the income statement during the period. Meanwhile, the values

recognized in relation to the associates concerned in other comprehensive income shall have the same accounting basis as if the assets or the liabilities of the associates were directly disposed.

Only the profits and losses resultant from upstream, downstream and lateral transactions with associates not relevant to the Company's stake in the associates can be recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

(9) Property, plant and equipment

The property, plant and equipment are listed in accordance with cost less depreciation and accumulated impairment. Cost shall include the incremental cost able to be directly attributed to acquisition or asset implementation.

Straight-line method is applied to depreciation, by indicating the amount of an asset within the durable service life offset its cost and less its residual value. All the major components of the non-current assets shall be depreciated on a standalone basis. Depreciation is accrued in accordance with the following durable service years: building, 3-55 years; machinery equipment, 3-26 years; transportation and other equipments, 3-10 years.

Estimated durable service life, residual value and depreciation method shall be reviewed at the end of the reporting period; prospective application shall be made for any impact on estimation change.

The profit or loss incurred during disposition or obsolescence of property, plant and equipment shall be recognized in the income statement with the differential amount between the disposition price and asset book account.

(10) Investment property

Only if investment properties is attempted for earning rental or capital appreciation or both may it be classified as the investment properties. The investment properties shall be measured according to its original cost, including related transaction cost, and related interest capitalization shall be made during the construction period. Cost model shall be applied to follow-up measurement, to be measured by cost less the amounts of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

In case straight-line method is applied to depreciation and building depreciation accrued by 23-50 years.

Estimated durable service life, residual value and depreciation method shall be reviewed at the end of the reporting period; prospective application shall be made for any impact on estimation change.

The profit or loss incurred during disposition or obsolescence of property, plant and equipment shall be recognized in the income statement with the differential amount between the disposition price and asset book account.

(11) Lease

A. The Company as lessor

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

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets and recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

When a lease includes both land and building elements, the Company assesses the classification of each element separately as a finance or an

operating lease based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the Company. The lease payments are allocated between the land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element of the lease at the inception of a contract. If the allocation of the lease payments can be made reliably, each element is accounted for separately in accordance with its lease classification. When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the land and building elements, the entire lease is generally classified as a finance lease unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases; in which case, the entire lease is classified as an operating lease.

B. The Company as lessee

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

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

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

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

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

(12) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company shall review the book amounts of tangible assets and intangible financial assets at the end of the reporting period to decide whether there is any impairment with such assets. In case it shows any impairment situation, the estimated recoverable amount of assets shall decide the recognized loss amount. In case there is no way of estimating the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company shall estimate the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit of the said asset. In case it can be amortized according to a reasonable and conforming basis, shared assets shall also be amortized to an

individual cash product sector. Otherwise it shall be amortized to the minimal cash-generating unit group according to a reasonable and conforming basis.

The recoverable amount shall be fair value less sales cost and its use value whichever is higher.

In case the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is anticipated to be lower than the book amount, the book amount of the said asset or cash-generating unit shall be adjusted and decreased to its recoverable amount; any impairment loss shall be immediately recognized to the current profit and loss.

When any impairment loss reverses in a subsequent period, the book amount of asset or cash-generating unit shall be adjusted and increased to the estimated recoverable amount after revision, provided the book amount after increase shall be limited to the reasonable book amount under the situation when the said asset or cash-generating unit did not recognize an impairment loss in the past years (except for goodwill). The reversed impairment loss shall be immediately recognized to the current profit and loss.

(13) Employee benefits cost

The short-term employee benefits obligation is measured with the basis without discount, and shall be recognized as expenses when providing the related service. Concerning the anticipated payable amount concerning short-term cash bonus or a bonus sharing plan, if it is a current legal or prescribed obligation to be borne by a company due to the past service provided by employees, and the said obligation can be estimated in a reliable manner, such amount shall be listed as liability.

When an expense belongs to defined contribution plans, during the service period provided by employees, it is required to recognize the pension amount contributable as the current expense.

The cost of defined benefits (including service costs, net interests and re-measurements) shall be calculated according to the projected unit credit method. Service costs and net interests of the defined benefits liabilities shall be recognized as employee benefits expenses when incurred, or when the defined benefit plans is modified, shortened or repaid. The re-measurement shall be recognized as other comprehensive income and the retained earnings. There is not reclassification into profits and losses during subsequent periods.

Net defined benefit liabilities refer to the shortfall appropriation of the defined benefit retirement plan, whereas net defined benefit assets shall not exceed the plan's refunded amount or may reduce the present value of the future appropriation amount.

(14) Financial Instrument

Financial assets and financial liabilities shall be recognized when the Company becomes a party of the said financial instrument clause.

Upon the original recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, they shall be measured according to fair values. Upon the original recognition, concerning the acquired or distributed transaction cost directly attributable to financial assets and financial liabilities (except for the financial assets and financial liabilities classified as measurement according to fair value of profit and loss), it shall be increased or decreased from the fair values of the said financial assets or financial liabilities. The transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities directly attributable to the ones measured according to fair values through profit and loss shall be immediately recognized as profit and loss.

A. Financial assets

The convention trading of financial assets is recognized and removed by trading day accounting.

a. Type of measurement

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost, investment in debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

A) Financial asset at FVTPL

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, designated as upon initial recognition. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss include investments in equity instruments that are not designated by the Company to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and investments in debt instruments that fail to meet the criteria as to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. The dividends and interests generated are recognized in other income and interest income, respectively, and any gain or loss arising from remeasurement is recognized in other gains and losses.

B) Measured at amortized cost

When a company after merger simultaneously meets the following two conditions in its investment in financial assets, the financial assets are classified as the ones carried at cost after amortization:

- a) The financial assets are held under a specific operation mode, in which the purpose of the mode is to hold the financial assets in order to collect contract cash flows.
- b) The cash flow generated on a specific date due to contract clauses is completely for the payment of the principal and the interest accrued from the outstanding principal amount.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets measured at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost, which equals to carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Except for the two conditions below, the interest income is calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate by the total book value of the financial assets:

- a) The interest income of the purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets is calculated by multiplying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate by the cost of amortized financial assets.
- b) The interest income of the financial assets which are not purchased or originated credit-impaired but subsequently become credit-impaired financial assets is calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate by the cost of amortized financial assets.

C) Investment in debt instruments measured at FVTOCI

Debt instruments that meet the following two conditions are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- a) The debt instruments are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the financial assets; and
- b) The contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value. Changes in the carrying amount of investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, such as interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method, gain (loss) on foreign exchange and impairment loss or gain on reversal, are recognized in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of such instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income and will be reclassified to profit or loss when such instruments are disposed of.

D) Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to

designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

B. Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, a loss allowance for expected credit loss is recognized for financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable) investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, lease payments receivable due, and contract assets based on their expected credit losses on each balance sheet date.

The loss allowance for accounts receivable and lease payments receivable due is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. For financial assets at amortized cost, when the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized at an amount equal to expected credit loss resulting from possible default events of a financial instrument within 12 months after the reporting date. If, on the other hand, there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized at an amount equal to expected credit loss resulting from all possible default

events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The expected credit loss is calculated according to the average weighted credit loss in which the risk rated ratio of default occurrence is used in calculation. The 12-month expected credit loss represents the credit loss expected to occur to the financial instruments within 12 months after their reporting day due to possible default. The expected credit loss in the duration period refers to the credit loss expected to occur to the financial instruments in the expected duration period due to possible default.

The Company recognizes an impairment loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial assets.

(15) Income recognition

After identifying the performance obligations of contracts with the customers, the Company allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are met.

(16) Borrowing costs

The cost of borrowing for the funds directly used to acquire, construct or produce the assets (which will reach the status ready for use or available for sale after a long period of time) can be treated as part of the asset costs, until the completion of almost all the necessary activities to get the assets ready for use or available for sale.

Other than the above, all the borrowing costs shall be recognized in the income statement during the current period.

(17) Income tax

Income tax expenses include income taxes during the period and deferred income taxes, and should be recognized as income taxes in the profit and loss income, except for the income taxes during the period and deferred income taxes recognized as other comprehensive incomes or directly as an equity item.

A. Current tax

The current income tax is based on the taxed income of the said year. Since partial income and expense is taxable item or deductible of other years, or not attributing to taxable or deductible item in accordance with related tax laws, it causes the taxable income to differ from the reported net profit in the consolidated income statement. The related liabilities of the current income tax are calculated by the legislated or substantially legislated tax rate at the end of the reporting period. It is estimated by the income tax of the previous year, serving as the adjustment of the current income tax.

According to the provisions of Income Tax Law, The unallocated earnings of the Company adding 10% profit-seeking enterprise income tax shall be recognized as the current expense in the allocated earning year resolved in the shareholders' meeting

B. Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognized by the temporary differential calculation generated from the taxation basis of book amounts of the recorded assets and liabilities and income through taxation calculation. Deferred income tax liabilities in general are recognized by the temporary differences of all future taxes payable. Deferred income tax assets are recognized by all likely future

taxes less the deductible temporary difference in use.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities may only be mutually offset when concurrently conforming to the following conditions: (1) a company has legal execution right to mutually offset the current income tax assets and income tax liabilities; and (2) deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are levied by the same taxation authority towards the same tax payment major entity, or levied towards different tax payment corporate entities, yet each major entity attempts to, at each future period of the deferred income tax liabilities or assets pay-off or recovery of the major amount, pay off the current income tax liabilities and assets on net-amount basis, or concurrently realize assets and pay off liabilities.

The temporary differences in tax payables related to invested subsidiary company and associates are all recognized as deferred income tax liabilities, provided if the Company can control the time point of temporary difference reverse, and the said temporary differences may very likely not be reversed in the foreseeable future are excluded. The deferred income tax assets generated from the related deductible temporary differences to this kind of investment and equity can only be recognized in the gains very likely with sufficient taxable income used to realize the temporary differences, and be within the scope of reverse within the anticipated future.

The book amounts of deferred income tax assets shall be reviewed at the end of the reporting period, and adjust and decrease the book amounts for all or partial assets without sufficiently taxable income to serve it to recover. Concerning the ones originally not recognized deferred income tax assets, they shall also be reviewed at the end of the reporting period, and adjust and increase the book amounts for all or partial assets very likely to generate taxable income to serve it to recover.

The deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured by expected liabilities pay-off or assets in realizing the current tax rate, while the said tax rate shall be based on the legislated or already substantially legislated tax rate at the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred income tax liabilities and assets shall reflect the tax consequences of a company generated in expected recovery or pay-off of the book amounts of its assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

(18) Treasury stocks

The recovered issued stock shall be recognized as treasury stocks I accordance with the paid cost upon buy-back. In case the disposition price in disposing treasury stocks is higher than the book value, its difference shall be listed as capital surplus – treasury stocks trade; in case the disposition price in disposing treasury stocks is lower than the book value, its difference shall be offset the capital surplus generated from the trade of the treasury stocks of the same category of treasury stocks; in case of any deficit, it shall be debited to keep the surplus. Weighted average shall be applied to the book value of treasury stocks and be separately calculated in accordance with the recovery reasons.

Upon cancellation of treasury stocks, it shall be debited to keep the capital surplus – stock issue premium and share capital; in case its book value is higher than the total sum of par value and stock issue premium, its difference shall offset the capital surplus generated from the trade of the treasury stocks of the same category of treasury stocks; in case of any deficit, it shall be debited to

offset retained earnings; in case the book value of treasury stocks is lower than the total amount of par value and stock issue premium, it shall be credited as the capital surplus generated from the trade of the treasury stocks of the same category of treasury stocks.

5. Critical Accounting Judgements, And Key Sources Of Estimation And Uncertainty

The Company upon applying the accounting policy stated in Note 4 provides related judgments, estimations and assumptions for the information acquired from other resources which are based on historical experience and other factors deemed crucial. The actual result may differ from what is estimated.

The Company shall be continuously reviewing estimations and basic assumptions. In case the revision of estimations would influence the current period, then the current recognition shall be revised in accounting estimations. In case the revision of accounting estimations would concurrently influence the current period and future period, then the estimations revision shall be recognized in both the current period and future period.

The following shows the information related to major assumptions made in the future, and other major sources of uncertainty at the end of the financial reporting period; the said assumptions and estimations have risks of causing book amounts of assets and liabilities to incur major adjustments in the following fiscal year.

(1) Evaluation of inventory and real estate for sale

Since inventory and real estate for sale shall be priced by cost and net cash realizable value whichever is lower, therefore the Company shall use judgments and estimations to determine the net cash realizable value at the end of the financial reporting period.

Since industry rapidly changes, the inventory and real estate for sale of the Company at the end of the financial reporting period due to the amounts of normal wear and tear, obsolescence, or without market selling price, offsets its cost to decrease to its net cash realizable value. The evaluation of this inventory and real estate for sale mainly based on the product demand in the future specific period as estimation basis; therefore, it may generate major changes.

(2) Impairment evaluation of tangible assets and intangible assets (except for goodwill)

During the asset impairment evaluation process, the Company shall rely on subjective judgments and, with basis on asset use mode and rubber, real estate industry characteristics, determine independent cash flow asset durable years and future likely generated revenues and expenses of specific asset groups; any change in estimations from changes in economic status or corporate policies may likely cause major impairment in the future.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>Dec. 31, 2021</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2020</u>
Cash and petty cash	\$ 562	\$ 516
Cash in bank	983,195	770,249
Cash equivalent		
Commercial paper	855,810	600,325
Time deposits with maturity	172,800	—
Total	<u>\$ 2,012,367</u>	<u>\$ 1,371,090</u>

7. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, designated as upon initial recognition		
Fund	\$ 18,953	\$ 72,280

8. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Equity instruments		
Stock of domestic listed (OTC) companies	\$ 3,657,751	\$ 2,702,578
Stock of foreign listed (OTC) companies	2,329	15,395
Stock of emerging companies	7,860	7,860
Stock not classified to listed (OTC) and emerging companies	162,454	171,453
Stock of foreign companies	413,307	425,428
Debt instruments		
Financial bond	13,257	65,412
Plus (Less): adjustment of financial assets for transaction	556,794	54,449
Total	\$ 4,813,752	\$ 3,442,575
Current	\$ 4,283,699	\$ 2,919,805
Non-current	\$ 530,053	\$ 522,770

(1) The Company signed a loan business trust contract with MasterLink Securities Corporation on June 5, 2015, delivering the trust of partial listed (OTC) companies stocks to MasterLink Securities Corporation for management, use, while the beneficiary of the trust revenue was the Company, with the contract period ending till an initiative termination of the trustor. Up to December 31, 2021, the book amount of stock delivered for trust is NT\$435,930 thousand.

(2) The Company signed a securities lending agreement with SinoPac Securities Corporation on April 10, 2020. Dividends and bonuses, being generated during the loan period should be repaid to the company. According to the agreement, when there is no loan transaction for more than three consecutive years, the agreement would be terminated. Up to December 31, 2021, the book amount of lending stock is NT\$11,925 thousand.

(3) Credit risk management for investments in debt instruments

Investments in debt instruments were classified as at FVTOCI :

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Gross carrying amount	\$ 13,257	\$ 65,412
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(209)	(532)
Amortized cost	13,048	64,880

Adjustment to fair value	255	(951)
Total	<u>\$ 13,303</u>	<u>\$ 63,929</u>

The company only invests in debt instruments that have low credit risk for the purpose of impairment assessment. The Company continuously tracks information to monitor changes in the credit risk of the debt instruments that it invests in, and also reviews other information such as material information about the debtor to assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk since the investment was recognized.

The Company considers the historical default rates of each credit rating supplied by external rating agencies to estimate 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses.

The book amounts of investments in each credit level debt instrument and the applicable expected credit loss rates are as follows:

Dec. 31, 2021

Credit Rating	Expected credit loss rate	Through other comprehensive income measured at fair value of book amount
Performing	1.55%	\$ 13,257

Dec. 31, 2020

Credit Rating	Expected credit loss rate	Through other comprehensive income measured at fair value of book amount
Performing	0.12~4.8%	\$ 65,412

The allowance for impairment loss of investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 532	\$ —
New purchase in this period	209	532
Derecognise in this period	(532)	—
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 209</u>	<u>\$ 532</u>

9. Notes and accounts receivable, net

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Notes receivable	\$ 30,188	\$ 41,043

Allowance for doubtful accounts	(302)	(278)
Net amount	\$ 29,886	\$ 40,765
	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Accounts receivable	\$ 117,949	\$ 201,203
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,786)	(2,534)
Net amount	\$ 115,163	\$ 198,669

(1) The crediting period of the Company to a customer in principle shall be 30 days after the invoice date, while partial customers are credit time 30 days to 90 days. In addition to the actual credit impairment of individual customers, the Company makes reference to historical experience, considers the financial situation of individual customers and the industry, competitive advantage and prospects, and differentiates customers into different risk groups and incorporates forward-looking information. The expected loss rate of the Company recognizes the allowance loss.

(2) Aging analysis of accounts receivable of the Company is stated as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2021		
	Carrying amount of accounts receivable	Expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses
Non past due	\$ 138,004	1~2%	\$ 2,444
Past due less than 90 days	6,667	2~5%	142
Past due 91-180 days	3,202	10~20%	238
Past due 181-365 days	—	50%	—
More than 366 days past due	264	100%	264
	<u>\$ 148,137</u>		<u>\$ 3,088</u>

	Dec. 31, 2020		
	Carrying amount of accounts receivable	Expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses
Non past due	\$ 222,822	1~2%	\$ 1,875
Past due less than 90 days	16,642	2~5%	389
Past due 91-180 days	2,295	10~20%	158
Past due 181-365 days	195	50%	98
More than 366 days past due	292	100%	292
	<u>\$ 242,246</u>		<u>\$ 2,812</u>

(3) Movements of the loss allowance of notes and accounts receivable were as follow:

	2021	2020
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,812	\$ 4,923

Expected credit impairment loss (gain)	276	285
Amount written off	—	(2,396)
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 3,088</u>	<u>\$ 2,812</u>

10. Inventories

	<u>Dec. 31, 2021</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2020</u>
Raw materials	\$ 79,837	\$ 90,340
Work-in-process	21,079	19,727
Finished goods	110,389	109,379
Total	<u>\$ 211,305</u>	<u>\$ 219,446</u>

The cost of sales related to inventory is as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Cost of inventories sold	\$ 715,210	\$ 684,142
Provision for (Reversal of) loss on inventories	2,118	(2,268)
Unamortized fixed manufacturing costs	9,617	10,756
Total	<u>\$ 726,945</u>	<u>\$ 692,630</u>

Reversal of loss on inventories is due to the removal part of the inventory that has been listed for decline in price.

11. Real estate for sale and prepayment for land purchases /Contract liabilities

	<u>Real estate for sale</u>		<u>Contract liabilities</u>		
	<u>Dec. 31, 2021</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2020</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2021</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2020</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 2020</u>
Bridge Upto Zenith Project at Banqiao	\$ 51,276	\$ 124,802	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 47,251
Modesty Home Project at Banqiao	14,923	14,923	—	—	—
Legend River Project at Xindian	92,728	169,027	—	—	—
Treasure Garden Project in Taichung City	236,653	241,545	—	—	—
55 TIMELESS Project in Taipei City	571,120	1,218,354	34,552	162,233	123,136
La Bella Vita Project in Taichung City	933,065	1,162,965	15,669	34,926	—
La Bella Vita Project in Taichung City—Real estate under construction	—	—	—	—	225,311
Serif Project in San Francisco	72,891	—	—	—	—
	<u>\$ 1,972,656</u>	<u>\$ 2,931,616</u>	<u>\$ 50,221</u>	<u>\$ 197,159</u>	<u>\$ 395,698</u>

	<u>Prepayment for land purchases</u>	
	<u>Dec. 31, 2021</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2020</u>
Ambassador Hotel development Project in	<u>\$ 143,877</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

12. Other financial assets

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Pledged time deposits	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Time deposits with maturity over three months	27,620	115,653
Total	\$ 47,620	\$ 135,653
Current	\$ 27,620	\$ 115,653
Non-current	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Interest rate range %	0.2~0.825	0.2~2.5

The pledged time deposit serves as guaranty for logistics business and it is shown in Note 33.

13. Investments accounted for using equity method

The investment of associates is listed as follows:

Name of Investee	Book value		The percentage of ownership interest and voting right directly held by the Company	
	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
<u>Unlisted (OTC) companies</u>				
Formosan Construction Corp. (Taiwan)	\$ 61,540	\$ 62,048	26.20	26.20
Fenghe Development Co., Ltd. (Taiwan)	32,570	31,655	39.90	39.90
Rueifu Development Co., Ltd. (Taiwan)	8,465	8,263	48.26	48.26
Total	\$ 102,575	\$ 101,966		

Information about associates that are not individually material was as follows

	2021	2020
The Company's share of:		
Net profit (loss) from continuing operations for the year	\$ 7,079	\$ 3,082
Other comprehensive income	(6,470)	21,320
Total comprehensive profit (loss)	\$ 609	\$ 24,402

The investment gains and losses and other comprehensive income for the associates under the equity method have been recognized according to their audited financials.

14. Property, plant and equipment

Item	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021				
	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Balance, End of Year
<u>Cost</u>					

Land	\$ 444,026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 444,026
Building	579,218	1,291	—	—	580,509
Machinery equipment	790,373	4,986	—	—	795,359
Transportation equipment	13,859	180	—	—	14,039
Other equipment	152,886	1,341	—	—	154,227
Total	<u>1,980,362</u>	<u>7,798</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,988,160</u>
Building	359,975	13,499	—	—	373,474
Machinery equipment	658,828	18,625	—	—	677,453
Transportation equipment	13,352	85	—	—	13,437
Other equipment	99,768	14,949	—	—	114,717
Total	<u>1,131,923</u>	<u>\$ 47,158</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>1,179,081</u>
Net	<u>\$ 848,439</u>				<u>\$ 809,079</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Item	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Balance, End of Year
<u>Cost</u>					
Land	\$ 444,026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 444,026
Building	696,889	—	(120,524)	2,853	579,218
Machinery equipment	966,896	3,684	(180,207)	—	790,373
Transportation equipment	19,220	100	(5,461)	—	13,859
Other equipment	232,306	4,334	(83,754)	—	152,886
Total	<u>2,359,337</u>	<u>8,118</u>	<u>(389,946)</u>	<u>2,853</u>	<u>1,980,362</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation & impairment</u>					
Building	463,554	14,092	(120,524)	2,853	359,975
Machinery equipment	818,616	20,419	(180,207)	—	658,828
Transportation equipment	18,599	214	(5,461)	—	13,352
Other equipment	166,983	16,539	(83,754)	—	99,768
Total	<u>1,467,752</u>	<u>\$ 51,264</u>	<u>\$ (389,946)</u>	<u>\$ 2,853</u>	<u>1,131,923</u>
Net	<u>\$ 891,585</u>				<u>\$ 848,439</u>

(1) The book values of land are adjusted with basis on the government published land value of 1975, 1979, 1980 and 1981 as well as current government-declared land value of 1992 and 2000; plant buildings and various equipments are re-evaluated in accordance with the commodity price indices in 1973 and 1980. Besides, the original revaluation increments are adjusted in relation to the tax rates of land value increment in compliance with land tax laws in January 2005.

(2) The situation of pledge & guarantee in detail is shown in Note 33.

15. Lease

(1) Right-of-use assets

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Item	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Balance, End of Year
<u>Cost</u>				
Building	\$ 51,552	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 51,552
Transportation equipment	—	—	—	—

Total	51,552	—	—	51,552
<u>Accumulated depreciation & impairment</u>				
Building	10,310	5,155	—	15,465
Transportation equipment	—	—	—	—
Total	10,310	\$ 5,155	\$ —	15,465
Net	\$ 41,242			\$ 36,087

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Balance, End of Year
<u>Cost</u>				
Building	\$ 51,552	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 51,552
Transportation equipment	1,599	—	(1,599)	—
Total	53,151	—	(1,599)	51,552
<u>Accumulated depreciation & impairment</u>				
Building	5,155	5,155	—	10,310
Transportation equipment	1,279	320	(1,599)	—
Total	6,434	\$ 5,475	\$ (1,599)	\$ 10,310
Net	\$ 46,717			\$ 41,242

(2) Lease liabilities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payments
Less 1 year	\$ 5,439	\$ 370	\$ 5,069
Over 1 years	32,638	1,033	31,605
Total	\$ 38,077	\$ 1,403	\$ 36,674

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities were as 1.09%.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payments
Less 1 year	\$ 5,440	\$ 426	\$ 5,014
Over 1 years	38,077	1,403	36,674
Total	\$ 43,517	\$ 1,829	\$ 41,688

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities were as 1.09%.

(3) Other lease information

	2021	2020
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Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$	—	\$	136
Total cash (outflow) for all lease agreements	\$	(5,014)	\$	(5,417)

(4) Please see note 32 for the status of transactions with related parties.

