

**SENHWA BIOSCIENCES, INC. AND ITS
SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018**

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To Senhwa Biosciences, Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Senhwa Biosciences, Inc. and its subsidiary (the “Group”) as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the “Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants” and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China (ROC GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in the Republic of China (the “Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis 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 of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Existence of bank deposits

Description

Refer to Note 4(6) for accounting policies on cash equivalents and Note 6(1) for details of cash and cash equivalents. As at December 31, 2019, the Group's cash and cash equivalents amounted to NT\$837,277 thousand, accounting for 98% of total assets. Given the significance of cash and cash equivalents to the Group's total assets, we consider the existence of bank deposits a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures to address the above key audit matter:

- Confirmed the bank accounts and specific agreements with the financial institutions to verify the existence of bank accounts and accompanying rights and obligations;
- Obtained the bank reconciliation statements and checked any unusual reconciling items; and
- Inspected the source documents of significant cash receipts and payments to verify whether the transactions are for business purposes.

Other matter – Parent company only financial reports

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of Senhwa Biosciences, Inc. as at and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

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 International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the Group’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s 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 auditor’s 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 ROC GAAS 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 ROC GAAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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 of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

Teng, Sheng-Wei

Yu, Shu-Fen

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 19, 2020

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

SENHWA BIOSCIENCES, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 837,277	98	\$ 1,229,493	99
1150	Notes receivable, net		-	-	12	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net		33	-	133	-
1200	Other receivables		491	-	918	-
1410	Prepayments	6(2)	11,506	1	9,501	1
11XX	Total current assets		<u>849,307</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>1,240,057</u>	<u>100</u>
Non-current assets						
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(15)	130	-	130	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment		1,511	-	3,674	-
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(3)	6,887	-	-	-
1780	Intangible assets		14	-	118	-
1900	Other non-current assets		1,898	-	1,908	-
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>10,440</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5,830</u>	<u>-</u>
1XXX	Total assets		<u>\$ 859,747</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,245,887</u>	<u>100</u>
Liabilities and Equity						
Current liabilities						
2200	Other payables	6(4)	\$ 23,285	3	\$ 35,864	3
2230	Current income tax liabilities		-	-	400	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current		5,725	1	-	-
2300	Other current liabilities		311	-	288	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>29,321</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>36,552</u>	<u>3</u>
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		1,813	-	-	-
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>31,134</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>36,552</u>	<u>3</u>
Equity						
Equity attributable to owners of parent						
Share capital						
3110	Share capital - common stock	1 and 6(7)	744,986	87	744,756	60
Capital surplus						
3200	Capital surplus		475,164	55	838,132	67
Retained earnings						
3350	Accumulated deficit	6(9)	(391,784)	(46)	(375,850)	(30)
Other equity interest						
3400	Other equity interest		247	-	2,297	-
3XXX	Total equity		<u>828,613</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>1,209,335</u>	<u>97</u>
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments						
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 859,747</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,245,887</u>	<u>100</u>

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

SENHWA BIOSCIENCES, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT LOSS PER SHARE AMOUNT)