16. Investment property, net

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Item	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Impairment	Reclassification	Balance, End of Year
<u>Cost</u>						
Land	\$ 1,098,862	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,098,862
Building	2,653,319	—	—	—	—	2,653,319
Total	3,752,181	—	—	—	—	3,752,181
<u>Accumulated depreciation & impairment</u>						
Land	227,637	—	—	1,215	—	228,852
Building	810,967	55,473	—	—	—	866,440
Total	1,038,604	\$ 55,473	\$ —	\$ 1,215	\$ —	1,095,292
Net	\$ 2,713,577					\$ 2,656,889
Fair value	\$ 4,133,740					\$ 4,451,589

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Item	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Impairment	Reclassification	Balance, End of Year
<u>Cost</u>						
Land	\$ 1,091,843	\$ 8,608	\$ (1,589)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,098,862
Building	2,654,296	1,876	—	—	(2,853)	2,653,319
Total	3,746,139	10,484	(1,589)	—	(2,853)	3,752,181
<u>Accumulated depreciation & impairment</u>						
Land	224,160	—	—	3,477	—	227,637
Building	758,679	55,141	—	—	(2,853)	810,967
Total	982,839	\$ 55,141	\$ —	\$ 3,477	\$ (2,853)	1,038,604
Net	\$ 2,763,300					\$ 2,713,577
Fair value	\$ 4,292,326					\$ 4,133,740

(1) Details of land:

	Dec. 31, 2021		Dec. 31, 2020	
	Ping	Cost	Ping	Cost
Oiashui Section, Longtan	14,447	\$ 42,643	14,447	\$ 42,643
Dahu Section, Miaoli	230,253	473,971	230,253	473,971
Nankan Section, Taoyuan	14,696	265,779	14,696	265,779
Xinban Section, Banqiao	140	311,775	140	311,775
Zhuangjing Section, Xindian	53	4,694	53	4,694

Total	<u>\$ 1,098,862</u>	<u>\$ 1,098,862</u>
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- (2) The Company leases the real estate held for investment, with the lease period as January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2028. Provisions for the lessee to adjust the rent based on market rents when exercising the renewal rights. The lessee does not have a preferential purchase right for the real property at the end of the lease term.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating leases of investment properties as of was as follows:

	<u>Dec. 31, 2021</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2020</u>
Year 1	\$ 139,685	\$ 175,060
Year 2	113,119	85,008
Year 3	77,166	65,813
Year 4	21,804	40,864
Year 5	11,166	22,531
Over 5 years	12,861	24,027
Total	<u>\$ 375,801</u>	<u>\$ 413,303</u>

- (3) As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the book value of the investment properties let out stood at NT\$2,354,345 thousand and NT\$2,409,818 thousand, respectively. The rent incomes during 2021 and 2020 totaled NT\$191,080 thousand and NT\$189,786 thousand, respectively.

- (4) The fair value of investment properties is based on the transaction prices of adjacent assets, the economic environment and changes in the current land values published by the Taiwanese government. The assessment is based on market comparators and discounted cash flows. It is Level 3 fair value according to IFRS.

- (5) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the land at Dahu Section of Miaoli accumulated losses of reduction were NT\$228,852 thousand and NT\$227,637 thousand respectively.

- (6) Details of the farm land lots registered in others' names due to legal restrictions:

	<u>Dec. 31, 2021</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2020</u>
Oiashui Section, Longtan	\$ 35,100	\$ 35,100
Dahu Section, Miaoli	94,241	94,241
Nankan Section, Taoyuan	17,631	17,631
Total	<u>\$ 146,972</u>	<u>\$ 146,972</u>

For the security measures of the aforementioned pieces of farm land, the Company has already periodically checked relevant land transcripts and

dispatched its personnel to conduct investigation at any time in order to keep abreast of the use of the land. Part of the land has been pledged to the Company. Please see note 32 (2) C for the status of transactions with related parties.

(7) The situation of already providing to serve as loan guarantees from financial industries in detail is shown in Note 33.

17. Short-term borrowings

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Bank unsecured borrowings	\$ 415,000	\$ 350,000
Interest rate range %	0.52~0.99	0.72~1.00

18. Short-term notes and bills payable

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Commercial paper payable	\$ 160,000	\$ 10,000
Less: Unamortized discount	(116)	(8)
Net amount	\$ 159,884	\$ 9,992
Interest rate range %	0.5~0.79	0.36

The situation of pledge & guarantee in detail is shown in Note 33.

19. Employee pensions

(1) Defined contribution plans

The employee retirement plan established by the Company in accordance with “Labor Pension Act” belongs to a defined contribution plans. Concerning the above, the Company would contribute 6% of the monthly salaries of employees to the exclusive individual accounts of Labor Insurance Bureau. In accordance with the above related regulations, the pension costs recognized as expenses in the consolidated comprehensive income statement in 2021 and January 1 to December 31, 2020 are respectively NT\$6,225 thousand and NT\$6,188 thousand.

(2) Defined benefit plans

A. The employee retirement plan established by the Company in accordance with “Labor Standard Act” is a defined benefit plans. In accordance with the regulations of the said plan, the employee pensions are calculated by service years and the average wage of six months prior to retirement. For the above, the Company would contribute 2% of the total employee salaries as employee pension fund, to the Supervisory Committee of Workers’ Pension Preparation Fund to be deposited into an exclusive account of Bank of Taiwan. Before the end of year, if it is estimated the balance in the exclusive account is insufficient to pay the estimated labors conforming to retirement conditions in the following year, the Company would contribute the differential amount at once before the end of March in the following year.

The retired pension cost amount in consolidated comprehensive income statement listed to expense related to defined benefit plan is as follows:

2021	2020
------	------

Service cost	\$	—	\$	—
Net interest cost (income)		10		27
List to (profit) loss	\$	10	\$	27
Re-measurements				
Plan assets returns (excl. amount that covered in net interest income)		39		81
Actuarial profit (loss)-Change of the demographic assumption		(31)		1
Actuarial profit (loss)-Change of the financial assumption		223		(268)
Actuarial profit (loss)-Adjustment with experience		(83)		654
Listed to other comprehensive income	\$	148	\$	468

The details of the various costs and expenses recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	2021	2020
Operating costs	\$ 10	\$ 27
Operating expenses	—	—
Total	\$ 10	\$ 27

The amount listed in the consolidated balance sheet for the obligation occurring from the defined benefit plan is as follows

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Defined benefit obligation present value	\$ 5,632	\$ 5,866
Plan asset fair value	(2,858)	(2,796)
Net defined benefit liability (assets)	\$ 2,774	\$ 3,070

The changed of defined benefit obligation present value of this Company is as follows:

	2021	2020
--	------	------

Beginning defined benefit obligation	\$	5,866	\$	6,206
Service cost current period		—		—
Interest expense		21		47
Benefits paid from plan assets		(146)		—
Re-measurements				
Actuarial (profit) loss- Change of the demographic assumption		31		(1)
Actuarial (profit) loss- Change of the financial assumption		(223)		268
Actuarial (profit) loss- Adjustment with experience		83		(654)
Ending defined benefit obligation	\$	5,632	\$	5,866

The changed of plan asset fair value of this Company is as follows:

		2021		2020
Beginning plan asset fair value	\$	2,796	\$	2,518
Interest income		10		20
Re-measurements				
Plan assets returns (excl. amount that covered in net interest income)		39		81
Contribution by employer		159		177
Benefits paid from plan assets		(146)		—
Redemption or curtailments payment		—		—
Ending plan asset fair value	\$	2,858	\$	2,796

The assets of defined benefits held by our company are deposited in financial institutions and invested in equity securities in Taiwan and overseas within the percentages and absolute amounts stipulated by the Bank of Taiwan for the discretionary investment of the funds for specific years. The operation of the funds is under the oversight by the Labor Pension fund Supervisory Committee. The minimum yields on the funds p.a. shall not fall below the two-year time deposit rates offered by local banks. Any insufficiency shall be made up by the national treasury following the

approval from competent authorities.

Classification of Fair Values for Planned Assets

	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,858	\$ 2,796

B. The main assumptions of the Company's actuarial valuation are as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Discount rate	0.70%	0.35%
Expected increase in future salaries	2.00%	2.00%

The Company is exposed to the following risks due to the pension system stipulated by the Labor Standards Act:

- a. The impact of the book value of the retirement pensions is as follows for any delta of each 0.25 basis points between the discount rate (or the expected increase in future salaries) and management estimates in 2021 and 2020.

Dec. 31, 2021	Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	
	Actuarial assumption increased 0.25%	Actuarial assumption decreased 0.25%
Discount rate	\$ (155)	\$ 161
Expected increase in future salaries	\$ 158	\$ (153)

Dec. 31, 2020	Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	
	Actuarial assumption increased 0.25%	Actuarial assumption decreased 0.25%
Discount rate	\$ (170)	\$ 177
Expected increase in future salaries	\$ 173	\$ (168)

Since actuarial assumptions may be mutually related, the possibility of change in an only one assumption is not high. Therefore, the above sensitivity analysis may be unable to reflect the actual change situation of the current value of defined benefits. Besides, in the above sensitivity analysis, the actuary of current value of defined benefits obligations at the end of the reporting period applies projected unit credit method,

measured by the same basis of defined benefits liabilities listed in the consolidated balance sheet.

- b. The Company expects to contribute the amount of NT\$136 thousand to the defined benefit plans within one year after December 31, 2021; the weighted average duration of defined benefits obligations is 11 years.

20. Equity

(1) Share capital - common stock

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Authorized capital	\$ 6,800,000	\$ 6,800,000
Issued capital	\$ 3,423,260	\$ 3,423,260

The face value of the issued ordinary shares is NT\$10 per share. Each share has one vote and the right to dividends.

Treasury stocks of NT\$76,740 thousand was cancelled from January 1 to December 31, 2020.

(2) Capital surplus

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Premium on capital	\$ 727	\$ 727
Conversion premium of corporate bonds	450,718	450,718
Gains of disposal of assets	1,238	1,238
Equity net value change of associates by equity method	3,658	3,658
Total	\$ 456,341	\$ 456,341

In accordance with regulations in laws, the capital surplus shall not be used except for covering company losses, but concerning the overage obtained from issued stock over par value (including issuance of common stock above par value, the premium on capital stock of stock issued for merge, corporate bond conversion premium and treasury stocks transaction, etc.) and capital surplus generated from income of receiving gifts. In the absence of accumulated losses, the Company may issue cash dividends or bonus shares to existing shareholders on a pro rata basis. Per the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act, the appropriation of capital surplus to share capital is limited to 10% of the paid-in capital.

(3) Retained earnings

A. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, any earnings during the year should be used to pay all the due taxes and make up the prior losses before distributions as follows:

- a. Provide 10% legal reserve, but it is not applicable to the case where the legal reserve already attains the total capital amount.
- b. If necessary, in accordance with regulations of laws, allowance or

reversal of special reserve shall be provided.

- c. The earnings during the year available for distributions, along with the undistributed earnings from previous years, shall be distributed according to the proposal from the board. The distribution to shareholders shall be no less than 5% of the distributable accumulated earnings and shall be approved by the shareholders' meetings.

The enterprise life cycle of FRG belongs to "maturity period". However, in order to pursue business sustainable development, respond to the future market demands and consider the future capital expenditure budget of the Company as well as maintenance stable dividend allocation, in which cash dividend shall be no lower than 10% of the total amount of shareholders' dividend. But in case of fund requirements concerning any major investment plan, major operation change matters and productivity expansion or other major capital expenditures, etc., the board may propose it to be changed to distribution in stock dividend form in whole, and actions may be taken after a report to and consent from the shareholders' meeting

B. Legal reserve

Per the regulations set forth by the Company Act, the Company shall appropriate 10% of after-tax earnings as the legal reserve, until the amount of legal reserve is equivalent to that of paid-in capital, or use the earnings to reverse prior losses. In the absence of losses, the portion of reserves exceeding 25% of the paid-in capital can be used to issue cash dividends or bonus shares.

C. Special reserve

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
The number of appropriation arising from the first adoption of IFRSs	\$ 297,955	\$ 304,771
Decrease in other equity items	—	—
Total	\$ 297,955	\$ 304,771

Official Letter "Securities Issue" No. 1010012865 and No. 1010047490 released by the Financial Supervisory Commission and the IFRS standards provide answers to the questions regarding the appropriation, utilization and reversal of special reserve. If there is any reversal of the reduction of shareholders' equity, the reserved portion may be used for earnings distributions.

- D. FRG's earnings distributions for 2020 and 2019 were approved by the annual general meetings on August 5, 2021 and June 12, 2020, respectively, as proposed by the board.

2020		2019	
Amount	Dividend per share (TWD)	Amount	Dividend per share (TWD)

Legal reserve	\$ 86,173		\$ 53,895	
Cash dividend	513,489	\$ 1.5	280,000	\$ 0.8
Total	\$ 599,662		\$ 333,895	

E. The status for the board of the Company proposed to approve the 2021 earnings allocation proposal on March 18, 2022 is as follows:

	2021	
	Amount	Dividend per share (TWD)
Legal reserve	\$ 78,839	
Cash dividend	410,791	\$ 1.2
Total	\$ 489,630	

The Company's earnings distribution for 2021 is still pending for the approval from the annual general meeting in 2022.

(4) Other equity interest-

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance on Jan. 1, 2021	\$ (26,658)	\$ 84,011	\$ 57,353
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(9,713)	—	(9,713)
Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	311,821	311,821
Share of loss (profit) of associates accounted for using equity method	—	188,874	188,874
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instrument	—	(3,501)	(3,501)
Balance on Dec. 31, 2021	\$ (36,371)	\$ 581,205	\$ 544,834
	Exchange differences on translation of	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets	Total

	foreign financial statements	measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	
Balance on Jan. 1, 2020	\$ (7,448)	\$ 174,790	\$ 167,342
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(19,210)	—	(19,210)
Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	(117,884)	(117,884)
Share of loss (profit) of associates accounted for using equity method	—	21,320	21,320
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instrument	—	5,785	5,785
Balance on Dec. 31, 2020	\$ (26,658)	\$ 84,011	\$ 57,353

(5) Treasury stocks

	Number of shares (thousand shares)	Amount
Balance on Jan. 1, 2020	—	\$ —
Acquired in this period	7,674	129,618
Cancellation in this period	(7,674)	(129,618)
Balance of Dec. 31, 2020	—	—

A. FRG in accordance with the regulations of Article 28-2 of Securities Exchange Act, in order to maintain company credit and shareholders' equity, purchased back treasury stocks through resolutions of the board.

B. The quantity percentage of a company in purchase back outstanding shares in accordance with the regulations of Securities Exchange Act shall not exceed 10% of the total number of shares issued by a company, and the total amount of purchase shares shall not exceed the retained earnings adding the premium of issued shares and the amount of realized capital surplus.

C. The treasury stocks held by FRG in accordance with the regulations of Securities Exchange Act shall not be pledged, nor shall it enjoy such rights as dividend allocation and voting right, etc.

(6) Non-controlling interests

	2021	2020
Balance, beginning of year	\$ —	\$ (1,017)
Net income	—	—
Increase (decrease) in this period	—	1,017
Balance of Dec. 31	\$ —	—

21. Operating revenue

	2021	2020
Net sales revenue	\$ 912,233	\$ 844,836
Construction revenue	1,637,012	2,206,748
Rental and logistics revenue	245,639	230,671
Total	<u>\$ 2,794,884</u>	<u>\$ 3,282,255</u>

The amount of revenue recognized at the beginning from the contractual liabilities for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020 are respectively NT\$197,159 thousand and NT\$384,715 thousand.

22. Operating costs

	2021	2020
Cost of sales	\$ 726,945	\$ 692,630
Cost of construction sales	1,078,791	1,430,062
Cost of rental and logistics	105,484	97,276
Total	<u>\$ 1,911,220</u>	<u>\$ 2,219,968</u>

23. Other income

	2021	2020
Dividend income	\$ 206,140	\$ 149,075
Gain on disposal of investments	839	4,069
Other	12,325	5,519
Total	<u>\$ 219,304</u>	<u>\$ 158,663</u>

24. Other gains and losses

	2021	2020
Loss (gain) on disposal of investment properties	\$ —	\$ (1,589)
Foreign currency exchange gain (loss)	(37,825)	(40,142)
Net (gain) loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,046	1,870
Miscellaneous expense	(587)	(898)
Impairment loss	(1,215)	(3,477)
Total	<u>\$ (35,581)</u>	<u>\$ (44,236)</u>

25. Finance costs

	2021	2020
Interest of bank loan	\$ 3,595	\$ 7,746
Interest of lease liabilities	426	481
Total	\$ 4,021	\$ 8,227

26. Extra information on the items with the expense characteristics

The employee benefits, depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses incurred in this period are summarized below:

	2021			2020		
	Operating costs	Operating expense	Total	Operating costs	Operating expense	Total
Salary expense	\$ 93,726	\$ 77,673	\$ 171,399	\$ 90,220	\$ 77,820	\$ 168,040
Labor and health insurance expenses	7,115	4,862	11,977	6,568	4,234	10,802
Pension expense	4,079	2,156	6,235	4,155	2,060	6,215
Other Personnel expense	2,732	1,484	4,216	3,006	1,560	4,566
Personnel expense	\$ 107,652	\$ 86,175	\$ 193,827	\$ 103,949	\$ 85,674	\$ 189,623
Depreciation expense	\$ 91,991	\$ 15,795	\$ 107,786	\$ 94,302	\$ 17,578	\$ 111,880

The compensations to employees and the remunerations to directors and supervisors determined by the board on March 18, 2022 for the year 2021 and on March 19, 2020 for the year 2020 are as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Amount	Estimated proportion	Amount	Estimated proportion
Compensations to employees	\$ 8,402	1%	\$ 9,491	1%
Remunerations to directors and supervisors	8,402	1%	9,491	1%

FRG shall allocate from annual profits no less than 1% for compensations to employees and no more than 2% for remunerations to directors and supervisors. However, annual profits should be prioritized for the reversal of cumulated losses if any.

The abovementioned compensations to employees may be paid with cash or shares. The employees include the employees of subsidiaries which meet the criteria set by the board. However, the remunerations to directors and supervisors shall be paid in cash only.

Any changes to the published consolidated financial statements shall be treated as changes to accounting estimates and adjusted during the following year. There was no difference between the distributed amount of compensations to employees and remunerations to directors and supervisors for 2019 and 2020, the recognized

amount on the consolidated financial statements for 2019 and 2020.

Please refer to the details published on TSE Market Observation Post System for the information regarding the decisions by the board and annual general meetings on compensations to employees and remunerations to directors and supervisors.

27. Income tax

(1) Income tax recognized in profit & loss

The income tax expense listed as profit & loss is composed of as follows:

	2021	2020
Income tax current period:		
Occurred in current year	\$ (2,864)	\$ (49)
Additionally imposed undistributed earnings	(15,254)	(11,367)
Paid for land value increment tax	(25,323)	(29,274)
	<u>(43,441)</u>	<u>(40,690)</u>
Deferred income tax:		
Occurred in current year	(1,954)	12,272
Income tax expense listed as profit & loss	<u>\$ (45,395)</u>	<u>\$ (28,418)</u>

The accounting benefit and income tax expense of current period are adjusted as follows:

	2021	2020
Income tax calculated according to the regulated tax rate of before-tax net income	\$ 171,250	\$ 193,367
The effect of tax in reconciliation items of income tax:		
When determining taxable income, adjustments should be made to increase (decrease)	(20,402)	(11,896)
Exemption of domestic securities transaction income	562	798
Tax-exempt income	(149,805)	(182,220)
Previous years adjustments	1,259	—
Income tax expense (gain) current period	<u>\$ 2,864</u>	<u>\$ 49</u>

(2) Income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income

	2021	2020
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	\$ (30)	\$ (1,172)
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,893	(671)

Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	2,428	4,803
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(251)	200
Income tax related to other comprehensive income	\$ 4,040	\$ 3,160

(3) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The analysis on deferred income tax assets and liabilities in balance sheet is as follows:

	2021			
	Balance, beginning of year	Recognized in profit (loss)	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance, end of year
Net defined benefit liability	\$ 1,973	\$ —	\$ (30)	\$ 1,943
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	1,489	1,489
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	6,665	—	2,428	9,093
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	200	—	(200)	—
Unrealized exchange loss	1,821	(1,613)	—	208
Other	28,756	4,833	—	33,589
Tax loss carry forwards	15,966	(9,373)	—	6,593
Investment credits	994	(318)	—	676
Deferred income tax assets	\$ 56,375	\$ (6,471)	\$ 3,687	\$ 53,591
Net defined benefit asset	(1,359)	(30)	—	(1,389)
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(404)	—	404	—
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	(51)	(51)
Unrealized exchange gain	—	(278)	—	(278)
Other	(5,188)	4,825	—	(363)
Land value increment tax	(166,357)	—	—	(166,357)
Deferred income tax (liabilities)	\$ (173,308)	\$ 4,517	\$ 353	\$ (168,438)

	2020			
	Balance, beginning of year	Recognized in profit (loss)	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance, end of year
Net defined benefit liability	\$ 3,145	\$ —	\$ (1,172)	\$ 1,973
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	267	—	(267)	—

Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	1,862	—	4,803	6,665
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	200	200
Unrealized exchange loss	4,002	(2,181)	—	1,821
Other	12,699	16,057	—	28,756
Tax loss carry forwards	12,115	3,851	—	15,966
Investment credits	—	994	—	994
Deferred income tax assets	<u>\$ 34,090</u>	<u>\$ 18,721</u>	<u>\$ 3,564</u>	<u>\$ 56,375</u>
Net defined benefit asset	(98)	(1,261)	—	(1,359)
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	(404)	(404)
Other	—	(5,188)	—	(5,188)
Land value increment tax	(166,357)	—	—	(166,357)
Deferred income tax (liabilities)	<u>\$ (166,455)</u>	<u>\$ (6,449)</u>	<u>\$ (404)</u>	<u>\$ (173,308)</u>

(4) Information on Unused Loss Carryforwards

Loss carryforwards as at December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Balance of unused loss carryforwards	Final deductible year
Loss carryforwards	<u>\$ 6,593</u>	2029

(5) The year of the company's income tax settlement application cases approved by the competent authority are as follows:

FRG has been approved to 2019.

Ban Chien company has been approved to 2020.

28. EPS

(1) Basic earnings per share

	2021	2020
Net income for the period attributable to owners of the Corporation	<u>\$ 777,956</u>	<u>\$ 901,716</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (in thousand shares)	<u>342,326</u>	<u>344,377</u>
Basic EPS (NT dollars)	<u>\$ 2.27</u>	<u>\$ 2.62</u>

(2) Diluted earnings per share

	2021	2020
Net income for the period attributable to owners of the Corporation	<u>\$ 777,956</u>	<u>\$ 901,716</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (in thousand shares)	<u>342,326</u>	<u>344,377</u>

Potentially ordinary stock- Employee bonus (in thousand shares)	459	488
<hr/>		
Number of shares of diluted EPS (in thousand shares)	342,785	344,865
<hr/>		
Diluted EPS (NT dollars)	\$ 2.27	\$ 2.61
<hr/>		

If the Company can choose to distribute stocks or cash as the bonus for the employees, when calculating the earnings per share, the distribution of shares to the employees should be taken into consideration. In addition, the potential common shares which will dilute the earnings should be added into the weighted average number to calculate the diluted earnings per share. The distributed number of shares is estimated by the closing price of the common shares at the end of the reporting period (the effect of exclude right and exclude dividends is considered). The dilutive effect of the potential shares distributed to the employees will be taken into consideration when calculating the diluted EPS before the resolution concerning the number of shares to be delivered as bonus for employees is made in the shareholder meeting the following year.

29. Disposal of Subsidiary

Da-Guan Recreation Company passed the dissolution and liquidation at the temporary shareholders meeting on October 22, 2020, and FRG lost control of Da-Guan Recreation Company.

(1) Analysis of assets and liabilities for loss of control

	<u>Oct. 22, 2020</u>
Non-current assets	
Investment property	\$ 1,232
Current liabilities	
Other payables	(6,318)
Net assets disposed of	<u>\$ (5,086)</u>

(2) Gain on disposal of subsidiary

	<u>2020</u>
Fair value of remaining investments at the date of loss of control	\$ —
Net assets disposed of	5,086
Non-controlling interests at the date of loss of control	(1,017)
Gain on disposal	<u>\$ 4,069</u>

30. Capital Management

The enterprise life cycle of the Company belongs to “maturity period”. However, in order to pursue business sustainable development, respond to the future market demands and consider the future capital expenditure budget of the Company as well as maintenance stable dividend allocation, on the whole, the Company applies a prudent risk management policy.

31. Financial instruments

(1) The types of financial instruments

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 18,953	\$ 72,280
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,813,752	3,442,575
Amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,012,367	1,371,090
Trade receivables	145,815	246,283
Other financial assets	47,620	135,653
Refundable deposits	39,626	2,291
Total	<u>\$ 7,078,133</u>	<u>\$ 5,270,172</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Amortized cost		
Short-term loans	\$ 415,000	\$ 350,000
Short-term bills payable	159,884	9,992
Trade payables	264,472	228,586
Guarantee deposits received	44,523	43,463
Total	<u>\$ 883,879</u>	<u>\$ 631,041</u>

(2) Fair values of financial instruments

A. Financial instruments not measured with the fair value

The financial assets and financial liabilities not measured by fair values of this company include cash and equivalent cash, accounts receivable, other financial assets, short-term loan, short-term bonds payable and accounts payable. The maturity dates of this kind of financial products are rather short that their book values should belong to a reasonable foundation of estimating fair values. The above financial products shall not include refundable deposits and deposit received either, because their repayment dates are uncertain; therefore, their fair values are evaluated by the book values in balance sheets.

B. Fair value measurement of recognitions in balance sheet

The following table provides related analysis of financial instruments measured by fair values after original recognition, and the observable levels of fair values are divided into the first to the third level.

- a. The first-level fair value measurement refers to an open offer of the same asset or liability from an active market (without being adjusted).
- b. The second-level fair value measurement refers to a derived fair value of an observable input value belong to the said asset or liability either directly (i.e., price) or indirectly (i.e., to be derived from price) in addition to a first-level open offer.
- c. The third-level fair value measurement refers to a derived fair value of an input value of asset or liability not based on observable market data (non-observable input value) as the evaluation technique.

C. Concerning the financial instruments measured by fair values, the basic classification analysis of the Company in accordance with the nature, characteristics and risk as well as fair value level of asset and liability shall

be as follows:

a. The financial asset and liability measured by fair value on repeatable foundation:

	Dec. 31, 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</u>				
Fund	\$18,953	\$ —	\$ —	\$18,953
<u>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>				
Stock of Listed (OTC) companies	\$ 4,270,187	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,270,187
Stock of emerging companies	—	14,893	—	14,893
Stock not classified to listed (OTC) and emerging companies	—	—	109,212	109,212
Financial bond	13,512	—	—	13,512
Stock of foreign companies	—	—	405,948	405,948
Total	<u>\$ 4,283,699</u>	<u>\$ 14,893</u>	<u>\$ 515,160</u>	<u>\$ 4,813,752</u>

	Dec. 31, 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</u>				
Fund	\$72,280	\$ —	\$ —	\$72,280
<u>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>				
Stock of Listed (OTC) companies	\$ 2,855,344	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,855,344
Stock of emerging companies	—	6,887	—	6,887
Stock not classified to listed (OTC) and emerging companies	—	—	92,112	92,112
Financial bond	64,461	—	—	64,461
Stock of foreign companies	—	—	423,771	423,771
Total	<u>\$ 2,919,805</u>	<u>\$ 6,887</u>	<u>\$ 515,883</u>	<u>\$ 3,442,575</u>

b. The financial asset and liability measured by fair value on non-repeatable foundation: none

D. The first-level fair value measurement item applies a market offer as the fair value input value, with breakdown as follows:

Item	Market quoted
Stock of Listed (OTC) companies	Close price
Fund and Financial bond	The net assets

E. The second-level fair value measurement item applies the observable input values of recent transaction price and offer data of GreTai Securities Market, to serve as the foundation of evaluating fair values.

F. There was no change between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements in 2021 and 2020.

G. Adjustment of financial assets with the third-level fair value measurement:

	2021	2020
Beginning balance	\$ 515,883	\$ 554,092
Purchases	—	1,846
Capital return due to disinvestment	(9,000)	(4,500)
Listed to other comprehensive income of this year	8,277	(35,555)
Ending balance	\$ 515,160	\$ 515,883

H. Level 3 fair value measurement is based on net asset values. The Company takes great caution in the selection of valuation models and valuation parameters for the key, non-observable values. Therefore, the measurement of fair values should be reasonable. The use of different valuation models or valuation parameters may result in different numbers. For example, If the evaluation parameter's share price net multiplier increases, the market liquidity discount decreases, and the weighted average capital cost discount rate decreases, the fair value of the investment will be increased.

(3) Objective of financial risk management

The financial risk management of the Company is to manage currency exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to operation activities. In order to reduce related financial risks, the Company has devoted to identification, evaluation and avoiding uncertainty of market, to reduce any potential unfavorable impact of market changes on the corporate financial performance.

The important financial activities of the Company are specified by the board and in accordance with related specifications and double checked through an internal control system. During the execution period of financial planning, the Company shall scrupulously observe the related financial operation procedures concerning comprehensive financial risk management and division of authority and responsibility.

(4) Market risk

The Company mainly exposes to such market risks as changes in foreign currency exchange rate and changes in interest rate, etc.

A. Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The foreign currency exchange rate risk of the Company mainly comes from Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other payables priced by foreign currency exchange, Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as fund, Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as overseas company stock and financial bond, and foreign currency time deposit with maturity period above three months.

The information concerning foreign currency financial assets and liabilities under material impacts of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation shall be as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2021			Dec. 31, 2020		
	foreign currency	Exchange rate	Amount	foreign currency	Exchange rate	Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD	38,545	27.62	1,064,615	25,672	28.43	729,846
HKD	14,338	3.521	50,485	8,352	3.595	30,025
JPY	423,910	0.2385	101,103	210,548	0.2746	57,817
RMB	51,408	4.32	222,083	35,553	4.355	154,834
<u>Non-monetary items</u>						
USD	2,685	27.62	74,169	1,276	28.43	36,280
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD	123	27.72	3,410	113	28.53	3,221
HKD	1	3.581	4	4	3.655	13
JPY	147	0.2426	36	10	0.2787	3
RMB	32	4.37	142	315	4.405	1,389

The sensitivity analysis concerning foreign currency exchange rate risk is calculated mainly for the monetary items of foreign currency at the end of the financial reporting period. When the appreciation/ depreciation of NT Dollar vs. foreign currency reaches 1%, the pre-tax profit and loss of the Company from January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020 would separately increase/decrease by NT\$14,347 thousand and NT\$9,679 thousand, respectively.

Due to a large variety and volumes of foreign currency transactions, the Company discloses the exchange gains/losses for the summary of monetary items. The recognized foreign currency gain/loss (realized and unrealized) was NT\$37,825 thousand for 2021 and NT\$40,142 thousand for 2020.

B. Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk refers to the risk in fair values of non-derivative financial instruments cause by changes of market interest rate. The interest rate risk of the Company mainly comes from short-term loans and short-term bonds payable.

Concerning the sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk, it is calculated on basis of the fixed interest rate loan at the end of the financial reporting period,

and it is assumed to be held for one year. In case the interest rate rises/drops 1%, the pre-tax profit and loss of the Company from January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020 would separately increase/ decrease by NT\$5,749 thousand and NT\$3,600thousand, respectively.

C. Other price risks

The price risk of equity instruments of the Company mainly comes from the investment classified as Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and all major equity instrument investments may only be conducted after the approval of the board of the Company.

Concerning the sensitivity analysis of equity instrument price risks, it is calculated on basis of the changes in fair values at the end of the financial reporting period. In case the price equity instruments rises/drops 1%, the profit and loss of the Company from January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020 would separately increase/decrease by NT\$48,002 thousand and NT\$33,781thousand, respectively.

(5) Credit risk management

The credit risk management refers to the opposing party of trade violates contract obligations and causes risks of financial loss to the Company. The credit risk of the Company comes mainly from the accounts receivable generated from operation activities, and bank deposits generated from investment activities and other financial instruments. Operation related credit risks and financial credit risks are under separate management.

A. Operation related credit risks

In order to maintain the quality of accounts receivable, the Company already establishes the procedures of operation related credit risks. The risk evaluation of an individual customer considers such numerous factors with potential impacts on customer payment abilities as the financial status of the said customer, internal credit ratings of the Company, historical trade record and current economic status, etc. The Company would also in due time uses certain credit enhancement tools, such as sales revenue received in advance and credit insurance, etc., to reduce credit risks of specific customers.

Up to December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the accounts receivable balances of the top 10 major customers account for the accounts receivable balances of the Company respectively as 61% and 56%; the risk concentration risks of the rest accounts receivable are relatively not major.

B. Financial credit risk

The credit risks of bank deposit and other financial instruments are measured and supervised by the Finance Department of the Company. Since the trade parties of the Company are all domestic banks with commendable credit, there is no suspicion of major contract performance; therefore, there is no major credit risk.

(6) Liquidity risk management

The object of liquidity risk management of the Company is to maintain cash and equivalent cash required for operation, securities with high liquidity, and sufficient bank financing quota, etc., to ensure the Company to possess sufficient financial flexibility, operation fund sufficient to cope up with the financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods.

A. The liquidity of non-derivative financial assets and liabilities

Dec. 31, 2021

	Less than 1 year	2~3 years	4~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Short-term borrowing	\$ 415,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 415,000
Short-term notes and bills payable	159,884	—	—	—	159,884
Trade payables	264,472	—	—	—	264,472
Lease liabilities	5,439	10,879	10,879	10,880	38,077
Guarantee deposits received	16,760	19,469	8,020	274	44,523
Total	\$ 861,555	\$ 30,348	\$ 18,899	\$ 11,154	\$ 921,956

Dec. 31, 2020

	Less than 1 year	2~3 years	4~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Short-term borrowing	\$ 350,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 350,000
Short-term notes and bills payable	9,992	—	—	—	9,992
Trade payables	228,586	—	—	—	228,586
Lease liabilities	5,440	10,879	10,879	16,319	43,517
Guarantee deposits received	26,274	9,005	6,230	1,954	43,463
Total	\$ 620,292	\$ 19,884	\$ 17,109	\$ 18,273	\$ 675,558

B. Loan commitments

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Unsecured bank overdraft limit		
-Amount used	\$ —	\$ —
-Amount unused	90,000	90,000

	\$	90,000	\$	90,000
		Dec. 31, 2021		Dec. 31, 2020
Unsecured bank loan limit				
-Amount used	\$	575,000	\$	360,000
-Amount unused		2,370,000		2,580,000
	\$	2,945,000	\$	2,940,000
Secured bank loan limit				
-Amount used	\$	—	\$	—
-Amount unused		170,000		170,000
	\$	170,000	\$	170,000

32. Related party transaction

(1) Name and relationship with related parties

Name of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Formosan Construction Corp. (Taiwan)	Investee company accounted for using the equity method
Eurogear Corporation	The Company's institutional director
Chen Hsi Investment CO, LTD	The president is the spouse of the general manager of the Company
Hung He Development CO, LTD	The president is the spouse (1st degree of kinship) of the Company's president
Ascend Gear International Inc.	The president is the spouse of the Company's president
FRG Charity Foundation	Its president is the same as president of the Company
HSU, ZHEN-TSAI	President of the Company
HSU, ZHEN-JI	The general manager of the Company
Hsu Mei-Zhi	2nd degree of kinship of the Company's president

(2) Major transaction with related parties

A. Operating revenue -Rental

	2021	2020
Other	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,126

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Guarantee deposits received	\$ 274	\$ 274

The related enterprise leases the office to the Company, and the lease content is determined by the agreement between the two parties, and the rent is collected monthly.

B. Lease agreement

Lease agreement signed by the Company with Formosan Construction Corp. (Taiwan), Eurogear Corporation, Chen Hsi Investment CO, LTD., Ltd. and Hung He Development CO, LTD in December 2018., with the lease period as of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2028. The lease agreement is based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the sixth, and it adjusts the rent according to the accumulated average CPI increase in the previous year. The Company does not have a preferential purchase right for the real property at the end of the lease term. The rent is the monthly payment.

lease liabilities	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Formosan Construction Corp. (Taiwan)	\$ 7,281	\$ 8,277
Eurogear Corporation	6,982	7,937
Chen Hsi Investment CO, LTD	14,826	16,853
Hung He Development CO, LTD	7,585	8,621
Total	\$ 36,674	\$ 41,688

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Refundable deposits	\$ 1,167	\$ 1,167

	2021	2020
Interest expense	\$ 426	\$ 480
Depreciation expense	\$ 5,155	\$ 5,155

C. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the farmland of investment property held in the name of the major management of FRG amount to NT\$109,204

thousand. Its ownership certificate is under custody of FRG, and its pledge is set to FRG for security purpose.

D. Sale of real estate

In 2021, the Company sales the real estate and parking space of the 55 TIMELESS Project in Taipei City to Ascend Gear International Inc., which is jointly developed and constructed with Continental Development Corporation. The total contract price (including tax) is NT\$310,500 thousand. Base on the capital contribution ratio, the transaction price of the Company is NT\$62,100 thousand and the disposition benefit is NT\$12,794 thousand.

In 2020, the Company sales the real estate and parking space of the La Bella Vita Project in Taichung City to Hsu Mei-Zhi, which is jointly developed and constructed with Continental Development Corporation. The total contract price (including tax) is NT\$37,200 thousand. Base on the capital contribution ratio, the transaction price of the Company is NT\$10,137 thousand and the disposition benefit is NT\$3,529 thousand.

E. Donation expense

	2021	2020
FRG Charity Foundation	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000

(3) Reward to major management

The remuneration information to board directors and other major management members shall be as follows:

	2021	2020
Short-term benefits	\$ 56,001	\$ 57,459
Retirement benefit	503	613
Total	\$ 56,504	\$ 58,072

33. Pledged assets

The following assets are already provided to serve for guarantee of financial industry loans, material purchase and international logistics business, with the book amounts as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Other financial assets	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Property, plant and equipment	287,640	287,640
Investment property - house and land	186,501	190,148
Total	\$ 494,141	\$ 497,788

34. Material contingent liabilities and unrecognized contract promise: None

35. Important disaster loss: None

36. Important subsequent events: None

37. Additional disclosed items

(1) Information regarding the material transaction items

A. The status of lending capital to others:

The status of lending capital to others

No. (Note 1)	Financing company	Counterparty	Financial statement account	Related party	Maximum balance for the Period	Ending balance (Note 2)	Amount actually drawn	Interest rate	Nature for financing	Transaction amounts	Reason for financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral		Financing limits for each borrowing company (Note 3)	Financing company's total financing amount limits (Notes 3)
													Item	Value		
0	The Company	FRG US Corp.	Other receivables	Yes	\$ 82,860 (US\$ 3,000)	\$ 82,860 (US\$ 3,000)	\$ 82,860 (US\$3,000)	0.35%	Short-term financing	—	Replenish working capital (Purchase of real estate)	—	—	—	4,775,130	4,775,130

Note 1: The explanation for the number column is as follows:

(1) Put "0" for the company.

(2) Put the serial No. starting from 1 for the investees by company category.

Note 2: The ending balance was approved by the Board of Directors.

Note 3: According to the Operation procedures of lending capital to others, the Company's lending capital total amount should be no more than 40% of this Company's net value, and its lending capital amount to an individual enterprise should be no more than 40% of the Company's net value.

Note 4 : US\$1 = NT\$27.62

B. The status of endorsement and guarantee for others:

No. (note 1)	Company name of the endorsement / guarantee provider	Recipient of the endorsement/ guarantee		Endorsement / guarantee quota for a individual enterprise (note 3)	Max. balance of the endorsement/ guarantee this period	Ending balance of the endorsement/ guarantee	Actual drawing amount	The endorsement / guarantee amount guaranteed by properties	Percentage of accumulated endorsement / guarantee amount in net value of the latest financial statements	Max. limit of the endorsement / guarantee (note 3)	Endorsement / guarantee from parent company to subsidiary	Endorsement / guarantee from subsidiary to parent company	Endorsement / guarantee to Mainland China
		Company name	Relation										
0	The Company	950 Property LLC	Note 2	\$ 1,790,674	\$ 744,612 (USD26,054)	\$ 722,206 (USD26,054)	\$ 469,578 (USD16,940)	—	6.05%	\$ 3,581,348	—	—	—

Note 1: The explanation for the number column is as follows:

(1) Put “0” for the company.

(2) Put the serial No. starting from 1 for the investees by company category.

Note 2: The relationships between endorsement/ guarantee provider and recipient: A company that is endorsed by each of the contributing shareholders in accordance with their shareholding ratio because of the joint investment relationship.

Note 3: According to the Operating procedures of endorsement and guarantee for others, the Company’s endorsement/ guarantee total amount should be no more than 30% of this company’s net value, and its endorsement/ guarantee amount to an individual enterprise should be no more than 15% of the Company’s net value.

Note 4 : US\$1 = NT\$27.72

C. The status of securities held at the end of the period

Name of this Company	Type and name of securities	Relation with securities issuer	Item listed on book	The end of the period				Remarks
				Share / unit numbers	Book value	Ratio of share holding %	Fair value	
FRG	<u>Fund</u>							
	Allianz Global Investors Preferred Securities and Income Fund		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	997,009	\$ 9,950	—	\$9,950	
	NN(L) US Credit X Cap USD		"	202	9,003	—	9,003	
	<u>Stock</u>							
	Taiwan Cement Corporation		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	1,240,000	59,520	0.02	59,520	
	Formosa Plastics Corporation		"	583,000	60,632	0.01	60,632	
	Nan Ya Plastics Corporation		"	3,847,900	328,611	0.05	328,611	Note
	Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation		"	4,599,170	371,613	0.08	371,613	Note
	Far Eastern New Century Corporation		"	4,101,761	120,181	0.08	120,181	
	ASUSTeK Computer Inc.		"	760,000	285,760	0.10	285,760	
	Huaku Development Co., Ltd.		"	3,552,000	324,653	1.28	324,653	
	E. SUN Financial Holding Co., Ltd.		"	1,730,057	48,528	0.01	48,528	
	Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd.		"	2,000,000	22,100	0.01	22,100	
	Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd. -Preferred Shares B		"	666,000	28,538	0.01	28,538	
	SinoPac Financial Holdings Company Limited		"	35,969,700	580,911	0.32	580,911	
	Far Eastern Group		"	5,656,447	121,331	0.40	121,331	Note
	WPG Holdings		"	1,916,600	100,813	0.10	100,813	Note
	Continental Holdings Corp. (CHC)		"	4,269,000	107,365	0.52	107,365	Note
	Far Eas Tone Telecommunications Co., Ltd.		"	2,210,000	142,766	0.07	142,766	Note
	Pegatron Corporation		"	1,894,000	130,875	0.07	130,875	
Farglory Land Development Co., Ltd.		"	3,552,000	219,514	0.45	219,514		
Chong Hong Construction Co., Ltd.		"	2,593,000	189,289	0.89	189,289		
Grand Fortune Securities Co., Ltd.		"	728,293	16,678	0.24	16,678		
Formosa Petrochemical Corp.		"	1,678,000	160,920	0.02	160,920	Note	

	Shine More Technology Materials Corporation., Ltd.		"	579,125	3,967	1.22	3,967	
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Note: The situation of being provided to financial loan business trust in detail is shown as in Note 8.

Name of this Company	Type and name of securities	Relation with securities issuer	Item listed on book	The end of the period				Remarks	
				Share / unit numbers	Book value	Ratio of share holding %	Fair value		
FRG	Citigroup Inc.	Chairman of Formosan Rubber Group Inc. (Ningpo) is the brother to Chairman of Formosan Rubber Group Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	1,000	1,668	—	1,668		
	Ford Motor Company		"	1,000	574	—	574		
	Brightek Optoelectronic Co., Ltd.		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	267,241	14,893	0.39	14,893		
	Formosan Chemical Industrial Co.		"	22,516	14,991	2.25	14,991		
	Formosan Glass & Chemical Industrial Co.		"	9,795	3,379	5.02	3,379		
	Tai Yang Co., Ltd.		"	111,395	7,014	1.24	7,014		
	Formosan Rubber Group Inc. (Ningpo)		"	—	34,088	12.86	34,088		
	Eslite Corporation			1,604,379	14,397	1.65	14,397		
	Yu Chi Venture Investment Co., Ltd.			1,350,000	19,143	10.00	19,143		
	Tashee Golf & Country Club - preferred stock			"	1	16,200	—	16,200	
	<u>Corporate Bond</u>								
Dialine Company		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	480,000	13,512	—	13,512			

Note: The situation of being provided to financial loan business trust in detail is shown as in Note 8.

Name of this Company	Type and name of securities	Relation with securities issuer	Item listed on book	The end of the period				Remarks
				Share / unit numbers	Book value	Ratio of share holding %	Fair value	
Ban Chien Development Co., Ltd.	<u>Stock</u>							
	SinoPac Financial Holdings Company Limited		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	42,062,322	679,307	0.37	679,307	
	Chong Hong Construction Co., Ltd.		"	904,000	65,992	0.31	65,992	
	Taiwan Cement Corporation		"	720,006	34,560	0.01	34,560	
	MiTAC Holdings Corporation		"	224,000	7,885	0.02	7,885	
	Farglory Land Development Co., Ltd.		"	380,000	23,484	0.05	23,484	
	Yuanta Financial Holding Co., Ltd.		"	208,000	5,262	—	5,262	
	Wistron Corporation		"	70,000	2,041	—	2,041	
Yuanta Taiwan Dividend Plus ETF		"	740,000	24,849	—	24,849		
FRG US Corp.	<u>Stock</u>							
TRIMOSA HOLDINGS LLC		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	—	405,948	14.67	405,948		

- D. The same securities in which the accumulated amount of buying or selling reached NT\$300 million or was more than 20% of the paid-up capital: None
- E. The amount acquiring real estate which reached NT\$300 million or was over 20% of the paid-up capital: None
- F. The amount disposing property which reached NT\$300 million or was over 20% of the paid-up capital: None
- G. The amount of purchases or sales from or to related parties which reached NT\$100 million or was over 20% of the paid-up capital: None
- H. The amount of related party receivables which reached NT\$100 million or was more than 20% of the paid-up capital: None
- I. Information regarding transactions of derivative financial products: None

(2) Related information to re-investment businesses

Investing company	Investee	Area	Business items	Original investment amount		Holding at the end of the period			Investee's profit (loss) of current period	Investment profit (loss) recognized current period	Remarks
				End of period for current period	End for last year	Share	Ratio (%)	Book value			
The Company	Ban Chien Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Consign a contractor to build residential and commercial building for lease and sale	\$ 560,000	\$ 560,000	56,000,000	100.00	\$ 854,763	\$ 32,809	\$ 32,809	Subsidiary
	FRG US Corp.	U.S.A.	Real estate investment, development and rental and sales of premises.	461,349	461,349	7,526,000	100.00	406,322	(445)	(445)	Subsidiary
	KINGSHALE INDUSTRIAL LIMITED	Hong Kong	Investment	34	34	9,999	99.99	—	—	—	Subsidiary
	Formosan Construction Corp. (Taiwan)	Taiwan	Consign a contractor to build commercial building and public housing for lease and sale	75,979	75,979	7,597,927	26.20	61,540	21,646	5,935	
	Fenghe Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Consign a contractor to build residential and commercial building for lease and sale	59,850	59,850	3,990,000	39.90	32,570	2,292	915	
	Rueifu Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	International trade, investment consultancy, office building for lease and building/land brokerage.	483	483	48,260	48.26	8,465	475	229	

(3) Information of the investment in China: None

(4) Information on major shareholders

Shareholding Name of major shareholder	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership
Ruifu Construction Co., Ltd.	34,070,754	9.95%
Chen Hsi Investment CO, LTD	17,387,989	5.07%
Ascend Gear International Inc.	17,315,047	5.05%

Note: A. The major shareholders information was calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation in accordance with the common shares (including treasury shares) and preferred shares in dematerialised form which were registered and held by the shareholders above 5% on the last operating date of each quarter. The share capital which was recorded on the financial statements might be different from the number of shares held in dematerialised form because of the different calculation basis.

B. As per information above, if the shareholder delivers the shares to the trust, shares will be disclosed based on the trustee's account. Additionally, according to the Securities and Exchange Act, internal stakeholder whom holds more than 10% of the Company's share, which includes shares held by the stakeholder and parts delivered to the trust that have decision making rights, should be declared. For information regarding internal stakeholder declaration, please refer to the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

38. Department information

(1) Operating department

A. The operation departments required to be reported include Rubber, Construction and Warehousing Departments; Rubber Department engages in manufacture & sale of such products as rubber sheets, plastic sheets, plastic foam sheets and PVC resin sheets, etc.; Construction Department engages in constructing residential & commercial buildings for lease & sale; Warehousing Department engages in management of logistics storage.

B. The department profit and loss refer to the profit earned by each department, excluding director/supervisor remuneration and investment profit & loss recognized by equity method. These measurement amounts shall be provided to the major operation decision makers, to be sued to distribute resources to departments and evaluate their performance. Besides, there is no major discrepancy between the accounting policies used by Operation Department and the summary description of important accounting policies described in Note 4.

(2) Departments income and operating result

	2021					
	Rubber	Construction	Warehousing	Other	Adjustment and write-off	Total
Revenue from external customers	\$ 913,617	\$ 1,637,012	\$ 226,884	\$ 17,371	\$ —	\$ 2,794,884
Revenue from inter-departments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 60	\$ —	\$ (60)	\$ —
Profit (loss) of departments	\$ 110,508	\$ 558,221	\$ 100,338	\$ 3,393	\$ —	\$ 772,460
Unclassified profit (loss)						(145,218)
Non-operating income and expenses						196,109
Profit before income tax						\$ 823,351
Income tax (expense)profit						\$ (45,395)

	2020					
	Rubber	Construction	Warehousing	Other	Adjustment and write-off	Total
Revenue from external customers	\$ 846,049	\$ 2,206,748	\$ 215,968	\$ 13,490	\$ —	\$ 3,282,255
Revenue from inter-departments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 60	\$ —	\$ (60)	\$ —
Profit (loss) of departments	\$ 76,857	\$ 776,686	\$ 91,969	\$ 10,767	\$ —	\$ 956,279
Unclassified profit (loss)						(145,717)

Non-operating income and expenses	119,572
Profit before income tax	<u>\$ 930,134</u>
Income tax (expense)profit	<u>\$ (28,418)</u>

(3) Regional information:

Region	Revenue from external customers		Non-current assets	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Asia	\$ 2,565,159	\$ 3,056,339	\$ 3,608,884	\$ 3,707,292
Europe	155,361	136,752	—	—
United States-Canada	68,012	87,534	—	—
Other region	6,352	1,630	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 2,794,884</u>	<u>\$ 3,282,255</u>	<u>\$ 3,608,884</u>	<u>\$ 3,707,292</u>

The above non-current assets shall not include financial products and deferred income tax assets

(4) Products information

Products	2021	2020
Rubber	\$ 912,233	\$ 844,836
Real property	1,637,012	2,206,748
Other	245,639	230,671
Total	<u>\$ 2,794,884</u>	<u>\$ 3,282,255</u>

(5) Important customer information: The customers whose net incomes accounting for more than 10% of the income in the Rubber Department of 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Rubber Enterprise Dept.					
2021			2020		
Customer	Amount	Proportion to operating income	Customer	Amount	Proportion to operating income
Customer A	107,906	12%	Customer C	\$ 100,868	12%
Customer B	94,119	10%	Customer B	91,442	11%

V.A parent company only financial statement for the most recent fiscal year, certified
by a CPA

Formosan Rubber Group Inc.
Parent Company Only Financial Statements
and Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31,2021 and 2020

Address: 8F, No. 82, Sec. 1, Hankou St., Zhongzheng
District, Taipei City

Tel No.: (02) 2370-0988

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

NO.00111100EA

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Formosan Rubber Group Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of Formosan Rubber Group Inc., which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the accompanying parent company only financial position of Formosan Rubber Group Inc. as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for Formosan Rubber Group Inc.' parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 are stated as follows:

Valuation of Net Realizable Value of Real Estate For Sale

Summary of key issues for auditing

As of December 31, 2021, the value of real estate for sale on the parent company only balance sheet was NT\$ 1,899,765 thousand primarily reflective of the completed properties and land held for sale. These items accounted for approximately 14% of the parent company only total assets. Please refer to Notes 4, 5 and 11 of the parent company only financial statements for detailed information. Formosan Rubber Group Inc. uses the lower of the cost or net realizable value for the valuation of real

estate for sale. As the valuation of real estate for sale is subject to the effects of the cycle in the real estate market and the changes of the government policy and the determination of net realizable values for real estate for sale requires major judgment and estimates, it was listed as one of the audit priorities this year.