Items	Notes	Years ended December 31,			
		2019		2018	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000		\$ 300	100	\$ 733	100
5000	6(12)(13)	(262)	(87)	(658)	(90)
5900		<u>38</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>10</u>
	6(12)(13) and 7(2)				
6200	General and administrative expenses	(56,804)	(18934)	(60,119)	(8202)
6300	Research and development expenses	(337,034)	(112345)	(327,424)	(44669)
6000	Total operating expenses	<u>(393,838)</u>	<u>(131279)</u>	<u>(387,543)</u>	<u>(52871)</u>
6900	Operating loss	<u>(393,800)</u>	<u>(131266)</u>	<u>(387,468)</u>	<u>(52861)</u>
	Non-operating income and expenses				
7010	Other income 6(10)	6,850	2284	8,899	1214
7020	Other gains and losses 6(11)	(2,411)	(804)	466	63
7050	Finance costs	(341)	(114)	(17)	(2)
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>4,098</u>	<u>1366</u>	<u>9,348</u>	<u>1275</u>
7900	Loss before income tax	<u>(389,702)</u>	<u>(129900)</u>	<u>(378,120)</u>	<u>(51586)</u>
7950	Income tax (expense) benefit 6(14)	(1,724)	(575)	2,270	310
8200	Loss for the year	<u>(\$ 391,426)</u>	<u>(130475)</u>	<u>(\$ 375,850)</u>	<u>(51276)</u>
	Other comprehensive loss				
	Components of other comprehensive loss that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	(\$ 2,050)	(683)	\$ 1,644	224
8500	Total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>(\$ 393,476)</u>	<u>(131158)</u>	<u>(\$ 374,206)</u>	<u>(51052)</u>
	Loss attributable to:				
8610	Owners of the parent	<u>(\$ 391,426)</u>	<u>(130475)</u>	<u>(\$ 375,850)</u>	<u>(51276)</u>
	Comprehensive loss attributable to:				
8710	Owners of the parent	<u>(\$ 393,476)</u>	<u>(131158)</u>	<u>(\$ 374,206)</u>	<u>(51052)</u>
	Loss per share				
9750	Basic loss per share (in dollars) 6(16)	<u>(\$ 5.26)</u>	<u>(\$ 5.05)</u>	<u>(\$ 5.05)</u>	<u>(\$ 5.05)</u>
9850	Diluted loss per share (in dollars) 6(16)	<u>(\$ 5.26)</u>	<u>(\$ 5.05)</u>	<u>(\$ 5.05)</u>	<u>(\$ 5.05)</u>

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

SENHWA BIOSCIENCES, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Notes	Equity attributable to owners of the parent					Other Equity Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Total
		Capital Surplus				Accumulated deficit		
		Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Stock options	Others			
2018								
Balance at January 1, 2018		\$ 743,926	\$ 1,343,926	\$ 38,437	\$ -	(\$ 558,879)	\$ 653	\$ 1,568,063
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(375,850)	-	(375,850)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	1,644	1,644
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	(375,850)	1,644	(374,206)
Capital surplus used to offset against accumulated deficit	6(9)	-	(558,879)	-	-	558,879	-	-
Amortisation of compensation cost of employee stock options	6(6)	-	-	4,462	-	-	-	4,462
Amortisation of compensation cost of subsidiaries' employee stock options	6(6)	-	-	10,007	-	-	-	10,007
Employee stock options exercised	6(6)	830	5,724	(5,545)	-	-	-	1,009
Balance at December 31, 2018		<u>\$ 744,756</u>	<u>\$ 790,771</u>	<u>\$ 47,361</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 375,850)</u>	<u>\$ 2,297</u>	<u>\$ 1,209,335</u>
2019								
Balance at January 1, 2019		\$ 744,756	\$ 790,771	\$ 47,361	\$ -	(\$ 375,850)	\$ 2,297	\$ 1,209,335
Effects of retrospective application		-	-	-	-	(358)	-	(358)
Balance at January 1, after restatement		<u>744,756</u>	<u>790,771</u>	<u>47,361</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(376,208)</u>	<u>2,297</u>	<u>1,208,977</u>
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(391,426)	-	(391,426)
Other comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(2,050)	(2,050)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(391,426)	(2,050)	(393,476)
Capital surplus used to offset against accumulated deficit	6(9)	-	(375,850)	-	-	375,850	-	-
Amortisation of compensation cost of employee stock options	6(6)	-	-	6,553	-	-	-	6,553
Amortisation of compensation cost of subsidiaries' employee stock options	6(6)	-	-	6,279	-	-	-	6,279
Employee stock options exercised	6(6)	230	1,593	(1,577)	34	-	-	280
Balance at December 31, 2019		<u>\$ 744,986</u>	<u>\$ 416,514</u>	<u>\$ 58,616</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>(\$ 391,784)</u>	<u>\$ 247</u>	<u>\$ 828,613</u>

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

SENHWA BIOSCIENCES, INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Notes	Years ended December 31,	
		2019	2018
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Loss before tax		(\$ 389,702)	(\$ 378,120)
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Compensation cost of employee stock options	6(6)	12,832	14,469
Depreciation	6(12)	8,057	2,535
Amortisation	6(12)	104	291
Interest expense for lease liabilities	6(3)	325	-
Interest income	6(10)	(6,192)	(8,706)
Other income		-	(2)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable, net		12	(12)
Accounts receivable, net		100	(133)
Other receivables		(39)	(6)
Prepayments		(3,729)	4,944
Changes in operating liabilities			
Other payables		(12,551)	(21,647)
Other current liabilities		23	(8)
Cash outflow generated from operations		(390,760)	(386,395)
Interest received		6,569	9,034
Tax refund received		89	3,021
Income tax paid		(400)	-
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(384,502)	(374,340)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		-	(406)
Decrease in other non-current assets		3	592
Net cash flows from investing activities		3	186
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Payments of lease liabilities		(5,844)	-
Employee stock options exercised	6(6)	280	1,009
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities		(5,564)	1,009
Effect of exchange rate changes		(2,153)	1,638
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(392,216)	(371,507)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,229,493	1,601,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		\$ 837,277	\$ 1,229,493

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

SENHWA BIOSCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS,
EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

(1) Senhwa Biosciences, Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated and registered with the Ministry of Economic Affairs on November 16, 2012. The Company’s shares started trading over-the-counter after approval by the Taipei Exchange on April 24, 2017. The Company is primarily engaged in the development of new drugs and special pharmaceutical ingredients.

(2) As of December 31, 2019, the Company’s authorised capital and paid-in capital amounted to \$1,500,000 and \$744,986, respectively.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 19, 2020.

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 2019 are as follows:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendments to IFRS 9, ‘Prepayment features with negative compensation’	January 1, 2019
IFRS 16, ‘Leases’	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 19, ‘Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement’	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 28, ‘Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures’	January 1, 2019
IFRIC 23, ‘Uncertainty over income tax treatments’	January 1, 2019
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 cycle	January 1, 2019

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

IFRS 16, 'Leases'

- A. IFRS 16, 'Leases', replaces IAS 17, 'Leases' and related interpretations and SICs. The standard requires lessees to recognise a 'right-of-use asset' and a lease liability (except for those leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets). The accounting stays the same for lessors, which is to classify their leases as either finance leases or operating leases and account for those two types of leases differently. IFRS 16 only requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors.
- B. The Group has elected to apply IFRS 16 by not restating the comparative information (referred herein as the 'modified retrospective approach') when applying "IFRSs" effective in 2019 as endorsed by the FSC. Accordingly, the Group increased 'right-of-use asset' by \$12,082, increased 'lease liability' by \$12,440 and decreased retained earnings by \$358 with respect to the lease contracts of lessees on January 1, 2019.
- C. The Group has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard at the date of initial application of IFRS 16:
- (a) Reassessment as to whether a contract is, or contains, a lease is not required, instead, the application of IFRS 16 depends on whether or not the contracts were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.
 - (b) The use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
 - (c) The exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of 'right-of-use asset'.
 - (d) The use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.
 - (e) The adjustment of the 'right-of-use asset' by the amount of any provision for onerous leases.
- D. The Group calculated the present value of lease liabilities by using the weighted average incremental borrowing interest rate ranging from 3.1% to 3.5%.
- E. The Group recognised lease liabilities which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of IAS 17, 'Leases'. The reconciliation between operating lease commitments under IAS 17 measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate and lease liabilities recognised as of January 1, 2019 is as follows:

Operating lease commitments disclosed by applying IAS 17 as at December 31, 2018	\$ 13,032
Total lease contracts amount recognised as lease liabilities by applying IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019	<u>\$ 13,032</u>
Incremental borrowing interest rate at the date of initial application	3.1%~3.5%
Lease liabilities recognised as at January 1, 2019 by applying IFRS 16	<u>\$ 12,440</u>

(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 the FSC effective from 2020 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8, ‘Disclosure Initiative-Definition of Material’	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 3, ‘Definition of a business’	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7, ‘Interest rate benchmark reform’	January 1, 2020

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) IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, ‘Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture’	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, ‘Insurance contracts’	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IAS 1, ‘Classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent’	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.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”, International

Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”).