Audit procedures

The audit procedures were carried out by CPAs as follows:

1. Acquisition of the data concerning the company's assessment of lower of the costs and net realizable value;
2. Random inspection of the ownership documents for the properties held for sale, in order to validate the integrity of the assessment;
3. Random inspection of the data concerning the estimated selling price and the sale records of the most recent period, so as to determine the basis and reasonability of the management's estimate of net realizable value.

Impairment of Property Investments

Summary of key issues for auditing

As of December 31, 2021, the value of property investments on the parent company only balance sheet was NT\$2,656,889 thousand accounting for approximately 20% of the parent company only total assets. Please refer to Notes 4, 5 and 16 of the parent company only financial statements for detailed information. Management complies with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" by evaluating whether there are any signs indicating the investment properties may be impaired on each balance sheet date. Given the numerous assumptions involved, and the high uncertainty of accounting estimates, it was listed as one of the audit priorities this year.

Audit procedures

The audit procedures were carried out by CPAs as follows:

1. Acquisition of the data concerning the company's assessment of asset impairments according to cash generating units;
2. Assessment of the reasonability of the management's identification of impairment signs, assumptions and estimates used, such as the division of cash generating units, forecasting of cash flows, the appropriateness of the discount rate.

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

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

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, management is responsible for assessing Formosan Rubber Group Inc.' 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 Formosan Rubber Group Inc. 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 Formosan Rubber Group Inc.' financial reporting

process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Formosan Rubber Group Inc.' 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 Formosan Rubber Group Inc.' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause Formosan Rubber Group Inc. to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within Formosan Rubber Group Inc. to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the

direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 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.

BAKER TILLY CLOCK & CO.

March 18 , 2022

Notes to Readers

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present the parent company only financial position, financial performance and its 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 (or review) such parent company only financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

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

Formosan Rubber Group Inc.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheet
Dec. 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Assets	Note	Dec. 31, 2021		Dec. 31, 2020	
Accounting item		Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets		\$ 8,005,000	61	\$ 7,325,060	60
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,987,541	15	1,352,167	11
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current	7	18,953	—	72,280	1
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	8	3,440,319	26	2,315,451	19
Notes receivable, net	9	29,886	—	40,765	—
Accounts receivable, net	9	115,163	1	198,669	2
Other receivables		83,634	1	6,849	—
Current tax assets		—	—	9,751	—
Inventories	10	211,305	2	219,446	2
Real estate for sale and prepayment for land purchases	11	2,043,642	16	2,931,616	24
Prepayments		46,129	—	61,215	—
Other financial assets-current	12	27,620	—	115,653	1
Other current assets-other		808	—	1,198	—
Non-current assets		5,107,075	39	4,931,614	40
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	8	124,105	1	98,999	1
Investments accounted for using equity method	13	1,363,660	11	1,148,623	10
Property, plant and equipment	14	808,863	6	848,439	7
Right-of-use assets	15	36,087	—	41,242	—
Investment property, net	16	2,656,889	20	2,713,577	22
Deferred tax assets	27	53,591	1	56,375	—
Refundable deposits		39,626	—	2,291	—
Other financial assets - non-current	12	20,000	—	20,000	—
Other non-current assets, others		4,254	—	2,068	—
Total assets		\$ 13,112,075	100	\$ 12,256,674	100

(The attached notes constitute a part of the parent company only financial statements.)

Formosan Rubber Group Inc.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheet (Continued)
Dec. 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Liabilities & equity	Note	Dec. 31, 2021		Dec. 31, 2020	
Accounting item		Amount	%	Amount	%
Current liabilities		\$ 926,909	7	\$ 817,900	7
Short-term borrowings	17	415,000	3	350,000	3
Short-term notes and bills payable	18	159,884	1	9,992	—
Contract liabilities	11、21	50,221	1	197,159	2
Notes payable		93,284	1	57,581	1
Accounts payable		35,325	—	34,372	—
Other payables		132,640	1	136,242	1
Current tax liabilities		16,262	—	10,472	—
Lease liabilities-current	15	5,069	—	5,014	—
Other current liabilities		19,224	—	17,068	—
Non-current liabilities		247,340	2	256,515	2
Deferred tax liabilities	27	168,438	1	173,308	1
Non-current lease liabilities	15	31,605	—	36,674	—
Net defined benefit liability	19	2,774	—	3,070	—
Guarantee deposits received		44,523	1	43,463	1
Total liabilities		1,174,249	9	1,074,415	9
Share capital	20	3,423,260	26	3,423,260	28
Capital surplus	20	456,341	4	456,341	4
Retained earnings	20	7,513,391	57	7,245,305	59
Legal reserve		1,666,856	13	1,580,683	13
Special reserve		297,955	2	304,771	2
Unappropriated retained earnings		5,548,580	42	5,359,851	44
Other equity interest	20	544,834	4	57,353	—
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		(36,371)	—	(26,658)	—
Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		581,205	4	84,011	—
Treasury stocks	20	—	—	—	—
Total equity		11,937,826	91	11,182,259	91
Total liabilities & equity		\$ 13,112,075	100	\$ 12,256,674	100

(The attached notes constitute a part of the parent company only financial statements.)

Formosan Rubber Group Inc.
Parent Company Only Comprehensive Income Statement
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Accounting item	Note	2021		2020	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Operating revenue	21	\$ 2,794,944	100	\$ 3,282,315	100
Operating costs	22	(1,911,220)	(68)	(2,219,968)	(68)
Gross profit		883,724	32	1,062,347	32
Operating expenses		(248,809)	(9)	(249,763)	(8)
Selling expenses		(100,737)	(4)	(96,091)	(3)
General and administrative expenses		(137,605)	(5)	(143,755)	(5)
Research and development expenses		(10,467)	—	(9,917)	—
Operating profit		634,915	23	812,584	24
Non-operating income and expenses		188,396	7	117,501	4
Interest income		9,006	—	10,728	—
Other income	23	179,222	6	120,534	4
Other gains and losses	24	(35,577)	—	(44,236)	(1)
Finance costs	25	(4,021)	—	(8,227)	—
Expected credit impairment (loss) gain		323	—	(532)	—
Shares of profit (loss) of subsidiaries and associates		39,443	1	39,234	1
Income before income tax		823,311	30	930,085	28
Income tax (expense) profit	27	(45,355)	(2)	(28,369)	(1)
Net income		777,956	28	901,716	27
Other comprehensive income		491,100	18	(116,478)	(3)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		500,181	18	(97,049)	(3)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	19	148	—	468	—
Unrealized gains (losses) on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		310,436	11	(54,434)	(2)
Shares of other comprehensive (loss) income of subsidiaries and associates		187,734	7	(41,240)	(1)
Income tax benefit related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently	27	1,863	—	(1,843)	—
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(9,081)	—	(19,429)	—
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		(12,141)	—	(24,013)	—
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		883	—	(419)	—
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently	27	2,177	—	5,003	—
Total comprehensive income for the year		\$ 1,269,056	46	\$ 785,238	24
Earnings per share (NT dollars)	28				
Basic earnings per share		\$ 2.27		\$ 2.62	
Diluted earnings per share		\$ 2.27		\$ 2.61	

(The attached notes constitute a part of the parent company only financial statements.)

Formosan Rubber Group Inc.
Parent Company Only Statement of Changes in Equity
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Item	Capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings			Other equity interest		Treasury stocks	Total equity
			Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Balance of Jan. 1, 2020	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 466,463	\$ 1,526,788	\$ 358,637	\$ 4,787,409	\$ (7,448)	\$ 174,790	\$ —	\$ 10,806,639
Legal reserve appropriated	—	—	53,895	—	(53,895)	—	—	—	—
Cash dividend	—	—	—	—	(280,000)	—	—	—	(280,000)
Reversal of special reserve	—	—	—	(53,866)	53,866	—	—	—	—
Net income in 2020	—	—	—	—	901,716	—	—	—	901,716
Other comprehensive income for 2020, net of income tax	—	—	—	—	(704)	(19,210)	(96,564)	—	(116,478)
Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2020	—	—	—	—	901,012	(19,210)	(96,564)	—	785,238
Purchase of treasury share	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(129,618)	(129,618)
Retirement of treasury share	(76,740)	(10,122)	—	—	(42,756)	—	—	129,618	—
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments	—	—	—	—	(5,785)	—	5,785	—	—
Balance of Dec. 31, 2020	3,423,260	456,341	1,580,683	304,771	5,359,851	(26,658)	84,011	—	11,182,259
Legal reserve appropriated	—	—	86,173	—	(86,173)	—	—	—	—
Cash dividend	—	—	—	—	(513,489)	—	—	—	(513,489)
Reversal of special reserve	—	—	—	(6,816)	6,816	—	—	—	—
Net income in 2021	—	—	—	—	777,956	—	—	—	777,956
Other comprehensive income for 2021, net of income tax	—	—	—	—	118	(9,713)	500,695	—	491,100
Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2021	—	—	—	—	778,074	(9,713)	500,695	—	1,269,056
Purchase of treasury share	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retirement of treasury share	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments	—	—	—	—	3,501	—	(3,501)	—	—
Balance of Dec. 31, 2021	\$ 3,423,260	\$ 456,341	\$ 1,666,856	\$ 297,955	\$ 5,548,580	\$ (36,371)	\$ 581,205	\$ —	\$ 11,937,826

(The attached notes constitute a part of the parent company only financial statements.)

Formosan Rubber Group Inc.
Parent Company Only Statement of Cash Flows
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Item	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2021	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2020
	Amount	Amount
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Income before income tax	\$ 823,311	\$ 930,085
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	107,755	111,880
Expected credit impairment loss (gain)	(47)	817
Net loss (gain) on financial assets and (liabilities) at fair value through loss (profit)	(4,046)	(1,870)
Interest expense	4,021	8,227
Interest income	(9,006)	(10,728)
Dividend income	(166,921)	(110,983)
Share of loss (profit) of subsidiaries and associates	(39,443)	(39,234)
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(4)	—
Loss (gain) on disposal of investment properties	—	1,589
Loss (gain) on disposal of investments	—	(4,069)
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	1,215	3,477
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	1,040	1,907
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Notes receivable	10,855	(5,606)
Accounts receivable	83,254	(106,170)
Other receivables	4,856	(4,897)
Inventories	8,141	37,801
Real estate for sale and prepayment for land purchases	887,974	1,374,079
Prepayments	15,086	(25,548)
Other current assets	390	(96)
Contract liabilities	(146,938)	(198,539)
Notes payable	35,704	(30,239)
Accounts payable	953	14,228
Other payables	(3,603)	9,517
Receipts in advance	2,272	292
Other current liabilities	(116)	(558)
Net defined benefit liability	(149)	(149)

Cash generated from operations	1,616,554	1,955,213
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Formosan Rubber Group Inc.
Parent Company Only Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Item	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2021	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2020
	Amount	Amount
Interest received	11,458	9,903
Dividends received	166,921	110,983
Interest paid	(4,021)	(8,227)
Income tax paid	(27,860)	(30,170)
Net cash generated by operating activities	1,763,052	2,037,702
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cash paid for acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(936,104)	(340,657)
Proceeds from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	86,685	97,418
Return of capital from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,000	4,500
Cash paid for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(5,586)	(70,410)
Proceeds from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	62,773	—
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	—	(1,207)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(7,797)	(8,118)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	250	—
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits	(37,335)	6,031
(Increase) other in receivables – related parties	(82,860)	—
Acquisition of investment properties	—	(10,484)
Decrease in other financial assets	88,033	49,561
(Increase) decrease in other non-current assets	(2,186)	1,074
Net cash (used in) generated by investing activities	(825,127)	(272,292)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	65,000	(510,000)
Increase (decrease) in short-term notes and bills payable	149,892	(389,556)
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	1,060	1,062
Payments of lease liabilities	(5,014)	(5,281)
Cash dividends paid	(513,489)	(280,000)
Payments to acquire treasury shares	—	(129,618)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(302,551)	(1,313,393)
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents	635,374	452,017
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,352,167	900,150
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1,987,541	\$ 1,352,167

(The attached notes constitute a part of the parent company only financial statements.)

Formosan Rubber Group Inc.
Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2021 and 2020

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

1. Company profile

Formosan Rubber Group Inc. (hereafter referred to as the “Company”) was founded in 1963 under the Company Act of the Republic of China. The company produces and markets rubber sheets, plastic sheets, plastic foam sheets and PVC resin sheets, as well as the relevant materials. In order to diversity its operations, the Company started in September 1995 the property development business and the leasing, sale and management operations for its own properties and land. the Company became a listed company on the Taiwan Stock Exchange in March 1992. The parent company only financial statements has the New Taiwan dollars as the Company’s functional currency.

2. Date and procedure approving financial statements

The parent company only financial statements were approved and published by the board of directors on March 18 , 2022.

3. Application of new standards, amendments and interpretations

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 4, ‘Extension of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9’	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 , IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, ‘Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2’	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IFRS 16, ‘Covid-19-related Rent concessions beyond’	April 1, 2021 (Note)

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

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
“Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020”	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use”	January 1, 2022

Amendments to IAS 37“Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract” January 1, 2022

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, “Sale or Contribution of Assets between An Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 – Comparative Information”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 “Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction”	January 1, 2023

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

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Compliance statement

This is the Company’s first set of parent company only financial statements prepared according to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS) and IFRIC as well as interpretation announcements approved by the FSC.

(2) Preparation bases

Other than the financial assets measured at the fair value and the pension liability recognized with the net value (assets less the present value of the liabilities due to defined benefits), the parent company only financial statements are based on historical costs, usually the fair value paid for the acquisition of assets.

The subsidiaries, associates are incorporated in the parent company only financial statements under the equity method. To make net profit for the year, other comprehensive income and equity in the parent company only financial statements equal to those attributed to owners of the Company on parent company only financial statements, the effect of the differences between basis of parent company only and basis of consolidation are adjusted in the investments accounted for using equity method, the related share of the profit or loss, the related share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates and related equity.

(3) Foreign Currency

The individual financial statements for the parent company only entities are prepared and presented in the functional currency for these entities (i.e. the currency used in the economy they operate in). The functional currency and the presentation currency of the Company's Parent company only financial statements is NT Dollars. All the financial performances and statuses are converted into the NT dollars for the preparation of the parent company only financial statements.

Any transactions not in the functional currency shall be converted and recognized according to the exchange rate on the transaction dates in the preparation of the individual financial statements for the parent company only entities. The monetary items in foreign currencies shall be recalculated according to the spot exchange rate on the end-of-the-period date. Any difference resultant from exchange rates shall be recognized as profits or losses during the period. The non-monetary items in foreign currencies measured with the fair value shall be recalculated according to the exchange rate on the date of fair value determination. Any different resultant from exchange rates shall be recognized as profits or losses during the period. However, any difference as a result of changes in the fair value shall be recognized as other comprehensive incomes or losses. The non-monetary items in foreign currencies measured by historical costs shall not be recalculated.

For the purpose of presenting parent company only financial statements, the functional currencies of the group entities are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

On the disposal of a foreign operation, all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Corporation are reclassified to profit or loss.

In relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Corporation losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is re-attributed to non-controlling interests of the subsidiary and is not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

(4) Standards to classify current and non-current assets and liabilities

The basis for current and non-current assets and liabilities for the real estate development business is based on the operating cycle. All the other items following the principles below:

Current assets are the assets held for trading purposes or expected to be realized or exhausted within one year. Any assets not classified as current are non-current assets. Current liabilities are the liabilities held for trading purposes or expected to be repaid within one year. Any liabilities not classified as current are non-current liabilities.

(5) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents can be converted into a fixed amount of cash at any time. They are short-term, highly liquid investments with minimum changes in value. Bank overdrafts, a credit facility that can be immediately repaid, are part of the

Company's cash management. They are reported under cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows, and as an item in short term loans in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

(6) Inventory and real estate for sale and real estate under construction

Inventories include raw materials, supplies, finished goods and work-in-process. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Comparisons between cost and net realizable value are made on an item-by-item basis, except for inventories of the same type. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price under normal circumstances, less estimated costs to complete and estimated costs to sell. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted-average method.

If a house is exchanged for land under a subdivision contract and is classified as land for sale, no gain or loss is recognized on the exchange and revenue is not recognized until the land is sold to the buyer.

(7) Investments accounted for under equity method

Investments accounted for using the equity method is investments in subsidiaries and associates.

A. A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary as well as the distribution received. The Company also recognized its share in the changes in the equity of subsidiaries.

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the carrying amount of the subsidiary and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

The acquisition cost exceeding the amount of the share of the fair value of the subsidiary's recognizable assets and liabilities received by the Company on its acquisition day is listed as goodwill. Such goodwill includes the investment's book value which cannot be amortized. The amount exceeding the share of the fair value of the subsidiary's recognizable assets and liabilities received by the Company on its acquisition day is listed as the current income.

When losing the control of its subsidiary, the Company measures its residual investment in the aforesaid subsidiary according to the fair value at the day that the Company loses its control of the subsidiary. The difference between the residual investment's fair value as well as any disposal amount and the investment book value at the day that the Company loses its control is listed as the current profit or loss. In addition, the accounting treatment of all the amounts related to the subsidiary in question and recognized in the comprehensive income is same as the basis required to be complied with in the Company's direct handling of related assets or liabilities.

When the Company transacts with its subsidiaries, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the subsidiaries are recognized in the Company's parent company only financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not owned by the Company.

B. Investments in associates are reported.

Associates are the companies over which the Company has significant

influence. Associates are not entitles of subsidiaries.

The investment in associates shall be recognized as costs under the equity method. After the asset acquisition, the book value shall change in line with the Company's share of profits and losses, other comprehensive income and profit distributions. Meanwhile, the recognized equity value of the associates also changes in line with any increase or decrease in the Company's shares.

If the Company does not subscribe to the new shares of associates on a pro-rata basis according to existing holdings, and any increase or decrease is incurred to the percentage of the Company's holdings and hence net equity value of the investment, the adjustment shall be reflected with the change in capital surplus and according to the equity method. If the Company has not subscribed or acquired to new shares on a pro-rata basis and seen a reduction in its stake in the associates, the amounts recognized in other comprehensive income and the reclassification as a result of the values for the associates concerned should have the same basis for accounting treatment as if the assets or the liabilities of the associates were directly disposed. Any debit should be made from the capital surplus. However, if the capital surplus is insufficient for debits incurred by investments under the equity method, the debit may be drawn from retained earnings.

The residual investment of the previous associates should be measured with the fair value on the date of loss of significant influence. The delta between the sum of the fair value of the residual investment and the disposal amounts and the book value of the investment on the date of loss of significant control shall be recognized in the income statement during the period. Meanwhile, the values recognized in relation to the associates concerned in other comprehensive income shall have the same accounting basis as if the assets or the liabilities of the associates were directly disposed.

Only the profits and losses resultant from upstream, downstream and lateral transactions with associates not relevant to the Company's stake in the associates can be recognized in the parent company only financial statements.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

The property, plant and equipment are listed in accordance with cost less depreciation and accumulated impairment. Cost shall include the incremental cost able to be directly attributed to acquisition or asset implementation.

Straight-line method is applied to depreciation, by indicating the amount of an asset within the durable service life offset its cost and less its residual value. All the major components of the non-current assets shall be depreciated on a standalone basis. Depreciation is accrued in accordance with the following durable service years: building, 3-55 years; machinery equipment, 3-26 years; transportation and other equipments, 3-10 years.

Estimated durable service life, residual value and depreciation method shall be reviewed at the end of the reporting period; prospective application shall be made for any impact on estimation change.

The profit or loss incurred during disposition or obsolescence of property, plant and equipment shall be recognized in the income statement with the differential amount between the disposition price and asset book account.

(9) Investment property

Only if investment properties is attempted for earning rental or capital appreciation or both may it be classified as the investment properties. The investment properties shall be measured according to its original cost, including

related transaction cost, and related interest capitalization shall be made during the construction period. Cost model shall be applied to follow-up measurement, to be measured by cost less the amounts of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

In case straight-line method is applied to depreciation and building depreciation accrued by 23-50 years.

Estimated durable service life, residual value and depreciation method shall be reviewed at the end of the reporting period; prospective application shall be made for any impact on estimation change.

The profit or loss incurred during disposition or obsolescence of property, plant and equipment shall be recognized in the income statement with the differential amount between the disposition price and asset book account.

(10) Lease

A. The Company as lessor

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

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets and recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

When a lease includes both land and building elements, the Company assesses the classification of each element separately as a finance or an operating lease based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the Company. The lease payments are allocated between the land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element of the lease at the inception of a contract. If the allocation of the lease payments can be made reliably, each element is accounted for separately in accordance with its lease classification. When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the land and building elements, the entire lease is generally classified as a finance lease unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases; in which case, the entire lease is classified as an operating lease.

B. The Company as lessee

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

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the parent company only balance sheets.

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

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

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the parent company only balance sheets.

(11) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company shall review the book amounts of tangible assets and intangible financial assets at the end of the reporting period to decide whether there is any impairment with such assets. In case it shows any impairment situation, the estimated recoverable amount of assets shall decide the recognized loss amount. In case there is no way of estimating the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company shall estimate the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit of the said asset. In case it can be amortized according to a reasonable and conforming basis, shared assets shall also be amortized to an individual cash product sector. Otherwise it shall be amortized to the minimal cash-generating unit group according to a reasonable and conforming basis.

The recoverable amount shall be fair value less sales cost and its use value whichever is higher.

In case the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is anticipated to be lower than the book amount, the book amount of the said asset or cash-generating unit shall be adjusted and decreased to its recoverable amount; any impairment loss shall be immediately recognized to the current profit and loss.

When any impairment loss reverses in a subsequent period, the book amount of asset or cash-generating unit shall be adjusted and increased to the estimated recoverable amount after revision, provided the book amount after increase shall be limited to the reasonable book amount under the situation when the said asset or cash-generating unit did not recognize an impairment loss in the past years (except for goodwill). The reversed impairment loss shall be immediately recognized to the current profit and loss.

(12) Employee benefits cost

The short-term employee benefits obligation is measured with the basis without discount, and shall be recognized as expenses when providing the related service. Concerning the anticipated payable amount concerning short-term cash bonus or a bonus sharing plan, if it is a current legal or prescribed obligation to be borne by a company due to the past service provided by employees, and the said obligation can be estimated in a reliable manner, such amount shall be listed as liability.

When an expense belongs to defined contribution plans, during the service period provided by employees, it is required to recognize the pension amount contributable as the current expense.

The cost of defined benefits (including service costs, net interests and re-measurements) shall be calculated according to the projected unit credit method. Service costs and net interests of the defined benefits liabilities shall be recognized as employee benefits expenses when incurred, or when the defined benefit plans is modified, shortened or repaid. The re-measurement shall be recognized as other comprehensive income and the retained earnings. There is not reclassification into profits and losses during subsequent periods.

Net defined benefit liabilities refer to the shortfall appropriation of the defined benefit retirement plan, whereas net defined benefit assets shall not exceed the plan's refunded amount or may reduce the present value of the future appropriation amount.

(13) Financial Instrument

Financial assets and financial liabilities shall be recognized when the Company becomes a party of the said financial instrument clause.

Upon the original recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, they shall be measured according to fair values. Upon the original recognition, concerning the acquired or distributed transaction cost directly attributable to financial assets and financial liabilities (except for the financial assets and financial liabilities classified as measurement according to fair value of profit and loss), it shall be increased or decreased from the fair values of the said financial assets or financial liabilities. The transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities directly attributable to the ones measured according to fair values through profit and loss shall be immediately recognized as profit and loss.

A. Financial assets

The convention trading of financial assets is recognized and removed by trading day accounting.

a. Type of measurement

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost, investment in debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

B) Financial asset at FVTPL

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, designated as upon initial recognition. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss include investments in equity instruments that are not designated by the Company to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and investments in debt instruments that fail to meet the criteria as to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. The dividends and interests generated are recognized in other income and interest income, respectively, and any gain or loss arising from remeasurement is recognized in other gains and losses.

B) Measured at amortized cost

When a company after merger simultaneously meets the following

two conditions in its investment in financial assets, the financial assets are classified as the ones carried at cost after amortization:

- a) The financial assets are held under a specific operation mode, in which the purpose of the mode is to hold the financial assets in order to collect contract cash flows.
- b) The cash flow generated on a specific date due to contract clauses is completely for the payment of the principal and the interest accrued from the outstanding principal amount.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets measured at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost, which equals to carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Except for the two conditions below, the interest income is calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate by the total book value of the financial assets:

- a) The interest income of the purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets is calculated by multiplying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate by the cost of amortized financial assets.
- b) The interest income of the financial assets which are not purchased or originated credit-impaired but subsequently become credit-impaired financial assets is calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate by the cost of amortized financial assets.

C) Investment in debt instruments measured at FVTOCI

Debt instruments that meet the following two conditions are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- a) The debt instruments are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the financial assets; and
- b) The contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value. Changes in the carrying amount of investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, such as interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method, gain (loss) on foreign exchange and impairment loss or gain on reversal, are recognized in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of such instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income and will be reclassified to profit or loss when such instruments are disposed of.

D) Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to

designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently

measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

B. Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, a loss allowance for expected credit loss is recognized for financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable) investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, lease payments receivable due, and contract assets based on their expected credit losses on each balance sheet date.