(2) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.
- B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements

- (a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group’s consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.
- (b) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%)	
			December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Senhwa Biosciences, Inc.	SenHwa Biosciences Corporation	New drug clinical and technical support services	100	100

- C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.
- D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.
- E. Significant restrictions: None.
- F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group: None.

(4) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group’s entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the “functional currency”). The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the

Company's functional and the Group's presentation currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

- (a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- (b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.
- (c) All foreign exchange gains and losses based on the nature of those transactions are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial position of all the group entities and associates that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- (b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and
- (c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

- (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
- (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
- (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

- (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
- (c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(6) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(7) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using settlement date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value. The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

(8) Accounts and notes receivable

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

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

(9) Impairment of financial assets

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, at each reporting date, the Group recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(10) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(11) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Equipment are initially recorded at cost.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Equipment applies cost model and is depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The useful lives are 3 and 2 years for office equipment and leasehold improvements, respectively.

(12) Leasing arrangements (lessee)-right-of-use assets/lease liabilities

Effective 2019

- A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of the following:
 - (a) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
 - (b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
 - (c) Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
 - (d) The exercise price of a purchase option, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
 - (e) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The Group subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are

changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

- (a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- (b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;
- (c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- (d) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(13) Operating leases (lessee)

Prior to 2019

Payments made under an operating lease (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(14) Intangible assets

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 years.

(15) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(16) Notes and accounts payable

- A. Accounts payable are liabilities for goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.
- B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(17) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability specified in the contract

is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(18) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognised as expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognised as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(19) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-market vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. In addition, the Group chose the date on which the number of shares for employee pre-emption was confirmed to be the grant date for the reporting period and the following reporting periods.

(20) Income tax

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An

additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

- C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.
- E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
- F. A deferred tax asset shall be recognised for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from research and development expenditures to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised.
- G. If a change in tax rate is enacted or substantively enacted in an interim period, the Company recognises the effect of the change immediately in the interim period in which the change occurs. The effect of the change on items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity while the effect of the change on items recognised in profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

(21) Share capital

Common stocks are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(22) Revenue recognition

A. Consulting service revenue

The Group provides product development consulting services. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting

period as a proportion of the total services to be provided. This is determined based on the stage of completion of a service contract to the total services to be performed. Customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

B. Revenue from licensing intellectual property

- (a) The Group entered into a contract with a customer to grant a license of patents of new drugs to the customer. Given the license is distinct from other promised goods or services in the contract, the Group recognises the revenue from licensing when the license is transferred to a customer either at a point in time or over time based on the nature of the license granted. The nature of the Group's promise in granting a license is a promise to provide a right to access the Group's intellectual property if the Group undertakes activities that significantly affect the patents to which the customer has rights, the customer is affected by the Group's activities and those activities do not result in the transfer of a good or a service to the customer as they occur. The royalties are recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis throughout the licensing period. In case the abovementioned conditions are not met, the nature of the Group's promise in granting a license is a promise to provide a right to use the Group's intellectual property and therefore the revenue is recognised when transferring the license to a customer at a point in time.
- (b) Some contracts require a sales-based royalty in exchange for a license of patents of new drugs. The Group recognises revenue when the performance obligation has been satisfied and the subsequent sale occurs.

(23) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

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

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies and make assumptions, and estimates concerning future events. However, none of the assumptions is considered critical. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

Realisability of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be

available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Assessment of the realisability of deferred tax assets involves critical accounting judgements and estimates of the management, including the assumptions of expected future sales revenue growth rate and profit rate, available tax credits, tax planning, etc. Any variations in global economic environment, industrial environment, and laws and regulations might cause material adjustments to deferred tax assets.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Petty cash and cash on hand	\$ 119	\$ 128
Checking account deposits	270	270
Demand deposits	59,371	54,035
Time deposits	777,517	1,175,060
	<u>\$ 837,277</u>	<u>\$ 1,229,493</u>

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

B. The Group has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

(2) Prepayments

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Excess business tax paid	\$ 5,274	\$ 4,217
Prepaid income tax	3,179	2,421
Prepayment for clinical trial and commission research	1,627	1,003
Prepaid insurance premiums	1,198	1,339
Others	228	521
	<u>\$ 11,506</u>	<u>\$ 9,501</u>

(3) Leasing arrangements-lessee

Effective 2019

A. The Group leases various assets including buildings and business vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 2 to 3 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	Year ended	
	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Depreciation charge</u>
Buildings	\$ 6,208	\$ 5,524
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	679	372
	<u>\$ 6,887</u>	<u>\$ 5,896</u>

C. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the additions to right-of-use assets was \$741.

D. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>	Year ended	
	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$	325
Expense on leases of low-value assets		43
		<u>\$ 368</u>

E. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Group's total cash outflow for leases was \$5,887.

(4) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Commission research expenses	\$ 11,132	\$ 25,750
Salaries and bonuses	7,579	6,271
Service expenses	2,726	823
Others	1,848	3,020
	<u>\$ 23,285</u>	<u>\$ 35,864</u>

(5) Pensions

A. The Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount no less than 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment. The subsidiary, SenHwa Biosciences Corporation, offers its employees 401(K) pension savings plan which adopts defined contribution plan. The plan enables both the employer and employees during their employment to contribute monthly based on a certain percentage of their salaries in their pension accounts.

B. The pension costs the under the defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were \$2,714 and \$2,244, respectively.

(6) Share-based payment

A. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted (shares in thousands)	Contract period	Vesting conditions
Employee stock options –B	2014.11.21	2,000	6 years	2~5 years' service
Employee stock options –C	2016.7.27	350	4 years	2~3 years' service
Employee stock options –D	2018.5.30	700	7 years	2~4 years' service
Employee stock options –E	2018.12.4	150	7 years	2~4 years' service
Employee stock options –F	2019.5.9	150	7 years	2~4 years' service

B. Details of the share-based payment arrangements are as follows:

	2019		2018	
	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	1,594	\$ 80.40	880	\$ 68.78
Options granted	150	68.50	850	84.52
Options exercised	(23)	12.26	(83)	12.16
Options forfeited	(50)	76.54	(53)	60.46
Options outstanding at December 31	<u>1,671</u>	<u>80.39</u>	<u>1,594</u>	<u>80.40</u>
Options exercisable at December 31	<u>756</u>	<u>78.06</u>	<u>535</u>	<u>58.72</u>

C. The weighted-average stock price of stock options at exercise dates for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was \$64.05 (in dollars) and \$70.60 (in dollars), respectively.

D. The expiry date and exercise price of stock options outstanding at balance sheet date are as follows:

Issue date approved	Expiry date	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
		No. of shares (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)	No. of shares (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)
2014.11.21	2020.11.20	<u>406</u>	<u>\$ 12.16</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>\$ 12.16</u>
2016.7.27	2020.7.26	<u>350</u>	<u>\$ 154.50</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>\$ 154.50</u>
2018.5.30	2025.5.29	<u>665</u>	<u>\$ 85.30</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>\$ 85.30</u>
2018.12.4	2025.12.3	<u>115</u>	<u>\$ 80.90</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>\$ 80.90</u>
2019.5.9	2026.5.8	<u>135</u>	<u>\$ 68.50</u>		

E. The fair value of stock options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Relevant information is as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Stock price (in dollars)	Exercise price (in dollars)	Expected price volatility	Expected option life	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit (in dollars)
Employee stock options –B	2014.11.21	\$ 77.8 (Note)	\$ 12.16	49.5%	5.5 years	0%	1.08%~1.31%	\$ 66.44~67.09
Employee stock options –C	2016.7.27	154.22	154.5	50.56%	3~3.5 years	0%	0.45%~0.47%	52.80~56.81
Employee stock options –D	2018.5.30	85.30	85.30	42.41%~ 42.44%	4.5~ 5.5 years	0%	0.71%~0.76%	30.53~33.61
Employee stock options –E	2018.12.4	80.90	80.90	42.04%~ 42.06%	4.5~ 5.5 years	0%	0.76%~0.81%	28.78~31.70
Employee stock options –F	2019.5.9	68.50	68.50	41.03%	4.5~ 5.5 years	0%	0.59%~0.63%	23.66~26.07

Note: The Company was an emerging company when issuing the stock options so price-book ratio was used to compute the stock price.