The loss allowance for accounts receivable and lease payments receivable due is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. For financial assets at amortized cost, when the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized at an amount equal to expected credit loss resulting from possible default events of a financial instrument within 12 months after the reporting date. If, on the other hand, there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized at an amount equal to expected credit loss resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The expected credit loss is calculated according to the average weighted credit loss in which the risk rated ratio of default occurrence is used in calculation. The 12-month expected credit loss represents the credit loss expected to occur to the financial instruments within 12 months after their reporting day due to possible default. The expected credit loss in the duration period refers to the credit loss expected to occur to the financial instruments in the expected duration period due to possible default.

The Company recognizes an impairment loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial assets.

(14) Income recognition

After identifying the performance obligations of contracts with the customers, the Company allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are met.

(15) Borrowing costs

The cost of borrowing for the funds directly used to acquire, construct or produce the assets (which will reach the status ready for use or available for sale after a long period of time) can be treated as part of the asset costs, until the completion of almost all the necessary activities to get the assets ready for use or available for sale.

Other than the above, all the borrowing costs shall be recognized in the income statement during the current period.

(16) Income tax

Income tax expenses include income taxes during the period and deferred income taxes, and should be recognized as income taxes in the profit and loss income, except for the income taxes during the period and deferred income taxes recognized as other comprehensive incomes or directly as an equity item.

A. Current tax

The current income tax is based on the taxed income of the said year. Since partial income and expense is taxable item or deductible of other years, or not attributing to taxable or deductible item in accordance with related tax laws, it causes the taxable income to differ from the reported net profit in the parent company only income statement. The related liabilities of the current income tax are calculated by the legislated or substantially legislated tax rate at the end of the reporting period. It is estimated by the income tax of the previous year, serving as the adjustment of the current income tax.

According to the provisions of Income Tax Law, The unallocated earnings of the Company adding 10% profit-seeking enterprise income tax shall be recognized as the current expense in the allocated earning year resolved in the shareholders' meeting

B. Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognized by the temporary differential calculation generated from the taxation basis of book amounts of the recorded assets and liabilities and income through taxation calculation. Deferred income tax liabilities in general are recognized by the temporary differences of all future taxes payable. Deferred income tax assets are recognized by all likely future taxes less the deductible temporary difference in use.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities may only be mutually offset when concurrently conforming to the following conditions: (1) a company has legal execution right to mutually offset the current income tax assets and income tax liabilities; and (2) deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are levied by the same taxation authority towards the same tax payment major entity, or levied towards different tax payment corporate entities, yet each major entity attempts to, at each future period of the deferred income tax liabilities or assets pay-off or recovery of the major amount, pay off the current income tax liabilities and assets on net-amount basis, or concurrently realize assets and pay off liabilities.

The temporary differences in tax payables related to invested subsidiary company and associates are all recognized as deferred income tax liabilities, provided if the Company can control the time point of temporary difference reverse, and the said temporary differences may very likely not be reversed in the foreseeable future are excluded. The deferred income tax assets generated from the related deductible temporary differences to this kind of investment and equity can only be recognized in the gains very likely with sufficient taxable income used to realize the temporary differences, and be within the scope of reverse within the anticipated future.

The book amounts of deferred income tax assets shall be reviewed at the end of the reporting period, and adjust and decrease the book amounts for all or partial assets without sufficiently taxable income to serve it to recover. Concerning the ones originally not recognized deferred income tax assets, they shall also be reviewed at the end of the reporting period, and adjust and

increase the book amounts for all or partial assets very likely to generate taxable income to serve it to recover.

The deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured by expected liabilities pay-off or assets in realizing the current tax rate, while the said tax rate shall be based on the legislated or already substantially legislated tax rate at the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred income tax liabilities and assets shall reflect the tax consequences of a company generated in expected recovery or pay-off of the book amounts of its assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

(17) Treasury stocks

The recovered issued stock shall be recognized as treasury stocks in accordance with the paid cost upon buy-back. In case the disposition price in disposing treasury stocks is higher than the book value, its difference shall be listed as capital surplus – treasury stocks trade; in case the disposition price in disposing treasury stocks is lower than the book value, its difference shall be offset the capital surplus generated from the trade of the treasury stocks of the same category of treasury stocks; in case of any deficit, it shall be debited to keep the surplus. Weighted average shall be applied to the book value of treasury stocks and be separately calculated in accordance with the recovery reasons.

Upon cancellation of treasury stocks, it shall be debited to keep the capital surplus – stock issue premium and share capital; in case its book value is higher than the total sum of par value and stock issue premium, its difference shall offset the capital surplus generated from the trade of the treasury stocks of the same category of treasury stocks; in case of any deficit, it shall be debited to offset retained earnings; in case the book value of treasury stocks is lower than the total amount of par value and stock issue premium, it shall be credited as the capital surplus generated from the trade of the treasury stocks of the same category of treasury stocks.

5. Critical Accounting Judgements, And Key Sources Of Estimation And Uncertainty

The Company upon applying the accounting policy stated in Note 4 provides related judgments, estimations and assumptions for the information acquired from other resources which are based on historical experience and other factors deemed crucial. The actual result may differ from what is estimated.

The Company shall be continuously reviewing estimations and basic assumptions. In case the revision of estimations would influence the current period, then the current recognition shall be revised in accounting estimations. In case the revision of accounting estimations would concurrently influence the current period and future period, then the estimations revision shall be recognized in both the current period and future period.

The following shows the information related to major assumptions made in the future, and other major sources of uncertainty at the end of the financial reporting period; the said assumptions and estimations have risks of causing book amounts of assets and liabilities to incur major adjustments in the following fiscal year.

(1) Evaluation of inventory and real estate for sale

Since inventory and real estate for sale shall be priced by cost and net cash realizable value whichever is lower, therefore the Company shall use judgments and estimations to determine the net cash realizable value at the end of the financial reporting period.

Since industry rapidly changes, the inventory and real estate for sale of the

Company at the end of the financial reporting period due to the amounts of normal wear and tear, obsolescence, or without market selling price, offsets its cost to decrease to its net cash realizable value. The evaluation of this inventory and real estate for sale mainly based on the product demand in the future specific period as estimation basis; therefore, it may generate major changes.

(2) Impairment evaluation of tangible assets and intangible assets (except for goodwill)

During the asset impairment evaluation process, the Company shall rely on subjective judgments and, with basis on asset use mode and rubber, real estate industry characteristics, determine parent company only cash flow asset durable years and future likely generated revenues and expenses of specific asset groups; any change in estimations from changes in economic status or corporate policies may likely cause major impairment in the future.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Cash and petty cash	\$ 562	\$ 516
Cash in bank	958,369	751,326
Cash equivalent		
Commercial paper	855,810	600,325
Time deposits with maturity	172,800	—
Total	<u>\$ 1,987,541</u>	<u>\$ 1,352,167</u>

7. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, designated as upon initial recognition		
Fund	<u>\$ 18,953</u>	<u>\$ 72,280</u>

8. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Equity instruments		
Stock of domestic listed (OTC) companies	\$ 3,072,894	\$ 2,156,841
Stock of foreign listed (OTC) companies	2,329	15,395
Stock of emerging companies	7,860	7,860

Stock not classified to listed (OTC) and emerging companies	162,454	171,453
Debt instruments		
Financial bond	13,257	65,412
Plus (Less): adjustment of financial assets for transaction	305,630	(2,511)
Total	<u>\$ 3,564,424</u>	<u>\$ 2,414,450</u>
Current	<u>\$ 3,440,319</u>	<u>\$ 2,315,451</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 124,105</u>	<u>\$ 98,999</u>

- (1) The Company signed a loan business trust contract with MasterLink Securities Corporation on June 5, 2015, delivering the trust of partial listed (OTC) companies stocks to MasterLink Securities Corporation for management, use, while the beneficiary of the trust revenue was the Company, with the contract period ending till an initiative termination of the trustor. Up to December 31, 2021, the book amount of stock delivered for trust is NT\$435,930 thousand.
- (2) The Company signed a securities lending agreement with SinoPac Securities Corporation on April 10, 2020. Dividends and bonuses, being generated during the loan period should be repaid to the company. According to the agreement, when there is no loan transaction for more than three consecutive years, the agreement would be terminated. Up to December 31, 2021, the book amount of lending stock is NT\$11,925 thousand.
- (4) Credit risk management for investments in debt instruments

Investments in debt instruments were classified as at FVTOCI :

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Gross carrying amount	\$ 13,257	\$ 65,412
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(209)	(532)
Amortized cost	13,048	64,880
Adjustment to fair value	255	(951)
Total	<u>\$ 13,303</u>	<u>\$ 63,929</u>

The company only invests in debt instruments that have low credit risk for the purpose of impairment assessment. The Company continuously tracks information to monitor changes in the credit risk of the debt instruments that it invests in, and also reviews other information such as material information about the debtor to assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk since the investment was recognized.

The Company considers the historical default rates of each credit rating supplied by external rating agencies to estimate 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses.

The book amounts of investments in each credit level debt instrument and the applicable expected credit loss rates are as follows:

Dec. 31, 2021

Credit Rating	Expected credit loss rate	Through other comprehensive income measured at fair value of book amount
Performing	1.55%	\$ 13,257

Dec. 31, 2020

Credit Rating	Expected credit loss rate	Through other comprehensive income measured at fair value of book amount
Performing	0.12~4.8%	\$ 65,412

The allowance for impairment loss of investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 532	\$ —
New purchase in this period	209	532
Derecognise in this period	(532)	—
Balance, end of year	\$ 209	\$ 532

9. Notes and accounts receivable ,net

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Notes receivable	\$ 30,188	\$ 41,043
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(302)	(278)
Net amount	\$ 29,886	\$ 40,765
	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Accounts receivable	\$ 117,949	\$ 201,203
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,786)	(2,534)

Net amount	\$ 115,163	\$ 198,669
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(1) The crediting period of the Company to a customer in principle shall be 30 days after the invoice date, while partial customers are credit time 30 days to 90 days. In addition to the actual credit impairment of individual customers, the Company makes reference to historical experience, considers the financial situation of individual customers and the industry, competitive advantage and prospects, and differentiates customers into different risk groups and incorporates forward-looking information. The expected loss rate of the Company recognizes the allowance loss.

(2) Aging analysis of accounts receivable of the Company is stated as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2021		
	Carrying amount of accounts receivable	Expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses
Non past due	\$ 138,004	1~2%	\$ 2,444
Past due less than 90 days	6,667	2~5%	142
Past due 91-180 days	3,202	10~20%	238
Past due 181-365 days	—	50%	—
More than 366 days past due	264	100%	264
	<u>\$ 148,137</u>		<u>\$ 3,088</u>

	Dec. 31, 2020		
	Carrying amount of accounts receivable	Expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses
Non past due	\$ 222,822	1~2%	\$ 1,875
Past due less than 90 days	16,642	2~5%	389
Past due 91-180 days	2,295	10~20%	158
Past due 181-365 days	195	50%	98
More than 366 days past due	292	100%	292
	<u>\$ 242,246</u>		<u>\$ 2,812</u>

(3) Movements of the loss allowance of notes and accounts receivable were as follow:

	2021	2020
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,812	\$ 4,923
Expected credit impairment loss (gain)	276	285
Amount written off	—	(2,396)
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 3,088</u>	<u>\$ 2,812</u>

10. Inventories

Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
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Raw materials	\$	79,837	\$	90,340
Work-in-process		21,079		19,727
Finished goods		110,389		109,379
Total	\$	211,305	\$	219,446

The cost of sales related to inventory is as follows:

		2021		2020
Cost of inventories sold	\$	715,210	\$	684,142
Provision for (Reversal of) loss on inventories		2,118		(2,268)
Unamortized fixed manufacturing costs		9,617		10,756
Total	\$	726,945	\$	692,630

Reversal of loss on inventories is due to the removal part of the inventory that has been listed for decline in price.

11. Real estate for sale and prepayment for land purchases/Contract liabilities

	Real estate for sale		Contract liabilities		
	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020	Jan. 1, 2020
Bridge Upto Zenith Project at Banqiao	\$ 51,276	\$ 124,802	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 47,251
Modesty Home Project at Banqiao	14,923	14,923	—	—	—
Legend River Project at Xindian	92,728	169,027	—	—	—
Treasure Garden Project in Taichung City	236,653	241,545	—	—	—
55 TIMELESS Project in Taipei City	571,120	1,218,354	34,552	162,233	123,136
La Bella Vita Project in Taichung City	933,065	1,162,965	15,669	34,926	—
La Bella Vita Project in Taichung City—Real estate under construction	—	—	—	—	225,311
	\$ 1,899,765	\$ 2,931,616	\$ 50,221	\$ 197,159	\$ 395,698

	Prepayment for land purchases	
	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Ambassador Hotel development Project in Kaohsiung City	\$ 143,877	\$ —

(1) Please see note 32 for the status of transactions with related parties.

12. Other financial assets

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Pledged time deposits	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Time deposits with maturity over three months	27,620	115,653
Total	\$ 47,620	\$ 135,653
Current	\$ 27,620	\$ 115,653
Non-current	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Interest rate range %	0.2~0.825	0.2~2.5

The pledged time deposit serves as guaranty for logistics business and it is shown in Note 33.

13. Investments accounted for using equity method

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Investments in subsidiaries	\$ 1,261,085	\$ 1,046,657
Investments in associates	102,575	101,966
Total	\$ 1,363,660	\$ 1,148,623

(1) The investment of subsidiaries is listed as follows:

Name of Investee	Book value		The percentage of ownership interest and voting right directly held by the Company	
	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
<u>Unlisted (OTC) companies</u>				
Ban Chien Development Co., Ltd. (Taiwan)	\$ 854,763	\$ 622,046	100.00	100.00
Da-Guan Recreation Company (Taiwan)	—	—	—	—
FRG US Corp. (San Francisco)	406,322	424,611	100.00	100.00
KINGSHALE INDUSTRIAL LIMITED (Hong Kong)	—	—	99.99	99.99
Total	\$ 1,261,085	\$ 1,046,657		

- A. The Company invests in the development project of 950 Market Street in San Francisco, USA with Continental Construction Group, the establishment of FRG US Corp. was approved by the board of directors in 2017, with an investment limit of USD 20,000 thousand. Its main

businesses are real estate investment, development and rental and sales of premises.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, FRG has remitted Investment funds are NT\$ 461,349 thousand (USD 15,052 thousand).

B. Da-Guan Recreation Company has passed the dissolution and liquidation at the temporary shareholders meeting on October 22, 2020.

(2) The investment of associates is listed as follows:

Name of Investee	Book value		The percentage of ownership interest and voting right directly held by the Company	
	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
<u>Unlisted (OTC) companies</u>				
Formosan Construction Corp. (Taiwan)	\$ 61,540	\$ 62,048	26.20	26.20
Fenghe Development Co., Ltd. (Taiwan)	32,570	31,655	39.90	39.90
Rueifu Development Co., Ltd. (Taiwan)	8,465	8,263	48.26	48.26
Total	<u>\$ 102,575</u>	<u>\$ 101,966</u>		

(3) Information about associates that are not individually material was as follows

	2021	2020
The Company's share of:		
Net profit (loss) from continuing operations for the year	\$ 7,079	\$ 3,082
Other comprehensive income	(6,470)	21,320
Total comprehensive profit (loss)	<u>\$ 609</u>	<u>\$ 24,402</u>

(4) The investment gains and losses and other comprehensive income for the subsidiaries and associates under the equity method have been recognized according to their audited financials.

14. Property, plant and equipment

Item	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021				
	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Balance, End of Year
<u>Cost</u>					
Land	\$ 444,026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 444,026
Building	579,218	1,291	—	—	580,509
Machinery equipment	790,373	4,986	—	—	795,359
Transportation equipment	13,859	180	(2,048)	—	11,991
Other equipment	152,886	1,341	—	—	154,227
Total	<u>1,980,362</u>	<u>7,798</u>	<u>(2,048)</u>		<u>1,986,112</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation & impairment</u>					
Building	359,975	13,499	—	—	373,474
Machinery equipment	658,828	18,625	—	—	677,453
Transportation equipment	13,352	54	(1,801)	—	11,605

Other equipment	99,768	14,949	—	—	114,717
Total	1,131,923	\$ 47,127	\$ (1,801)	\$ —	1,177,249
Net	\$ 848,439				\$ 808,863

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Item	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Balance, End of Year
<u>Cost</u>					
Land	\$ 444,026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 444,026
Building	696,889	—	(117,671)	—	579,218
Machinery equipment	966,896	3,684	(180,207)	—	790,373
Transportation equipment	19,220	100	(5,461)	—	13,859
Other equipment	232,306	4,334	(83,754)	—	152,886
Total	2,359,337	8,118	(387,093)	—	1,980,362
<u>Accumulated depreciation & impairment</u>					
Building	463,554	14,092	(117,671)	—	359,975
Machinery equipment	818,616	20,419	(180,207)	—	658,828
Transportation equipment	18,599	214	(5,461)	—	13,352
Other equipment	166,983	16,539	(83,754)	—	99,768
Total	1,467,752	\$ 51,264	\$ (387,093)	\$ —	1,131,923
Net	\$ 891,585				\$ 848,439

(1) The book values of land are adjusted with basis on the government published land value of 1975, 1979, 1980 and 1981 as well as current government-declared land value of 1992 and 2000; plant buildings and various equipments are re-evaluated in accordance with the commodity price indices in 1973 and 1980. Besides, the original revaluation increments are adjusted in relation to the tax rates of land value increment in compliance with land tax laws in January 2005.

(2) The situation of pledge & guarantee in detail is shown in Note 33.

15. Lease

(1) Right-of-use assets

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Balance, End of Year
<u>Cost</u>				
Building	\$ 51,552	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 51,552
Transportation equipment	—	—	—	—
Total	51,552	—	—	51,552
<u>Accumulated depreciation & impairment</u>				
Building	10,310	5,155	—	15,465
Transportation equipment	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 10,310	\$ 5,155	\$ —	\$ 15,465
Net	\$ 41,242			\$ 36,087

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020			
	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Balance, End of Year
<u>Cost</u>				
Building	\$ 51,552	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 51,552
Transportation equipment	1,599	—	(1,599)	—
Total	53,151	—	(1,599)	51,552
<u>Accumulated depreciation & impairment</u>				
Building	5,155	5,155	—	10,310
Transportation equipment	1,279	320	(1,599)	—
Total	\$ 6,434	\$ 5,475	\$ (1,599)	\$ 10,310
Net	\$ 46,717			\$ 41,242

(2) Lease liabilities

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021		
	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payments
Less 1 year	\$ 5,439	\$ 370	\$ 5,069
Over 1 years	32,638	1,033	31,605
Total	\$ 38,077	\$ 1,403	\$ 36,674

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities were as 1.09%.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020		
	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payments
Less 1 year	\$ 5,440	\$ 426	\$ 5,014
Over 1 years	38,077	1,403	36,674
Total	\$ 43,517	\$ 1,829	\$ 41,688

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities were as 1.09%.

(3) Other lease information

	2021	2020
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ —	\$ 136
Total cash (outflow) for all lease agreements	\$ (5,014)	\$ (5,417)

(4) Please see note 32 for the status of transactions with related parties.

16. Investment property, net

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Item	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Impairment	Reclassification	Balance, End of Year
<u>Cost</u>						
Land	\$ 1,098,862	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,098,862
Building	2,653,319	—	—	—	—	2,653,319
Total	<u>3,752,181</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,752,181</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation & impairment</u>						
Land	227,637	—	—	1,215	—	228,852
Building	810,967	55,473	—	—	—	866,440
Total	<u>1,038,604</u>	<u>\$ 55,473</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,215</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>1,095,292</u>
Net	<u>\$ 2,713,577</u>					<u>\$ 2,656,889</u>
Fair value	<u>\$ 4,133,740</u>					<u>\$ 4,451,589</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Item	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Impairment	Reclassification	Balance, End of Year
<u>Cost</u>						
Land	\$ 1,091,843	\$ 8,608	\$ (1,589)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,098,862
Building	2,654,296	1,876	—	—	(2,853)	2,653,319
Total	<u>3,746,139</u>	<u>10,484</u>	<u>(1,589)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(2,853)</u>	<u>3,752,181</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation & impairment</u>						
Land	224,160	—	—	3,477	—	227,637
Building	758,679	55,141	—	—	(2,853)	810,967
Total	<u>982,839</u>	<u>\$ 55,141</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,477</u>	<u>\$ (2,853)</u>	<u>1,038,604</u>
Net	<u>\$ 2,763,300</u>					<u>\$ 2,713,577</u>
Fair value	<u>\$ 4,292,326</u>					<u>\$ 4,133,740</u>

(1) Details of land:

	Dec. 31, 2021		Dec. 31, 2020	
	Ping	Cost	Ping	Cost
Oiashui Section, Longtan	14,447	\$ 42,643	14,447	\$ 42,643
Dahu Section, Miaoli	230,253	473,971	230,253	473,971
Nankan Section, Taoyuan	14,696	265,779	14,696	265,779
Xinban Section, Banqiao	140	311,775	140	311,775
Zhuangjing Section, Xindian	53	4,694	53	4,694
Total		<u>\$ 1,098,862</u>		<u>\$ 1,098,862</u>

(2) The Company leases the real estate held for investment, with the lease period as January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2028. Provisions for the lessee to adjust the rent based on market rents when exercising the renewal rights. The lessee does not have a preferential purchase right for the real property at the end of the lease term.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating leases of

investment properties as of was as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Year 1	\$ 139,745	\$ 175,120
Year 2	113,179	85,068
Year 3	77,226	65,873
Year 4	21,864	40,924
Year 5	11,226	22,591
Over 5 years	12,981	24,207
Total	\$ 376,221	\$ 413,783

(3) As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the book value of the investment properties let out stood at NT\$2,354,345 thousand and NT\$2,409,818 thousand, respectively. The rent incomes during 2021 and 2020 totaled NT\$191,080 thousand and NT\$189,786 thousand, respectively.

(4) The fair value of investment properties is based on the transaction prices of adjacent assets, the economic environment and changes in the current land values published by the Taiwanese government. The assessment is based on market comparators and discounted cash flows. It is Level 3 fair value according to IFRS.

(5) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the land at Dahu Section of Miaoli accumulated losses of reduction were NT\$228,852 thousand and NT\$227,637 thousand respectively.

(6) Details of the farm land lots registered in others' names due to legal restrictions:

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Oiashui Section, Longtan	\$ 35,100	\$ 35,100
Dahu Section, Miaoli	94,241	94,241
Nankan Section, Taoyuan	17,631	17,631
Total	\$ 146,972	\$ 146,972

For the security measures of the aforementioned pieces of farm land, the Company has already periodically checked relevant land transcripts and dispatched its personnel to conduct investigation at any time in order to keep abreast of the use of the land. Part of the land has been pledged to the Company. Please see note 32 (2) C for the status of transactions with related parties.

(7) The situation of already providing to serve as loan guarantees from financial industries in detail is shown in Note 33.

17. Short-term borrowings

Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
---------------	---------------

Bank unsecured borrowings	\$ 415,000	\$ 350,000
Interest rate range %	0.52~0.99	0.72~1.00
18. <u>Short-term notes and bills payable</u>		
	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Commercial paper payable	\$ 160,000	\$ 10,000
Less: Unamortized discount	(116)	(8)
Net amount	\$ 159,884	\$ 9,992
Interest rate range%	0.5~0.79	0.36

The situation of pledge & guarantee in detail is shown in Note 33.

19. Employee pensions

(1) Defined contribution plans

The employee retirement plan established by the Company in accordance with “Labor Pension Act” belongs to a defined contribution plans. Concerning the above, the Company would contribute 6% of the monthly salaries of employees to the exclusive individual accounts of Labor Insurance Bureau. In accordance with the above related regulations, the pension costs recognized as expenses in the parent company only comprehensive income statement in 2021 and January 1 to December 31, 2020 are respectively NT\$6,135 thousand and NT\$6,176 thousand.

(2) Defined benefit plans

A. The employee retirement plan established by the Company in accordance with “Labor Standard Act” is a defined benefit plans. In accordance with the regulations of the said plan, the employee pensions are calculated by service years and the average wage of six months prior to retirement. For the above, the Company would contribute 2% of the total employee salaries as employee pension fund, to the Supervisory Committee of Workers’ Pension Preparation Fund to be deposited into an exclusive account of Bank of Taiwan. Before the end of year, if it is estimated the balance in the exclusive account is insufficient to pay the estimated labors conforming to retirement conditions in the following year, the Company would contribute the differential amount at once before the end of March in the following year. The retired pension cost amount in parent company only comprehensive income statement listed to expense related to defined benefit plan is as follows:

	2021	2020
Service cost	\$ —	\$ —
Net interest cost (income)	10	27
List to (profit) loss	\$ 10	\$ 27
Re-measurements		

Plan assets returns (excl. amount that covered in net interest income)	39	81
Actuarial profit (loss)-Change of the demographic assumption	(31)	1
Actuarial profit (loss)-Change of the financial assumption	223	(268)
Actuarial profit (loss)-Adjustment with experience	(83)	654
Listed to other comprehensive income	\$ 148	\$ 468

The details of the various costs and expenses recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	2021	2020
Operating costs	\$ 10	\$ 27
Operating expenses	—	—
Total	\$ 10	\$ 27

The amount listed in the parent company only balance sheet for the obligation occurring from the defined benefit plan is as follows

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Defined benefit obligation present value	\$ 5,632	\$ 5,866
Plan asset fair value	(2,858)	(2,796)
Net defined benefit liability (assets)	\$ 2,774	\$ 3,070

The changed of defined benefit obligation present value of this Company is as follows:

	2021	2020
Beginning defined benefit obligation	\$ 5,866	\$ 6,206
Service cost current period	—	—
Interest expense	21	47
Benefits paid from plan assets	(146)	—
Re-measurements		
Actuarial (profit) loss- Change of the demographic assumption	31	(1)

Actuarial (profit) loss- Change of the financial assumption	(223)	268
Actuarial (profit) loss- Adjustment with experience	83	(654)
Ending defined benefit obligation	\$ 5,632	\$ 5,866

The changed of plan asset fair value of this Company is as follows:

	2021	2020
Beginning plan asset fair value	\$ 2,796	\$ 2,518
Interest income	10	20
Re-measurements		
Plan assets returns (excl. amount that covered in net interest income)	39	81
Contribution by employer	159	177
Benefits paid from plan assets	(146)	—
Redemption or curtailments payment	—	—
Ending plan asset fair value	\$ 2,858	\$ 2,796

The assets of defined benefits held by our company are deposited in financial institutions and invested in equity securities in Taiwan and overseas within the percentages and absolute amounts stipulated by the Bank of Taiwan for the discretionary investment of the funds for specific years. The operation of the funds is under the oversight by the Labor Pension fund Supervisory Committee. The minimum yields on the funds p.a. shall not fall below the two-year time deposit rates offered by local banks. Any insufficiency shall be made up by the national treasury following the approval from competent authorities.

Classification of Fair Values for Planned Assets

	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,858	\$ 2,796

B. The main assumptions of the Company's actuarial valuation are as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Discount rate	0.70%	0.35%
Expected increase in future salaries	2.00%	2.00%

The Company is exposed to the following risks due to the pension system stipulated by the Labor Standards Act:

- a. The impact of the book value of the retirement pensions is as follows for any delta of each 0.25 basis points between the discount rate (or the expected increase in future salaries) and management estimates in 2021 and 2020.

Dec. 31, 2021	Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	
	Actuarial assumption increased 0.25%	Actuarial assumption decreased 0.25%
Discount rate	\$ (155)	\$ 161
Expected increase in future salaries	\$ 158	\$ (153)

Dec. 31, 2020	Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	
	Actuarial assumption increased 0.25%	Actuarial assumption decreased 0.25%
Discount rate	\$ (170)	\$ 177
Expected increase in future salaries	\$ 173	\$ (168)

Since actuarial assumptions may be mutually related, the possibility of change in an only one assumption is not high. Therefore, the above sensitivity analysis may be unable to reflect the actual change situation of the current value of defined benefits. Besides, in the above sensitivity analysis, the actuary of current value of defined benefits obligations at the end of the reporting period applies projected unit credit method, measured by the same basis of defined benefits liabilities listed in the parent company only balance sheet.

- b. The Company expects to contribute the amount of NT\$136 thousand to the defined benefit plans within one year after December 31, 2021; the weighted average duration of defined benefits obligations is 11 years.

20. Equity

(1) Share capital - common stock

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Authorized capital	\$ 6,800,000	\$ 6,800,000
Issued capital	\$ 3,423,260	\$ 3,423,260

The face value of the issued ordinary shares is NT\$10 per share. Each share has one vote and the right to dividends.

Treasury stocks of NT\$76,740 thousand was cancelled from January 1 to December 31, 2020.

(2) Capital surplus

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
--	---------------	---------------

Premium on capital	\$ 727	\$ 727
Conversion premium of corporate bonds	450,718	450,718
Gains of disposal of assets	1,238	1,238
Equity net value change of associates by equity method	3,658	3,658
Total	<u>\$ 456,341</u>	<u>\$ 456,341</u>

In accordance with regulations in laws, the capital surplus shall not be used except for covering company losses, but concerning the overage obtained from issued stock over par value (including issuance of common stock above par value, the premium on capital stock of stock issued for merge, corporate bond conversion premium and treasury stocks transaction, etc.) and capital surplus generated from income of receiving gifts. In the absence of accumulated losses, the Company may issue cash dividends or bonus shares to existing shareholders on a pro rata basis. Per the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act, the appropriation of capital surplus to share capital is limited to 10% of the paid-in capital.

(3) Retained earnings

A. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, any earnings during the year should be used to pay all the due taxes and make up the prior losses before distributions as follows:

- a. Provide 10% legal reserve, but it is not applicable to the case where the legal reserve already attains the total capital amount.
- b. If necessary, in accordance with regulations of laws, allowance or reversal of special reserve shall be provided.
- c. The earnings during the year available for distributions, along with the undistributed earnings from previous years, shall be distributed according to the proposal from the board. The distribution to shareholders shall be no less than 5% of the distributable accumulated earnings and shall be approved by the shareholders' meetings.

The enterprise life cycle of the Company belongs to "maturity period". However, in order to pursue business sustainable development, respond to the future market demands and consider the future capital expenditure budget of the Company as well as maintenance stable dividend allocation, in which cash dividend shall be no lower than 10% of the total amount of shareholders' dividend. But in case of fund requirements concerning any major investment plan, major operation change matters and productivity expansion or other major capital expenditures, etc., the board may propose it to be changed to distribution in stock dividend form in whole, and actions may be taken after a report to and consent from the shareholders' meeting

B. Legal reserve

Per the regulations set forth by the Company Act, the Company shall appropriate 10% of after-tax earnings as the legal reserve, until the amount of legal reserve is equivalent to that of paid-in capital, or use the earnings to reverse prior losses. In the absence of losses, the portion of reserves exceeding 25% of the paid-in capital can be used to issue cash dividends or

bonus shares.

C. Special reserve

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
The number of appropriation arising from the first adoption of IFRSs	\$ 297,955	\$ 304,771
Decrease in other equity items	—	—
Total	\$ 297,955	\$ 304,771

Official Letter “Securities Issue” No. 1010012865 and No. 1010047490 released by the Financial Supervisory Commission and the IFRS standards provide answers to the questions regarding the appropriation, utilization and reversal of special reserve. If there is any reversal of the reduction of shareholders’ equity, the reserved portion may be used for earnings distributions.

- D. The Company’s earnings distributions for 2020 and 2019 were approved by the annual general meetings on August 5, 2021 and June 12, 2020, respectively, as proposed by the board.

	2020		2019	
	Amount	Dividend per share (TWD)	Amount	Dividend per share (TWD)
Legal reserve	\$ 86,173		\$ 53,895	
Cash dividend	513,489	\$ 1.5	280,000	\$ 0.8
Total	\$ 599,662		\$ 333,895	

- E. The status for the board of the Company proposed to approve the 2021 earnings allocation proposal on March 18, 2022 is as follows:

	2021	
	Amount	Dividend per share (TWD)
Legal reserve	\$ 78,839	
Cash dividend	410,791	\$ 1.2
Total	\$ 489,630	

The Company’s earnings distribution for 2021 is still pending for the approval from the annual general meeting in 2022.

(4) Other equity interest-

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total

Balance on Jan. 1, 2021	\$	(26,658)	\$	84,011	\$	57,353
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		(9,713)		—		(9,713)
Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		—		311,821		311,821
Share of loss (profit) of associates accounted for using equity method		—		188,874		188,874
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instrument		—		(3,501)		(3,501)
Balance on Dec. 31, 2021	\$	(36,371)	\$	581,205	\$	544,834

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance on Jan. 1, 2020	\$ (7,448)	\$ 174,790	\$ 167,342
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(19,210)	—	(19,210)
Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	(55,324)	(55,324)
Share of loss (profit) of associates accounted for using equity method	—	(41,240)	(41,240)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instrument	—	5,785	5,785
Balance on Dec. 31, 2020	\$ (26,658)	\$ 84,011	\$ 57,353

(5) Treasury stocks

	Number of shares (thousand shares)	Amount
Balance on Jan. 1, 2020	—	\$ —
Acquired in this period	7,674	129,618
Cancellation in this period	(7,674)	(129,618)
Balance of Dec. 31, 2020	—	—

A. The Company in accordance with the regulations of Article 28-2 of Securities Exchange Act, in order to maintain company credit and shareholders' equity, purchased back treasury stocks through resolutions of

the board.

B. The quantity percentage of a company in purchase back outstanding shares in accordance with the regulations of Securities Exchange Act shall not exceed 10% of the total number of shares issued by a company, and the total amount of purchase shares shall not exceed the retained earnings adding the premium of issued shares and the amount of realized capital surplus.

C. The treasury stocks held by The Company in accordance with the regulations of Securities Exchange Act shall not be pledged, nor shall it enjoy such rights as dividend allocation and voting right, etc.

21. Operating revenue

	2021	2020
Net sales revenue	\$ 912,233	\$ 844,836
Construction revenue	1,637,012	2,206,748
Rental and logistics revenue	245,699	230,731
Total	\$ 2,794,944	\$ 3,282,315

The amount of revenue recognized at the beginning from the contractual liabilities for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020 are respectively NT\$197,159 thousand and NT\$384,715 thousand.

22. Operating costs

	2021	2020
Cost of sales	\$ 726,945	\$ 692,630
Cost of construction sales	1,078,791	1,430,062
Cost of rental and logistics	105,484	97,276
Total	\$ 1,911,220	\$ 2,219,968

23. Other income

	2021	2020
Dividend income	\$ 166,921	\$ 110,983
Gain on disposal of investments	—	4,069
Other	12,301	5,482
Total	\$ 179,222	\$ 120,534

24. Other gains and losses

	2021	2020
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ 4	\$ —

Loss (gain) on disposal of investment properties	—	(1,589)
Foreign currency exchange gain (loss)	(37,825)	(40,142)
Net (gain) loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,046	1,870
Miscellaneous expense	(587)	(898)
Impairment loss	(1,215)	(3,477)
Total	\$ (35,577)	\$ (44,236)

25. Finance costs

	2021	2020
Interest of bank loan	\$ 3,595	\$ 7,746
Interest of lease liabilities	426	481
Total	\$ 4,021	\$ 8,227

26. Extra information on the items with the expense characteristics

The employee benefits, depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses incurred in this period are summarized below:

	2021			2020		
	Operating costs	Operating expense	Total	Operating costs	Operating expense	Total
Salary expense	\$ 93,760	\$ 48,371	\$ 142,131	\$ 90,220	\$ 49,354	\$ 139,574
Labor and health insurance expenses	7,115	4,701	11,816	6,568	4,197	10,765
Pension expense	4,079	2,066	6,145	4,155	2,048	6,203
Board compensation	—	25,919	25,919	—	27,495	27,495
Other Personnel expense	2,732	1,439	4,171	3,006	1,549	4,555
Personnel expense	\$ 107,686	\$ 82,496	\$ 190,182	\$ 103,949	\$ 84,643	\$ 188,592
Depreciation expense	\$ 91,991	\$ 15,764	\$ 107,755	\$ 94,302	\$ 17,578	\$ 111,880

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had 200 and 196 employees, respectively. There were 7 non-employee directors and 7 non-employee directors, respectively.

The Company's average employee benefit expense and the Company's average salary expense for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were NT\$851 thousand, NT\$736 thousand, NT\$852 thousand, NT\$738 thousand, respectively.

The Company's average salary expense adjustment for the year ended December 31, 2021 increased by 0%.

The Company's salary compensation policy is as follows:

- (1) Employee Salary: Employee salary mainly includes basic salary (including basic salary and meal allowance), performance bonus, annual salary adjustment for individual performance and year-end bonus. The salary is approved with reference to the market rate of the industry, job category, academic experience, professional knowledge and skills, and professional years of experience, and is better than the average market rate of the industry.
- (2) The compensation policy of the manager is based on the usual industry standard, and takes into account the reasonableness of the relationship with personal performance, the company's operating performance and future risks. The proposal made by the Salary and Compensation Committee will be implemented after the board of directors has approved it.
- (3) Personal performance bonus: The bonus is paid according to the company's operational performance and employees' personal performance.
- (4) Annual salary adjustment: The Company conducts annual salary adjustment with reference to the overall economic environment, operating profit, employee performance assessment results, and long-term development of the employees, taking into account the salary level of the industry and the overall salary adjustment status of the industry.

Correlation between operating performance and employee compensation:

The Company shall set aside no less than 1% of the Company's annual profit as employee compensation, which shall be distributed in shares or cash as determined by the Board of Directors, and shall be paid to employees of subordinate companies under the conditions set by the Board of Directors; the Company shall set aside no more than 2% of the Company's annual profit as director compensation as determined by the Board of Directors. The remuneration to employees and remuneration to directors shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting. If the Company has an accumulated deficit, the Company shall reserve the amount to cover the deficit in advance, and then allocate the remuneration to employees and directors in accordance with the aforementioned ratio.

The remuneration of directors and other key management personnel is determined by reference to the industry standard, taking into account the reasonableness of the relationship with individual performance, the Company's operating performance and future risks. The proposal made by the Salary and Compensation Committee will be implemented after the board of directors has approved it.

The compensations to employees and the remunerations to directors and supervisors determined by the board on March 18, 2022 for the year 2021 and on March 19, 2021 for the year 2020 are as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Amount	Estimated proportion	Amount	Estimated proportion
Compensations to employees	\$ 8,402	1%	\$ 9,491	1%
Remunerations to directors and supervisors	8,402	1%	9,491	1%

The Company shall allocate from annual profits no less than 1% for compensations to employees and no more than 2% for remunerations to directors and supervisors. However, annual profits should be prioritized for the reversal of cumulated losses if any.

The abovementioned compensations to employees may be paid with cash or shares. The employees include the employees of subsidiaries which meet the criteria set by the board. However, the remunerations to directors and supervisors shall be paid in cash only.

Any changes to the published parent company only financial statements shall be treated as changes to accounting estimates and adjusted during the following year. There was no difference between the distributed amount of compensations to employees and remunerations to directors and supervisors for 2019 and 2020, the recognized amount on the parent company only financial statements for 2019 and 2020.

Please refer to the details published on TSE Market Observation Post System for the information regarding the decisions by the board and annual general meetings on compensations to employees and remunerations to directors and supervisors.

27. Income tax

(1) Income tax recognized in profit & loss

The income tax expense listed as profit & loss is composed of as follows:

	2021	2020
	_____	_____
Income tax current period:		
Occurred in current year	\$ (2,837)	\$ —
Additionally imposed undistributed earnings	(15,241)	(11,367)
Paid for land value increment tax	(25,323)	(29,274)
	_____	_____
	(43,401)	(40,641)

Deferred income tax:

Occurred in current year	(1,954)	12,272
	_____	_____
Income tax expense listed as profit & loss	\$ (45,355)	\$ (28,369)

The accounting benefit and income tax expense of current period are adjusted as follows:

	2021	2020
	_____	_____
Income tax calculated according to the regulated tax rate of before-tax net income	\$ 164,662	\$ 186,017

The effect of tax in reconciliation items of income tax:

When determining taxable income, adjustments should be made to increase (decrease)	(20,468)	(11,896)
Exemption of domestic securities transaction income	700	798
Tax-exempt income	(143,317)	(174,919)
Previous years adjustments	1,260	—
Income tax expense (gain) current period	\$ 2,837	\$ —
(2) Income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income		
	2021	2020
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	\$ (30)	\$ (1,172)
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,893	(671)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	2,428	4,803
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(251)	200
Income tax related to other comprehensive income	\$ 4,040	\$ 3,160

(3) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The analysis on deferred income tax assets and liabilities in balance sheet is as follows:

	2021			
	Balance, beginning of year	Recognized in profit (loss)	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance, end of year
Net defined benefit liability	\$ 1,973	\$ —	\$ (30)	\$ 1,943
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	1,489	1,489
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	6,665	—	2,428	9,093
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	200	—	(200)	—
Unrealized exchange loss	1,821	(1,613)	—	208

Other	28,756	4,833	—	33,589
Tax loss carry forwards	15,966	(9,373)	—	6,593
Investment credits	994	(318)	—	676
Deferred income tax assets	<u>\$ 56,375</u>	<u>\$ (6,471)</u>	<u>\$ 3,687</u>	<u>\$ 53,591</u>
Net defined benefit asset	(1,359)	(30)	—	(1,389)
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(404)	—	404	—
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	(51)	(51)
Unrealized exchange gain	—	(278)	—	(278)
Other	(5,188)	4,825	—	(363)
Land value increment tax	(166,357)	—	—	(166,357)
Deferred income tax (liabilities)	<u>\$ (173,308)</u>	<u>\$ 4,517</u>	<u>\$ 353</u>	<u>\$ (168,438)</u>

	2020			
	Balance, beginning of year	Recognized in profit (loss)	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance, end of year
Net defined benefit liability	\$ 3,145	\$ —	\$ (1,172)	\$ 1,973
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	267	—	(267)	—
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	1,862	—	4,803	6,665
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	200	200
Unrealized exchange loss	4,002	(2,181)	—	1,821
Other	12,699	16,057	—	28,756
Tax loss carry forwards	12,115	3,851	—	15,966
Investment credits	—	994	—	994
Deferred income tax assets	<u>\$ 34,090</u>	<u>\$ 18,721</u>	<u>\$ 3,564</u>	<u>\$ 56,375</u>
Net defined benefit asset	(98)	(1,261)	—	(1,359)
Unrealized loss on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	(404)	(404)
Other	—	(5,188)	—	(5,188)
Land value increment tax	(166,357)	—	—	(166,357)
Deferred income tax (liabilities)	<u>\$ (166,455)</u>	<u>\$ (6,449)</u>	<u>\$ (404)</u>	<u>\$ (173,308)</u>

(4) Information on Unused Loss Carryforwards

Loss carryforwards as at December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Balance of unused loss carryforwards	Final deductible year
Loss carryforwards	<u>\$ 6,593</u>	2029

(5) The Company's income tax settlement application case approved by the competent authority is approved to 2019.

28. EPS

(1) Basic earnings per share

	2021	2020
Net income for the period attributable to owners of the Corporation	\$ 777,956	\$ 901,716
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (in thousand shares)	342,326	344,377
Basic EPS (NT dollars)	\$ 2.27	\$ 2.62

(2) Diluted earnings per share

	2021	2020
Net income for the period attributable to owners of the Corporation	\$ 777,956	\$ 901,716
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (in thousand shares)	342,326	344,377
Potentially ordinary stock- Employee bonus (in thousand shares)	459	488
Number of shares of diluted EPS (in thousand shares)	342,785	344,865
Diluted EPS (NT dollars)	\$ 2.27	\$ 2.61

If the Company can choose to distribute stocks or cash as the bonus for the employees, when calculating the earnings per share, the distribution of shares to the employees should be taken into consideration. In addition, the potential common shares which will dilute the earnings should be added into the weighted average number to calculate the diluted earnings per share. The distributed number of shares is estimated by the closing price of the common shares at the end of the reporting period (the effect of exclude right and exclude dividends is considered). The dilutive effect of the potential shares distributed to the employees will be taken into consideration when calculating the diluted EPS before the resolution concerning the number of shares to be delivered as bonus for employees is made in the shareholder meeting the following year.

29. Disposal of Subsidiary

Da-Guan Recreation Company passed the dissolution and liquidation at the temporary shareholders meeting on October 22, 2020, and the Company lost control of Da-Guan Recreation Company.

(1) Analysis of assets and liabilities for loss of control

	<u>Oct. 22, 2020</u>
Non-current assets	
Investment property	\$ 1,232
Current liabilities	
Other payables	(6,318)
Net assets disposed of	<u>\$ (5,086)</u>
(2) Gain on disposal of subsidiary	
	<u>2020</u>
Fair value of remaining investments at the date of loss of control	\$ —
Net assets disposed of	5,086
Non-controlling interests at the date of loss of control	(1,017)
Gain on disposal	<u>\$ 4,069</u>

30. Capital Management

The enterprise life cycle of the Company belongs to “maturity period”. However, in order to pursue business sustainable development, respond to the future market demands and consider the future capital expenditure budget of the Company as well as maintenance stable dividend allocation, on the whole, the Company applies a prudent risk management policy.

31. Financial instruments

(1) The types of financial instruments

	<u>Dec. 31, 2021</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2020</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 18,953	\$ 72,280
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,564,424	2,414,450
Amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,987,541	1,352,167
Trade receivables	228,683	246,283
Other financial assets	47,620	135,653
Refundable deposits	39,626	2,291
Total	<u>\$ 5,886,847</u>	<u>\$ 4,223,124</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Amortized cost		
Short-term loans	\$ 415,000	\$ 350,000
Short-term bills payable	159,884	9,992
Trade payables	261,249	228,195
Guarantee deposits received	44,523	43,463
Total	<u>\$ 880,656</u>	<u>\$ 631,650</u>

(2) Fair values of financial instruments

A. Financial instruments not measured with the fair value

The financial assets and financial liabilities not measured by fair values of this company include cash and equivalent cash, accounts receivable, other financial assets, short-term loan, short-term bonds payable and accounts

payable. The maturity dates of this kind of financial products are rather short that their book values should belong to a reasonable foundation of estimating fair values. The above financial products shall not include refundable deposits and deposit received either, because their repayment dates are uncertain; therefore, their fair values are evaluated by the book values in balance sheets.

B. Fair value measurement of recognitions in balance sheet

The following table provides related analysis of financial instruments measured by fair values after original recognition, and the observable levels of fair values are divided into the first to the third level.

- a. The first-level fair value measurement refers to an open offer of the same asset or liability from an active market (without being adjusted).
- b. The second-level fair value measurement refers to a derived fair value of an observable input value belong to the said asset or liability either directly (i.e., price) or indirectly (i.e., to be derived from price) in addition to a first-level open offer.
- c. The third-level fair value measurement refers to a derived fair value of an input value of asset or liability not based on observable market data (non-observable input value) as the evaluation technique.

C. Concerning the financial instruments measured by fair values, the basic classification analysis of the Company in accordance with the nature, characteristics and risk as well as fair value level of asset and liability shall be as follows:

- a. The financial asset and liability measured by fair value on repeatable foundation:

	Dec. 31, 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</u>				
Fund	\$ 18,953	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 18,953
<u>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>				
Stock of Listed (OTC) companies	\$ 3,426,807	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,426,807
Stock of emerging companies	—	14,893	—	14,893
Stock not classified to listed (OTC) and emerging companies	—	—	109,212	109,212
Financial bond	13,512	—	—	13,512
Total	\$ 3,440,319	\$ 14,893	\$ 109,212	\$ 3,564,424

Dec. 31, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</u>				
Fund	\$ 72,280	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 72,280
<u>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>				
Stock of Listed (OTC) companies	\$ 2,250,990	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,250,990
Stock of emerging companies	—	6,887	—	6,887
Stock not classified to listed (OTC) and emerging companies	—	—	92,112	92,112
Financial bond	64,461	—	—	64,461
Total	\$ 2,315,451	\$ 6,887	\$ 92,112	\$ 2,414,450

b. The financial asset and liability measured by fair value on non-repeatable foundation: none

D. The first-level fair value measurement item applies a market offer as the fair value input value, with breakdown as follows:

Item	Market quoted
Stock of Listed (OTC) companies	Close price
Fund and Financial bond	The net assets

E. The second-level fair value measurement item applies the observable input values of recent transaction price and offer data of GreTai Securities Market, to serve as the foundation of evaluating fair values.

F. There was no change between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements in 2021 and 2020.

G. Adjustment of financial assets with the third-level fair value measurement:

	2021	2020
Beginning balance	\$ 92,112	\$ 106,055
Purchases	—	1,846
Capital return due to disinvestment	(9,000)	(4,500)
Listed to other comprehensive income of this year	26,100	(11,289)
Ending balance	\$ 109,212	\$ 92,112

H. Level 3 fair value measurement is based on net asset values. The Company takes great caution in the selection of valuation models and valuation parameters for the key, non-observable values. Therefore, the measurement of fair values should be reasonable. The use of different valuation models or valuation parameters may result in different numbers. For example, If the evaluation parameter's share price net multiplier increases, the market liquidity discount decreases, and the weighted average capital cost discount rate decreases, the fair value of the investment will be increased.

(3) Objective of financial risk management

The financial risk management of the Company is to manage currency exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to operation activities. In order to reduce related financial risks, the Company has devoted to identification, evaluation and avoiding uncertainty of market, to reduce any potential unfavorable impact of market changes on the corporate financial performance.

The important financial activities of the Company are specified by the board and in accordance with related specifications and double checked through an internal control system. During the execution period of financial planning, the Company shall scrupulously observe the related financial operation procedures concerning comprehensive financial risk management and division of authority and responsibility.

(4) Market risk

The Company mainly exposes to such market risks as changes in foreign currency exchange rate and changes in interest rate, etc.

A. Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The foreign currency exchange rate risk of the Company mainly comes from Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other payables priced by foreign currency exchange, Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as fund, Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as overseas company stock and financial bond, and foreign currency time deposit with maturity period above three months.

The information concerning foreign currency financial assets and liabilities under material impacts of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation shall be as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2021			Dec. 31, 2020		
	foreign currency	Exchange rate	Amount	foreign currency	Exchange rate	Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD	38,545	27.62	1,064,615	25,672	28.43	729,846
HKD	14,338	3.521	50,485	8,352	3.595	30,025
JPY	423,910	0.2385	101,103	210,548	0.2746	57,817
RMB	51,408	4.32	222,083	35,553	4.355	154,834
<u>Non-monetary items</u>						
USD	2,685	27.62	74,169	1,276	28.43	36,280
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD	123	27.72	3,410	113	28.53	3,221

HKD	1	3.581	4	4	3.655	13
JPY	147	0.2426	36	10	0.2787	3
RMB	32	4.37	142	315	4.405	1,389

The sensitivity analysis concerning foreign currency exchange rate risk is calculated mainly for the monetary items of foreign currency at the end of the financial reporting period. When the appreciation/ depreciation of NT Dollar vs. foreign currency reaches 1%, the pre-tax profit and loss of the Company from January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020 would separately increase/decrease by NT\$14,347 thousand and NT\$9,679thousand, respectively.

Due to a large variety and volumes of foreign currency transactions, the Company discloses the exchange gains/losses for the summary of monetary items. The recognized foreign currency gain/loss (realized and unrealized) was NT\$37,825thousand for 2021 and NT\$40,142thousand for 2020.

B. Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk refers to the risk in fair values of non-derivative financial instruments cause by changes of market interest rate. The interest rate risk of the Company mainly comes from short-term loans and short-term bonds payable.

Concerning the sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk, it is calculated on basis of the fixed interest rate loan at the end of the financial reporting period, and it is assumed to be held for one year. In case the interest rate rises/drops 1%, the pre-tax profit and loss of the Company from January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020 would separately increase/ decrease by NT\$5,749 thousand and NT\$3,600thousand, respectively.

C. Other price risks

The price risk of equity instruments of the Company mainly comes from the investment classified as Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and all major equity instrument investments may only be conducted after the approval of the board of the Company.

Concerning the sensitivity analysis of equity instrument price risks, it is calculated on basis of the changes in fair values at the end of the financial reporting period. In case the price equity instruments rises/drops 1%, the profit and loss of the Company from January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020 would separately increase/decrease by NT\$35,509 thousand and NT\$23,500thousand, respectively.

(5) Credit risk management

The credit risk management refers to the opposing party of trade violates contract obligations and causes risks of financial loss to the Company. The credit risk of the Company comes mainly from the accounts receivable generated from operation activities, and bank deposits generated from investment activities and other financial instruments. Operation related credit risks and financial credit risks are under separate management.

A. Operation related credit risks

In order to maintain the quality of accounts receivable, the Company already establishes the procedures of operation related credit risks. The risk evaluation of an individual customer considers such numerous factors with potential impacts on customer payment abilities as the financial status of the said customer, internal credit ratings of the Company, historical trade record and current economic status, etc. The Company would also in due time uses

certain credit enhancement tools, such as sales revenue received in advance and credit insurance, etc., to reduce credit risks of specific customers.

Up to December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the accounts receivable balances of the top 10 major customers account for the accounts receivable balances of the Company respectively as 61% and 56%; the risk concentration risks of the rest accounts receivable are relatively not major.

B. Financial credit risk

The credit risks of bank deposit and other financial instruments are measured and supervised by the Finance Department of the Company. Since the trade parties of the Company are all domestic banks with commendable credit, there is no suspicion of major contract performance; therefore, there is no major credit risk.

(6) Liquidity risk management

The object of liquidity risk management of the Company is to maintain cash and equivalent cash required for operation, securities with high liquidity, and sufficient bank financing quota, etc., to ensure the Company to possess sufficient financial flexibility, operation fund sufficient to cope up with the financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods.

A. The liquidity of non-derivative financial assets and liabilities

	Dec. 31, 2021				
	Less than 1 year	2~3 years	4~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Short-term borrowing	\$ 415,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 415,000
Short-term notes and bills payable	159,884	—	—	—	159,884
Trade payables	261,249	—	—	—	261,249
Lease liabilities	5,439	10,879	10,879	10,880	38,077
Guarantee deposits received	16,760	19,469	8,020	274	44,523
Total	\$ 858,332	\$ 30,348	\$ 18,899	\$ 11,154	\$ 918,733

	Dec. 31, 2020				
	Less than 1 year	2~3 years	4~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Short-term borrowing	\$ 350,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 350,000
Short-term notes and bills	9,992	—	—	—	9,992

payable					
Trade payables	228,195	—	—	—	228,195
Lease liabilities	5,440	10,879	10,879	16,319	43,517
Guarantee deposits received	26,274	9,005	6,230	1,954	43,463
Total	<u>\$ 619,901</u>	<u>\$ 19,884</u>	<u>\$ 17,109</u>	<u>\$ 18,273</u>	<u>\$ 675,167</u>

B. Loan commitments

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Unsecured bank overdraft limit		
-Amount used	\$ —	\$ —
-Amount unused	90,000	90,000
	<u>\$ 90,000</u>	<u>\$ 90,000</u>
Unsecured bank loan limit		
-Amount used	\$ 575,000	\$ 360,000
-Amount unused	2,370,000	2,580,000
	<u>\$ 2,945,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,940,000</u>
Secured bank loan limit		
-Amount used	\$ —	\$ —
-Amount unused	170,000	170,000
	<u>\$ 170,000</u>	<u>\$ 170,000</u>

32. Related party transaction

(1) Name and relationship with related parties

Name of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Ban Chien Development Co., Ltd.	The Company's subsidiaries
FRG US Corp.	The Company's subsidiaries
Formosan Construction Corp. (Taiwan)	Investee company accounted for using the equity method
Eurogear Corporation	The Company's institutional director

Chen Hsi Investment CO, LTD	The president is the spouse of the general manager of the Company
Hung He Development CO, LTD	The president is the spouse (1st degree of kinship) of the Company's president
Ascend Gear International Inc.	The president is the spouse of the Company's president
FRG Charity Foundation	Its president is the same as president of the Company
HSU, ZHEN-TSAI	President of the Company
Hsu Mei-Zhi	2nd degree of kinship of the Company's president

(2) Major transaction with related parties

A. Operating revenue -Rental

	2021	2020
Other	\$ 1,185	\$ 1,186
	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Guarantee deposits received	\$ 274	\$ 274

The subsidiaries and related enterprise lease the office to the Company, and the lease content is determined by the agreement between the two parties, and the rent is collected monthly.

B. Lease agreement

Lease agreement signed by the Company with Formosan Construction Corp. (Taiwan), Eurogear Corporation, Chen Hsi Investment CO, LTD., Ltd. and Hung He Development CO, LTD in December 2018., with the lease period as of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2028. The lease agreement is based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the sixth, and it adjusts the rent according to the accumulated average CPI increase in the previous year. The Company does not have a preferential purchase right for the real property at the end of the lease term. The rent is the monthly payment.

lease liabilities	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Formosan Construction Corp. (Taiwan)	\$ 7,281	\$ 8,277
Eurogear Corporation	6,982	7,937
Chen Hsi Investment CO, LTD	14,826	16,853

Hung He Development CO, LTD	7,585	8,621
Total	\$ 36,674	\$ 41,688

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Refundable deposits	\$ 1,167	\$ 1,167

	2021	2020
Interest expense	\$ 426	\$ 480
Depreciation expense	\$ 5,155	\$ 5,155

C. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the farmland of investment property held in the name of the major management of FRG amount to NT\$109,204 thousand. Its ownership certificate is under custody of the Company, and its pledge is set to the Company for security purpose.

D. Sale of real estate

In 2021, the Company sales the real estate and parking space of the 55 TIMELESS Project in Taipei City to Ascend Gear International Inc., which is jointly developed and constructed with Continental Development Corporation. The total contract price (including tax) is NT\$310,500 thousand. Base on the capital contribution ratio, the transaction price of the Company is NT\$62,100 thousand and the disposition benefit is NT\$12,794 thousand.

In 2020, the Company sales the real estate and parking space of the La Bella Vita Project in Taichung City to Hsu Mei-Zhi, which is jointly developed and constructed with Continental Development Corporation. The total contract price (including tax) is NT\$37,200 thousand. Base on the capital contribution ratio, the transaction price of the Company is NT\$10,137 thousand and the disposition benefit is NT\$3,529 thousand.

E. Donation expense

	2021	2020
FRG Charity Foundation	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000

F. Donation expense

	2021	2020
FRG US Corp.	\$ 82,860	\$ —

In 2021, the recognized interest revenue is NT\$8 thousand and interest receivable is NT\$8 thousand.

(3) Reward to major management

The remuneration information to board directors and other major management members shall be as follows:

	2021	2020
Short-term benefits	\$ 53,220	\$ 57,001
Retirement benefit	503	613
Total	\$ 53,723	\$ 57,614

33. Pledged assets

The following assets are already provided to serve for guarantee of financial industry loans, material purchase and international logistics business, with the book amounts as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Other financial assets	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Property, plant and equipment	287,640	287,640
Investment property - house and land	186,501	190,148
Total	\$ 494,141	\$ 497,788

34. Material contingent liabilities and unrecognized contract promise: None

35. Important disaster loss: None

36. Important subsequent events: None

37. Additional disclosed items

(1) Information regarding the material transaction items

A. The status of lending capital to others:

The status of lending capital to others

No. (Note 1)	Financing company	Counterparty	Financial statement account	Related party	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance (Note 2)	Amount actually drawn	Interest rate	Nature for financing	Transaction amounts	Reason for financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral		Financing limits for each borrowing company (Note 3)	Financing company's total financing amount limits (Note 3)
													Item	Value		
0	The Company	FRG US Corp.	Other receivables	Yes	\$ 82,860 (US\$ 3,000)	\$ 82,860 (US\$ 3,000)	\$ 82,860 (US\$3,000)	0.35%	Short-term financing	—	Replenish working capital (Purchase of real estate)	—	—	—	4,775,130	4,775,130

Note 1: The explanation for the number column is as follows:

(1) Put "0" for the company.

(2) Put the serial No. starting from 1 for the investees by company category.

Note 2: The ending balance was approved by the Board of Directors.

Note 3: According to the Operation procedures of lending capital to others, the Company's lending capital total amount should be no more than 40% of this Company's net value, and its lending capital amount to an individual enterprise should be no more than 40% of the Company's net value.

Note 4 : US\$1 = NT\$27.62

B. The status of endorsement and guarantee for others:

No. (note 1)	Company name of the endorsement / guarantee provider	Recipient of the endorsement/ guarantee		Endorsement / guarantee quota for individual enterprise (note 3)	Max. balance of the endorsement/ guarantee this period	Ending balance of the endorsement/ guarantee	Actual drawing amount	The endorsement / guarantee amount guaranteed by properties	Percentage of accumulated endorsement / guarantee amount in net value of the latest financial statements	Max. limit of the endorsement / guarantee (note 3)	Endorsement / guarantee from parent company to subsidiary	Endorsement / guarantee from subsidiary to parent company	Endorsement / guarantee to Mainland China
		Company name	Relation										
0	The Company	950 Property LLC	Note 2	\$ 1,790,674	\$ 744,612 (USD26,054)	\$ 722,206 (USD26,054)	\$ 469,578 (USD16,940)	—	6.05%	\$ 3,581,348	—	—	—

Note 1: The explanation for the number column is as follows:

(1) Put “0” for the company.

(2) Put the serial No. starting from 1 for the investees by company category.

Note 2: The relationships between endorsement/ guarantee provider and recipient: A company that is endorsed by each of the contributing shareholders in accordance with their shareholding ratio because of the joint investment relationship.

Note 3: According to the Operating procedures of endorsement and guarantee for others, the Company’s endorsement/ guarantee total amount should be no more than 30% of this company’s net value, and its endorsement/ guarantee amount to an individual enterprise should be no more than 15% of the Company’s net value.

Note 4 : US\$1 = NT\$27.72

C. The status of securities held at the end of the period

Name of this Company	Type and name of securities	Relation with securities issuer	Item listed on book	The end of the period				Remarks
				Share / unit numbers	Book value	Ratio of share holding %	Fair value	
FRG	<u>Fund</u>							
	Allianz Global Investors Preferred Securities and Income Fund		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	997,009	\$ 9,950	—	\$ 9,950	
	NN(L) US Credit X Cap USD		"	202	9,003	—	9,003	
	<u>Stock</u>							
	Taiwan Cement Corporation		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	1,240,000	59,520	0.02	59,520	
	Formosa Plastics Corporation		"	583,000	60,632	0.01	60,632	
	Nan Ya Plastics Corporation		"	3,847,900	328,611	0.05	328,611	Note
	Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation		"	4,599,170	371,613	0.08	371,613	Note
	Far Eastern New Century Corporation		"	4,101,761	120,181	0.08	120,181	
	ASUSTeK Computer Inc.		"	760,000	285,760	0.10	285,760	
	Huaku Development Co., Ltd.		"	3,552,000	324,653	1.28	324,653	
	E. SUN Financial Holding Co., Ltd.		"	1,730,057	48,528	0.01	48,528	
	Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd.		"	2,000,000	22,100	0.01	22,100	
	Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd. -Preferred Shares B		"	666,000	28,538	0.01	28,538	
	SinoPac Financial Holdings Company Limited		"	35,969,700	580,911	0.32	580,911	
	Far Eastern Group		"	5,656,447	121,331	0.40	121,331	Note
	WPG Holdings		"	1,916,600	100,813	0.10	100,813	Note
	Continental Holdings Corp. (CHC)		"	4,269,000	107,365	0.52	107,365	Note
	Far Eas Tone Telecommunications Co., Ltd.		"	2,210,000	142,766	0.07	142,766	Note
	Pegatron Corporation		"	1,894,000	130,875	0.07	130,875	
Farglory Land Development Co., Ltd.		"	3,552,000	219,514	0.45	219,514		
Chong Hong Construction Co., Ltd.		"	2,593,000	189,289	0.89	189,289		
Grand Fortune Securities Co., Ltd.		"	728,293	16,678	0.24	16,678		
Formosa Petrochemical Corp.		"	1,678,000	160,920	0.02	160,920	Note	

	Shine More Technology Materials Corporation., Ltd.		"	579,125	3,967	1.22	3,967	
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Note: The situation of being provided to financial loan business trust in detail is shown as in Note 8.

Name of this Company	Type and name of securities	Relation with securities issuer	Item listed on book	The end of the period				Remarks
				Share / unit numbers	Book value	Ratio of share holding %	Fair value	
FRG	Citigroup Inc.	Chairman of Formosan Rubber Group Inc. (Ningpo) is the brother to Chairman of Formosan Rubber Group Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	1,000	1,668	—	1,668	
	Ford Motor Company		"	1,000	574	—	574	
	Brightek Optoelectronic Co., Ltd.		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	267,241	14,893	0.39	14,893	
	Formosan Chemical Industrial Co.		"	22,516	14,991	2.25	14,991	
	Formosan Glass & Chemical Industrial Co.		"	9,795	3,379	5.02	3,379	
	Tai Yang Co., Ltd.		"	111,395	7,014	1.24	7,014	
	Formosan Rubber Group Inc. (Ningpo)		"	—	34,088	12.86	34,088	
	Eslite Corporation		"	1,604,379	14,397	1.65	14,397	
	Yu Chi Venture Investment Co., Ltd.		"	1,350,000	19,143	10.00	19,143	
	Tashee Golf & Country Club - preferred stock		"	1	16,200	—	16,200	
	<u>Corporate Bond</u>							
Dialine Company		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	480,000	13,512	—	13,512		

Note: The situation of being provided to financial loan business trust in detail is shown as in Note 8.

Name of this Company	Type and name of securities	Relation with securities issuer	Item listed on book	The end of the period				Remarks
				Share / unit numbers	Book value	Ratio of share holding %	Fair value	
Ban Chien Development Co., Ltd.	<u>Stock</u>							
	SinoPac Financial Holdings Company Limited		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	42,062,322	679,307	0.37	679,307	
	Chong Hong Construction Co., Ltd.		"	904,000	65,992	0.31	65,992	
	Taiwan Cement Corporation		"	720,006	34,560	0.01	34,560	
	MiTAC Holdings Corporation		"	224,000	7,885	0.02	7,885	
	Farglory Land Development Co., Ltd.		"	380,000	23,484	0.05	23,484	
	Yuanta Financial Holding Co., Ltd.		"	208,000	5,262	—	5,262	
	Wistron Corporation		"	70,000	2,041	—	2,041	
Yuanta Taiwan Dividend Plus ETF		"	740,000	24,849	—	24,849		
FRG US Corp.	<u>Stock</u>							
TRIMOSA HOLDINGS LLC		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	—	405,948	14.67	405,948		

- D. The same securities in which the accumulated amount of buying or selling reached NT\$300 million or was more than 20% of the paid-up capital: None
- E. The amount acquiring real estate which reached NT\$300 million or was over 20% of the paid-up capital: None
- F. The amount disposing property which reached NT\$300 million or was over 20% of the paid-up capital: None
- G. The amount of purchases or sales from or to related parties which reached NT\$100 million or was over 20% of the paid-up capital: None
- H. The amount of related party receivables which reached NT\$100 million or was more than 20% of the paid-up capital: None
- I. Information regarding transactions of derivative financial products: None

(2) Related information to re-investment businesses

Investing company	Investee	Area	Business items	Original investment amount		Holding at the end of the period			Investee's profit (loss) of current period	Investment profit (loss) recognized current period	Remarks
				End of period for current period	End for last year	Share	Ratio (%)	Book value			
The Company	Ban Chien Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Consign a contractor to build residential and commercial building for lease and sale	\$ 560,000	\$ 560,000	56,000,000	100.00	\$ 854,763	\$ 32,809	\$ 32,809	Subsidiary
	FRG US Corp.	U.S.A.	Real estate investment, development and rental and sales of premises.	461,349	461,349	7,526,000	100.00	406,322	(445)	(445)	Subsidiary
	KINGSHALE INDUSTRIAL LIMITED	Hong Kong	Investment	34	34	9,999	99.99	—	—	—	Subsidiary
	Formosan Construction Corp. (Taiwan)	Taiwan	Consign a contractor to build commercial building and public housing for lease and sale	75,979	75,979	7,597,927	26.20	61,540	21,646	5,935	
	Fenghe Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Consign a contractor to build residential and commercial building for lease and sale	59,850	59,850	3,990,000	39.90	32,570	2,292	915	
	Rueifu Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	International trade, investment consultancy, office building for lease and building/land brokerage.	483	483	48,260	48.26	8,465	475	229	

(3) Information of the investment in China: None

(4) Information on major shareholders

Shareholding Name of major shareholder	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership
Ruifu Construction Co., Ltd.	34,070,754	9.95%
Chen Hsi Investment CO, LTD	17,387,989	5.07%
Ascend Gear International Inc.	17,315,047	5.05%

Note: A. The major shareholders information was calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation in accordance with the common shares (including treasury shares) and preferred shares in dematerialised form which were registered and held by the shareholders above 5% on the last operating date of each quarter. The share capital which was recorded on the financial statements might be different from the number of shares held in dematerialised form because of the different calculation basis.

B. As per information above, if the shareholder delivers the shares to the trust, shares will be disclosed based on the trustee's account. Additionally, according to the Securities and Exchange Act, internal stakeholder whom holds more than 10% of the Company's share, which includes shares held by the stakeholder and parts delivered to the trust that have decision making rights, should be declared. For information regarding internal stakeholder declaration, please refer to the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

38. Department information

The Company has provided the operating segments disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 1

Item	Description	Amount
Cash on hand		\$ 307
Petty cash	Including RMB 20 thousand, exchange rate of \$4.320	255
Checking accounts		86,628
Savings accounts	Including USD 18,047 thousand, exchange rate of \$27.620 RMB 9,504 thousand, exchange rate of \$4.320 HKD 14,202 thousand, exchange rate of \$3.521 JPY 393,143 thousand, exchange rate of \$0.2385	871,741
Cash equivalent		
Commercial paper	Expiration date 111/01/05~111/03/04 Interest rates at 0.23%~0.37%	855,810
Time deposits with maturity	Expiration date 111/01/07 Interest rates at 2.5%	172,800
Total		\$ 1,987,541

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS - CURRENT
DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 2

Name of Securitie	Description	Units	Par value	Total price	Rates	Acquisition	Accumulated impairment	Fair value		Remarks
								Unit price	Total price	
<u>Fund</u>										
Allianz Global Investors Preferred Securities and Income Fund		997,009,000	—	\$ —	—	\$ 10,000	\$ —	9.98	\$ 9,950	
NN(L) US Credit X Cap USD	USD	202.447		—		9,400	—	44,470.13	9,003	
Total				\$ —		\$ 19,400	\$ —		\$ 18,953	

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - CURRENT
DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 3

Name of Securities	Description	Share / unit numbers	Par value	Total price	Rates	Acquisition	Accumulated impairment	Fair value		Remarks
								Unit price	Total price	
Stock										
Taiwan Cement Corporation		1,240,000	10	\$ 12,400	—	\$ 63,779	\$ —	48.00	\$ 59,520	
Formosa Plastics Corporation		583,000	10	5,830	—	45,532	—	104.00	60,632	
Nan Ya Plastics Corporation		3,847,900	10	38,479	—	283,471	—	85.40	328,611	Note
Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation		4,599,170	10	45,992	—	455,604	—	80.80	371,613	Note
Far Eastern New Century Corporation		4,101,761	10	41,018	—	135,008	—	29.30	120,181	
ASUSTeK Computer Inc.		760,000	10	7,600	—	263,677	—	376.00	285,760	
Huaku Development Co., Ltd.		3,552,000	10	35,520	—	290,224	—	91.40	324,653	
E. SUN Financial Holding Co., Ltd		1,730,057	10	17,301	—	20,084	—	28.05	48,528	
Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd.		2,000,000	10	20,000	—	16,400	—	11.05	22,100	
Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd. -Preferred Shares B		666,000	10	6,660	—	29,970	—	42.85	28,538	
SinoPac Financial Holdings Company Limited		35,969,700	10	359,697	—	287,351	—	16.15	580,911	
Far Eastern Group		5,656,447	10	56,564	—	156,825	—	21.45	121,331	Note
WPG Holdings		1,916,600	10	19,166	—	93,393	—	52.60	100,813	
Continental Holdings Corp. (CHC)		4,269,000	10	42,690	—	80,418	—	25.15	107,365	
Far Eas Tone Telecommunications Co., Ltd.		2,210,000	10	22,100	—	144,792	—	64.60	142,766	Note
Pegatron Corporation		1,894,000	10	18,940	—	117,606	—	69.10	130,875	
Farglory Land Development Co., Ltd.		3,552,000	10	35,520	—	183,408	—	61.80	219,514	
Chong Hong Construction Co., Ltd.		2,593,000	10	25,930	—	210,960	—	73.00	189,289	
Grand Fortune Securities Co., Ltd.		728,293	10	7,283	—	9,979	—	22.90	16,678	
Formosa Petrochemical Corp.		1,678,000	10	16,780	—	174,618	—	95.90	160,920	
Shine More Technology Materials Corporation., Ltd.		579,125	10	5,791	—	9,795	—	6.85	3,967	
Citigroup Inc.		1,000				1,889	—	1,667.97	1,668	
Ford Motor Company		1,000				440	—	573.67	574	
Corporate Bond										
Delta Air Lines Inc.	Expires before 2026	480,000				13,258	—	28.15	13,512	
Total				\$ 841,261		\$ 3,088,481	\$ —		\$ 3,440,319	

Note: The situation of being provided to financial loan business trust in detail is shown as in Note 8.

STATEMENT OF NOTES RECEIVABLE, NET
DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 4

Client Name	Description	Amount	Remarks
Non related parties :			
Client A	Payment for goods	\$ 19,393	
Client B	"	1,839	
Others	"	8,956	The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Total		30,188	
Less: Loss allowance		(302)	
Net		\$ 29,886	

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET
DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 5

Client Name	Description	Amount	Remarks
Non related parties :			
Client A	Payment for goods	\$ 26,004	
Client B	"	7,915	CNY 1,832 thousand
Client C	"	11,350	USD 411 thousand
Client D	"	7,101	USD 257 thousand
Client E	"	14,397	USD 521 thousand
Client F	"	7,488	YEN 31,395 thousand
Others	Payment for goods and real property	43,694	The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Total		\$ 117,949	
Less: Loss allowance		(2,786)	
Net		\$ 115,163	

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 6

Item	Description	Amount		Remarks
		Cost	Net Realizable Value	
Raw materials	Chemical raw materials and Original cloth, etc.	\$ 135,808	\$ 79,837	Net realizable value is the estimated except that raw materials are based on replacement cost, the selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.
Work-in-process	Rubber Sheet, Eco-Friendly Synthetic Leather, Synthetic Leather, Rubberized fabric machining, and Rubber raw materials and Plastic raw materials, etc.	21,079	21,079	
Finished goods	Rubber Sheet, Eco-Friendly Synthetic Leather, and Synthetic Leather, etc.	136,893	110,389	
Subtotal		293,780	\$ 211,305	
Less: allowance for loss		(82,475)		
Net		\$ 211,305		

STATEMENT OF OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS-CURRENT
DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 7

Item	Description	Amount	Remarks
Pledged time deposits	Cooperative bank-Bansin (Interest rates at 0.200%~0.825%) (Period 2020.11.02~2023.11.02)	\$ 20,000	Guarantee of logistics business
Time deposits with maturity over three months	Land Bank of Taiwan-Banqiao (Interest rates at 0.500%) (Period 2021.12.29~2022.12.29)	27,620	USD 1,000 thousand
	Subtotal	47,620	
Less: maturity over year transfer to noncurrent		(20,000)	
Total		\$ 27,620	

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NON-CURRENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

STATEMENT 8

Name of Securities	As of January 1, 2021		Additions		Decrease		As of December 31, 2021		Accumulated impairment	Collateral	Remarks
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Fair value			
<u>Stock</u>											
Brightek Optoelectronic Co., Ltd.	267,241	\$ 6,887	—	\$ 8,006	—	\$ —	267,241	\$ 14,893	N/A		
Formosan Chemical Industrial Co.	22,516	14,281	—	710	—	—	22,516	14,991	N/A		
Formosan Glass & Chemical Industrial Co.	9,795	2,563	—	816	—	—	9,795	3,379	N/A		
Tai Yang Co., Ltd.	111,395	7,351	—	—	—	337	111,395	7,014	N/A		
Formosan Rubber Group Inc. (Ningpo)	—	17,204	—	16,884	—	—	—	34,088	N/A		
Eslite Corporation	1,604,379	10,415	—	3,982	—	—	1,604,379	14,397	N/A		
Yu Chi Venture Investment Co., Ltd.	2,250,000	25,898	—	2,245	900,000 (Note)	9,000	1,350,000	19,143	N/A		
Tashee Golf & Country Club	1	14,400	—	1,800	—	—	1	16,200	N/A		
Total		\$ 98,999		\$ 34,443		\$ 9,337		\$ 124,105			

Note : Capital return due to disinvestment

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 9

Name	As of January 1, 2021		Additions		Decrease		As of December 31, 2021			Fair value / Net assets value		Collateral	Remarks
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	%	Amount	Unit Price (NT\$)	Total Amount		
Ban Chien Development Co., Ltd.	56,000,000	\$ 622,046	—	\$ 232,717	—	\$ —	56,000,000	100.00	\$ 854,763			None	
FRG US Corp.	7,526,000	424,611	—	—	—	18,289	7,526,000	100.00	406,322			None	
KINGSHALE INDUSTRIAL LIMITED	9,999	—	—	—	—	—	9,999	99.99	—	—	—	None	
Formosan Construction Corp. (Taiwan)	7,597,927	62,048	—	—	—	508	7,597,927	26.20	61,540			None	
Fenghe Development Co., Ltd.	3,990,000	31,655	—	915	—	—	3,990,000	39.90	32,570			None	
Rueifu Development Co., Ltd.	48,260	8,263	—	202	—	—	48,260	48.26	8,465			None	
Total		\$ 1,148,623		\$ 233,834		\$ 18,797			1,363,660				

Note : Increase(Decrease)for the period including shares of profit (loss) of subsidiaries and associates, shares of other comprehensive (loss) income of subsidiaries and associates.

STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 10

Type	Explanation	Balance, End of Year	Contract Period	Range of Interest Rates (%)	Loan Commitments	Collateral	Remarks
Unsecured borrowings	Cooperative bank	\$ 130,000	2021.12.03~2022.03.03	0.85	\$ 200,000		
	First Commercial Bank	20,000	2021.11.12~2022.01.11	0.99	170,000		
	Hua Nan Bank	20,000	2021.12.10~2022.01.10	0.95	300,000		
	CTBC Bank	30,000	2021.11.05~2022.01.05	0.99	300,000		
	The Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China	75,000	2021.12.15~2022.12.15	0.52	75,000		
	Bank of Kaohsiung	20,000	2021.12.14~2022.01.07	0.95	100,000		
	Mega International Commercial-Bank	80,000	2021.12.24~2022.06.22	0.86	120,000		
	E.SUN Bank	40,000	2021.10.28~2022.01.28	0.93	200,000		
Total		\$ 415,000					

STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM NOTES AND BILLS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 11

Item	Guarantee/Accepting Institution	Contract Period	Range of Interest Rates (%)	Amount			Remarks
				Issue Amount	Discount Amount	Carrying Amount	
Commercial paper	China Bills	2021/12/10~2022/01/26	0.50%	\$ 20,000	\$ 13	\$ 19,987	
	MegaBills	2021/12/03~2022/03/03	0.79%	40,000	63	39,937	
	International Bills	2021/12/14~2022/03/11	0.65%	10,000	18	9,982	
	Ta Ching Bills	2021/11/12~2022/01/11	0.64%	90,000	22	89,978	
Total				\$ 160,000	\$ 116	\$ 159,884	

STATEMENT OF NOTES PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 12

Vendor Name	Description	Amount	Remarks
Vendor A	Payment for the purchase	\$ 15,569	
Vendor B	"	11,360	
Vendor C	"	10,323	
Vendor D	"	4,845	
Others	Payment for the purchase, expenses, etc.	51,187	The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Total		\$ 93,284	

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 13

Vendor Name	Description	Amount	Remarks
Vendor A	Payment for the purchase	\$ 7,479	
Vendor B	"	4,635	
Vendor C	"	2,576	
Others	Payment for the purchase, processing charges, etc.	20,635	The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Total		\$ 35,325	

STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 14

Item	Description	Lease Term	Discount Rate	Balance End of Year	Remarks
Buildings	Offices	107.12~117.12	1.09%	\$ 36,674	
Less: Current portion				(5,069)	
				\$ 31,605	

STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 15

Item	Shipments	Amount	Remarks
Sales revenue:			
Synthetic Leather	3,847 thousand yards	\$ 181,615	The amount does not exceed 10% of the total revenue.
Rubber Sheet	2,364 thousand yards	514,887	
Eco-Friendly Synthetic Leather	3,262 thousand yards	168,346	
Others	384 metric tons	49,401	
Less: Sales returns		(239)	
Sales discounts		(1,777)	
Subtotal		912,233	
Construction revenue		1,637,012	
Rental and logistics revenue		245,699	
Total		\$ 2,794,944	

STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 16

Item	Amount		Remarks
	Subtotal	Total	
Direct material		\$ 514,363	
Raw material, beginning of year	\$ 146,362		
Add: raw material purchased	505,200		
Less: raw material, end of year	(135,808)		
Sale of raw materials	(556)		
Transferred to expenses	(835)		
Indirect material (Supplies)			
Supplies, beginning of year			
Add: supplies purchased	2,597		
Less: transferred to manufacturing expenses	(2,589)		
Sale of supplies	(8)		
Direct labor		61,736	
Manufacturing expenses		135,175	
Manufacturing cost		711,274	
Work in process, beginning of year	19,727		
Add: transferred from finished goods	2,378		
Less: work in process, end of year	(21,079)		
Cost of finished goods		712,300	
Finished goods, beginning of year	133,714		
Add: finished goods purchased	5,950		
Cost of outsourcing	3,574		
Less: finished goods, end of year	(136,894)		
Finished goods transferred to costs	(3,330)		
Finished goods Transferred to expenses	(668)		
Productcost of sales		714,646	
Raw materials and supplies transferred to sales		564	
Provision for loss on inventories		2,118	
Unamortized fixed manufacturing costs		9,617	
Total cost of sales		726,945	
Cost of construction		1,078,791	
Cost of rental and logistics		105,484	
Total operating costs		\$ 1,911,220	

STATEMENT OF SELLING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 17

Item	Description	Amount	Remarks
Wages and salaries		\$ 14,542	
Freight		12,266	
Selling expenses of construction		63,613	
Other expenses		10,316	The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Total		\$ 100,737	

STATEMENT OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 18

Item	Description	Amount	Remarks
Wages and salaries		\$ 56,536	
Donation		11,650	
Taxes		13,243	
Depreciations		14,589	
Other expenses		41,587	The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Total		\$ 137,605	

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

STATEMENT 19

Item	Description	Amount	Remarks
Wages and salaries		\$ 6,097	
Depreciations		775	
Contracted research expense		2,190	
Other expenses		1,405	The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Total		\$ 10,467	

VI. If the company or its affiliates have experienced financial difficulties in the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report, the annual report shall explain how said difficulties will affect the company's financial situation: None.

Seven. A Review and Analysis of the Company's Financial Status and Financial Performance, and a Listing of Risks

- I. Financial Status
- II. Financial Performance
- III. Cash Flow
- IV. Financial Impact of Major Capital Expenditures During the Most Recent Fiscal Year
- V. Investment policy for the most recent fiscal year, the main reasons for the profits or losses, improvement plans, and investment plans for the coming year
- VI. Risk Analysis
- VII. Other Important Matters

Seven. A Review and Analysis of the Company's Financial Status and Financial Performance, and a Listing of Risks

I. Financial Status Analysis:

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Item \ Year	2020	2021	Difference	
			Amount	%
Current Assets	7,948,387	8,863,248	914,861	11.51%
Property, Plant and Equipment	848,439	809,079	(39,360)	-4.64%
Other Assets	3,460,289	3,443,075	(17,214)	-0.50%
Total Assets	12,257,115	13,115,402	858,287	7.00%
Current Liabilities	818,341	930,236	111,895	13.67%
None Current Liabilities	256,515	247,340	(9,175)	-3.58%
Total Liabilities	1,074,856	1,177,576	102,720	9.56%
Shares	3,423,260	3,423,260	0	0.00%
Capital reserve	456,341	456,341	0	0.00%
Retained Earnings	7,245,305	7,513,391	268,086	3.70%
Other Equity	57,353	544,834	487,481	849.97%
Treasury Stock	0	0	0	0.00%
Non-Controlling Interest	0	0	0	0.00%
Total Equity	11,182,259	11,937,826	755,567	6.76%
<p>(I) Analysis of Changes:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">1. Other equity: mainly due to the unrealized benefits of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in the current period.</p> <p>(II) Future response plans:</p> <p>The main reason for the change in total assets and liabilities in the last two years: pending units of project World Garden, Legend River, 55Timeless, and La Bella Vita sold in 2021 are bringing in cashes; the latter will be used in investment, repay bank borrowings and liabilities, and improve financial health to protect shareholders' rights and interests.</p>				

II. Financial statements:

(I) Comparison Analysis of Operation Results:

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Item \ Year	2020	2021	Increase (decrease) Amount	Change %
Operating income	3,282,255	2,794,884	(487,371)	-14.85%
Operation Cost	2,219,968	1,911,220	(308,748)	-13.91%
Operating margin	1,062,287	883,664	(178,623)	-16.81%
Operating Expenses	251,725	256,422	4,697	1.87%
Operating Profit	810,562	627,242	(183,320)	-22.62%
Non-Operating Income and Expenses	119,572	196,109	76,537	64.01%
Pre-Tax Income	930,134	823,351	(106,783)	-11.48%
Income Tax Expense	28,418	45,395	16,977	59.74%
Net Income for Continuing Operation	901,716	777,956	(123,760)	-13.72%

Analysis of Increase and Decrease Changes:

1. The decrease in operating income, operating gross profit, operating profit and net income before tax as fewer units of project World Garden and La Bella Vita sold in current period.

(II) The possible impact and response plans regarding the expected sales volume and their basis:

The Company focuses on the adjustment of production structure and manufacturing process, allowing the Company's existing production system meet the needs of the market; the Company is also dedicated to the control of the production quality while improving the efficiency of operation and decreasing production impairment, so that the efficiency of reducing production cost can be achieved and the impact of the price rise of global raw materials can be eliminated. We also constantly invest in developments of new products and technologies, expand international marketing channel bases and diversify the market and products to increase the added value of the products. With the diversified management of construction business and warehouse business, we hope that the operation of the Company will continue to grow.

III. Cash Flow:

(I) Analysis of cash liquidity in recent years:

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Opening cash balance①	Net cash flow from operating activities for the entire year②	Net cash flow for the entire year③	Cash remaining①+②+③	Remedies for cash deficits	
				Investment plans	Financial plans
1,371,090	1,725,484	(1,084,207)	2,012,367	-	-

1. Analysis of changes in cash flows this year:

- (1) Operating activities: pending units of project World Garden, Legend River, 55Timeless, and La Bella Vita sold are bringing in more cashes.
- (2) Investment activities: Mainly due to the acquisition of financial assets at FVTOCI.
- (3) Fund-raising activities: Mainly due to issue cash dividends.

2. Expected remedies for cash deficits and liquidity analysis: Not applicable.

(II) Analysis of liquidity for the past 2 years:

Item	Year	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2021	Increase (decrease) Ratio
	Cash Flow Ratio		253.39	185.49
Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio		296.82	371.31	25.10%
Cash Flow Reinvestment Ratio		14.32	9.09	-36.52%

Analysis of Increase and Decrease Changes:
Proportion of cash flow, Appropriate ratio of cash flow: the decrease in net cash inflow from operating activities in the current period was mainly due to the decrease in the operating income of the current period as fewer units of project World Garden and La Bella Vita sold.

(III) Cash liquidity analysis for the coming year

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Opening cash balance	Expected net cash flow from operating activities for the entire year ^②	Expected net cash flow for the entire year ^③	Expected cash balance ①+②+③	Expected remedies for cash deficits	
				Investment plans	Financial plans
2,012,367	1,292,765	(1,033,302)	2,271,830	-	-

1. Analysis of changes in cash flow in 2022:

(1) Operating activities: It is mainly due to the sales of construction projects (land and units) and the income from dividends.

(2) Investment and financing activities: mainly due to the purchase of financial assets and the distribution of cash dividends to shareholders in 2021.

2. Expected remedies for cash deficits and liquidity analysis: Not applicable.

IV. The impact of major capital expenditures on financial business in recent years:

(I) Application and source funds of major capital expenditures:

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Project	Actual or expected source of funding	Total funds required	Actual or intended use of funds
			2021
Entered in the cooperative contract for the development of project in Houjin, Qianjin District, Kaohsiung City	Own capital and bank loans	1,438,766	143,877

(II) Expected benefits

The project as planned now: two buildings with 45-48 floors above ground for 772 units in total. FRG purchased 30% of the land and is expected to receive 11.1% of the equity

V. Investment policy for the most recent fiscal year, the main reasons for the profits or losses, improvement plans, and investment plans for the coming year:

Description Item	Amount	Policy	Main reason for profit or loss	Improvement plan	Other future investment plans
FRG US CORP.	Investment cost of NT\$461,349 thousand	Real estate investment, development and rental	Loss current period: NT\$445 thousand	None	None
Ban Chien Development Co., Ltd.	Investment cost of NT\$560,000 thousand	Financial Commodities Investment	Income current period: NT\$445 thousand	None	None

VI. Risk Analysis

- (I) The impact of interest rate, exchange rate changes, and inflation on the Company's profit and loss and future corresponding measures:
1. Interest rate
 - (a) FRG is in the "mature period" of the industry's life cycle characterized by fierce competition; land and property development projects will be stable and sustainable focused and maintaining low debt ratio; financial expenses in 2021 may up to NT\$4,021 thousand and be lower than that of 2020.
 - (b) In the future, we will continue to upload the aim of business management of staying stable and sustainable management as well as maintaining a low debt ratio. However, in terms of interest trends, we will constantly keep a close eye and collect market information for reference.
 2. Exchange rate:
 - (a) Exports (most of them in USD and RMB) by FRG account for 64% of total sales in 2021; imports of materials are paid in USD.
 - (b) The exchange gains and losses of FRG in the past two years: the exchange loss in 2020: NT\$40,142 thousand and NT\$37,825 thousand in 2021.
 - (c) In the future, we will continue to observe closely on the trends of exchange rates and collect domestic and overseas market information. Use timely foreign exchange and other hedging tools to focus on exchange rate in order to reduce the impact of exchange rate changes on the Company.
 3. Inflation

The unstable situation of the financial market, and the continuous decline in the USD exchange rate against major currencies are crucial matters for the price fluctuations of raw materials in the world. The Company's main raw materials for rubber and plastic manufacturing (including PVC, DOP, natural rubber, raw fabrics, etc.) have also been affected by the price fluctuation and exchange rate. As a means to handle the manufacturing costs considering the market competitiveness, the selling price of the Company's products will be adjusted accordingly in order to ease the impact of cost fluctuation for raw materials. In the future, we will persist on observing the price changes of raw materials and make adjustments to operation strategy any time in a bid to cope with the pressure of rising costs, ensuring a reasonable profit.
- (II) Main reasons and future corresponding measures of policies for engaging in highly risky and highly leveraged investments, lending funds to others, endorsements and guarantees and derivatives transactions:
- (1) Engagement in highly risky and highly leveraged investments

The Company focuses on relevant investments on rubber and plastic manufacturing, construction and warehouses; therefore, is not involved in highly risky and highly leveraged investments.
 - (2) "Lending funds to others", "endorsements/guarantees" and "derivatives transaction":
 - (a) As required by relevant measures, the Company has established the "Operational Procedures for Lending Funds to Others" and "Handling Procedures of Enforcements/Guarantees" and a dedicated unit is in charge of the risk and control assessment. At the same time, the Company's audit office conducts an assessment on a monthly basis and compiles a report in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies" issued by the Securities and Future Bureau.

- (b) Procedures regarding derivatives transaction have been stipulated in the Company's "Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets", and the Company's audit office conducts an assessment on a monthly basis and compiles a report.
 - (c) In 2021, the company's "fund loan to others": NT\$82,860 thousand; no "derivative commodity transaction" in existence; balance of "endorsement/guarantee": NT\$722,206 thousand.
- (III) The future R&D plans and estimated R&D investment expenses:
Please refer to Chapter 5, Section 1 (3) "The process of the future R&D plans and estimated R&D investment expenses for Formosan Rubber Group Inc."
 - (IV) Impact on the Company's financial operations of important policies adopted and changes in the legal environment at home and abroad, and measures to be taken in response: None.
 - (V) Impact on the company's financial operations of developments in science and technology as well as industrial change, and measures to be taken in response: None.
 - (VI) Impact on the company's crisis management of changes in the company's corporate image, and corresponding measures to be taken in response: None.
 - (VII) Expected benefits and possible risks associated with any merger and acquisitions, and corresponding measures being or to be taken: None.
 - (VIII) Expected benefits and possible risks associated with any plant expansion, and corresponding measures being or to be taken: None.
 - (IX) Risks associated with any consolidation of sales or purchasing operations, and corresponding measures being or to be taken: None.
 - (X) Impact upon and risk to the company in the event a major quantity of shares belonging to a director, supervisor, or shareholder holding greater than a 10% stake in the company has been transferred or has otherwise changed hands, and corresponding measures being or to be taken: None.
 - (XI) Impact upon and risk to company associated with any change in governance personnel or top management, and corresponding measures being or to be taken: None.
 - (XII) Litigious and non litigious matters; the directors, supervisors, general managers and substantial principals of the Company, the majority shareholders and affiliated companies with a shareholding ratio of more than 10% have been determined or are included in the lawsuit; non litigation or administrative litigation results may have a significant effect on the Company's shareholders' equity or securities price as of the publication of the annual report: None
- I. Get back lands in Nankan and Longtan, Taoyuan City, registered under name of others (the Pseudo Name):
 - 1. It was learnt during the previous inventory for the lands registered under others' names in Nankang and Longtan, Taoyuan, that some lands had been expropriated by the Taoyuan City Government, and such lands are now registered under the name of Taoyuan City Government. However, the who lent his name did not inform the Company the expropriation but received the compensations.
 - 2. In order to recover the compensation for expropriation, the company has filed for provisional disposition over the rest of the land registered under the Pseudo Name and provisional appropriation over other land owned by the Pseudo Name under; FRG filed a civil and criminal lawsuit with the New Taipei District Court, requested the Pseudo Name to return the name

of land registration and compensation for expropriation, and filed a criminal case of breach of trust, business embezzlement on account of the Pseudo Name's breaching the agreement of "registration under his/her name" and offending property rights of FRG.

(XIII) Other important risks and corresponding measures:

Information security and risk control:

The Company has always been dedicated to enforcing information security and personal information protection control, and has established clear and strict internal control system to ensure that the information assets which belong to the Company are not illegally accessed or exposed, the information is not inappropriately altered or destroyed at any stage and that the user who is legally authorized can access the required information in a timely manner.

In order to strengthen information security management, aside from the strict information security requirements of network structure, the Company carries out continuous improvement or increase corresponding preventive measures on the constant changing internal or external potential and possible threats as corresponding measures.

The Company has a comprehensive backup mechanism for operation system and files and carries out regular necessary data, software backup and backup operations, to ensure that even if when an accident in relation to any information security occurs, normal operation can resume quickly to maintain the availability and completion of information and the system.

Through annual review and assessment its network safety regulations and procedures, the applicability and effectiveness can be ensured. Though the Company cannot guarantee that it will be spared by new risks and attacks in the constant changing network security threats. From the beginning of 2021 to the publication date of the annual report, FRG has not experienced any cyber attacks or incidents that may have a material adverse impact on its business and operations.

VII. Other Important Matters:

The evaluation basis and basis of the presentation method of assets and liabilities evaluation items:

1. Allowance for bad debts:

The main reason for the Company's allowance for bad debts is the evaluation on the possibility of the return of accounts receivable and overdue receivables. Based on the factors of the aging analysis and credit rating and economic condition in terms of customers' accounts receivable and overdue receivables, the Company regularly evaluates the possibility of the return of collectables and overdue receivables. The Company's basis for accounts receivable aging ratio is as following:

Days past due	Accounts receivable ratio	
	Domestic sales	Overseas sales
0 days	2%	2%
1-90 days	5%	2%
91-180 days	20%	10%
181-365 days	50%	50%
Above 365 days	100%	100%
	Notes receivable ratio	
0-365 days	1%	

2. Allowance to reduce inventory to market

Inventories include raw materials, finished products and work-in-progress. These are evaluated based on the lower of cost and market price (net realizable value); excess materials are provided for offsetting price loss. When the comparative cost is lower than the market price (net realizable value), it is based on individual items except for inventories of the same category. The cost of inventory is calculated using the monthly weighted average method.

Market price basis: raw materials refer to replacement costs, and finished products and work-in-progress are net realizable values.

Eight. Special Disclosures

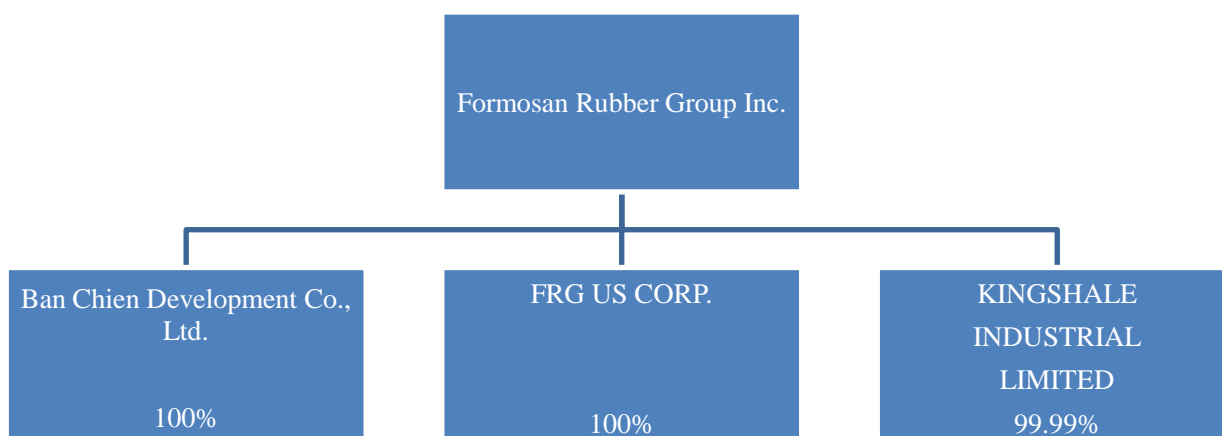
- I. Information relating to the Company's affiliates
- II. Transaction about the company's private placement of securities during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of the publication of the annual report
- III. Holding or disposal of shares in the company by the company's subsidiaries during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report
- IV. If any of the situations listed in Article 36, paragraph 3 subparagraph 2 of the Securities and Exchange Act, which might materially affect shareholders' equity or the price of the company's securities, has occurred during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report
- V. Other matters that require additional explanation

Eight. Special Disclosures

I. Information relating to the Company's affiliates:

(I) Consolidated Business Reports of Affiliated Enterprises:

1. Organizational table of affiliates:



2. Basic information of affiliates:

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Company Name	Date of Establishment	Address	Paid-In Capital	Main business or Production
Ban Chien Development Co., Ltd.	November 7, 2003	7th Floor, No. 82, Section 1, Hankou Street, Taipei	560,000	1. Department stores, retails, wholesales, warehouses 2. Development of leases and sales of residential or business buildings 3. Building management consulting 4. Residential and cleaning management services 5. Agency Services
FRG US CORP.	October 20, 2017	10750 Johnson Ave, Cupertino, California 95014	461,349	Real estate investment, development and rental
KINGSHALE INDUSTRIAL LIMITED	February 14, 1989	14/F., Kam Fung Commercial Building, Nos.2-4 Tin Lok Lane, Wanchai, Hong Kong	34	General investment

3. Shareholders presumed to have control and subordinate relationship with the same information: None

4. The overall relationship between business enterprises covered by the industry:

The businesses of the Company and its affiliates include: manufacturing and sales of rubber and synthetic leather, edge synthetic leather, special chemical products, warehouse and logistics, and construction.

5. Information on directors, supervisors and presidents of affiliates:

Unit: NT\$ thousand; share; %

Company Name	Title	Name of Representative	Shares Owned	
			Shares	Shareholding Ratio
Ban Chien Development Co., Ltd.	Chairperson/President	Formosan Rubber Group Inc. Representative: Hsu Zhen-Tsai	56,000,000	100%
	Director	Formosan Rubber Group Inc. Representative: Jiang Rui-Tang, Hsu Zhen-Qun	56,000,000	100%
	Supervisor	Hsu Mei-Lun, Tang Kun-Cheng Formosan Rubber Group Inc. Representative: Hsiao Zheng-Zhong	56,000,000	100%
FRG US CORP.	Director	Formosan Rubber Group Inc. Representative: Hsu Zhen-Ji	7,526,000	100%
	Director	Formosan Rubber Group Inc. Representative: Hsu Zhen-Xin	7,526,000	100%
KINGSHALE INDUSTRIAL LIMITED	Director	Formosan Rubber Group Inc. Representative: Hsu Zhen-Tsai, Hsu Zhen-Ji, Hsu Zhen-Xin	9,999	99.99%

6. Operational overview of affiliates:

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Company Name	Capital	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Net income	Operating income	Operating Profit (loss)	Current Profit and Loss (after tax)	EPS (NT\$) (after tax)
Ban Chien Development Co., Ltd.	560,000	858,088	3,325	854,763	0	(7,260)	32,810	0.59
FRG US CORP.	461,349	489,193	82,870	406,323	0	(416)	(446)	(0.06)
KINGSHALE INDUSTRIAL LIMITED	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00

(II) Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises: Please refer to Consolidated Financial Statements of the Parent and Subsidiaries for the most Recent Year Audited by the CPA” in the “V. An Overview of the Company’s Financial Status”.

(III) Consolidated Business Reports of Affiliated Enterprises: None.

II. Transaction about the company’s private placement of securities during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report: None.

III. Holding or disposal of shares in the company by the company's subsidiaries during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report: none.

IV. If any of the situations listed in Article 36, paragraph 3 subparagraph 2 of the Securities and Exchange Act, which might materially affect shareholders' equity or the price of the company's securities, has occurred during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report: None.

V. Other matters that require additional explanation: None.

Formosan Rubber Group Inc.

Chairperson: Hsu Zhen-Tsai