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

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Equity-settled	\$ 12,832	\$ 14,469

(7) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2019, the Company's authorised capital was \$1,500,000, consisting of 150 million shares of ordinary stock (including 7.5 million shares reserved for employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was \$744,986 with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

B. Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows:

	2019	2018
At January 1	\$ 74,476	\$ 74,393
Employee stock options exercised	23	83
At December 31	\$ 74,499	\$ 74,476

(8) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that

the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. However, capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(9) Retained earnings

- A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. Stock dividends should be appropriated at a rate of 10% per annum. The remainder, if any, to be retained or to be appropriated shall be resolved by the stockholders at the stockholders' meeting.
- B. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the paid-in capital.
- C. The shareholders during their meeting on June 24, 2019 and May 17, 2018 resolved to offset the accumulated deficit with capital surplus of \$375,850 and \$558,879, respectively.

(10) Other income

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Interest income:		
Interest income from bank deposits	\$ 6,192	\$ 8,706
Other interest income	17	188
Total interest income	6,209	8,894
Other income	641	5
	<u>\$ 6,850</u>	<u>\$ 8,899</u>

(11) Other gains and losses

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Net currency exchange (losses) gains	(\$ 2,411)	\$ 477
Other disbursements	-	(11)
	<u>(\$ 2,411)</u>	<u>\$ 466</u>

(12) Expenses by nature

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Commission research expenses	\$ 223,605	\$ 206,318
Employee benefit expense	108,462	101,480
Service expenses	21,788	35,738
Patent application fees	13,467	13,071
Depreciation	8,057	2,535
Amortisation	104	291
Other expenses	18,617	28,768
Operating costs and expenses	<u>\$ 394,100</u>	<u>\$ 388,201</u>

(13) Employee benefit expense

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Wages and salaries	\$ 85,677	\$ 78,271
Share-based payment compensation cost	12,832	14,469
Labour and health insurance fees	2,806	2,146
Pension costs	2,714	2,244
Directors' remuneration	200	320
Other personnel expenses	4,233	4,030
	<u>\$ 108,462</u>	<u>\$ 101,480</u>

- A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The ratio shall be 10% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 2% for directors' and supervisors' remuneration.
- B. The Company incurred loss before tax for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. Therefore, employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration were not accrued in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation.
- C. Information about employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of the Company as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors will be posted in the 'Market Observation Post System' at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(14) Income tax

A. Income tax expense (benefit)

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	\$ 1,724	\$ 489
Prior year income tax overestimation	- (2,702)
Effects of foreign exchange	- (57)
Total current tax	1,724 (2,270)
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$ 1,724</u>	<u>(\$ 2,270)</u>

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate (note)	\$ 1,724	\$ 489
Prior year income tax overestimation	- (2,702)
Effects of foreign exchange	- (57)
Income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$ 1,724</u>	<u>(\$ 2,270)</u>

Note: The basis for computing the applicable tax rate are the rates applicable in the respective countries where the Group entities operate.

C. Details of the amount the Company is entitled as investment tax credit and unrecognised deferred tax assets are as follows:

Qualifying items	December 31, 2019		
	Unused tax credits	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
Research and development	<u>\$ 543,693</u>	<u>\$ 543,693</u>	(Note)

Qualifying items	December 31, 2018		
	Unused tax credits	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
Research and development	<u>\$ 415,421</u>	<u>\$ 415,421</u>	(Note)

Note: The Company and its shareholders are entitled to the incentives conferred under the Biotech and New Pharmaceutical Development Act following the Company's incorporation as a biotech pharmaceutical company pursuant to the Letter No. Jing-Shou-

Gong-Zi-10320407310 issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) on April 3, 2014. The incentive measures are valid for five years beginning on the next date of the issuance of MOEA's Letter. The investment tax credit can be first used when there is taxable business income. Any unused tax credit is available for the following four years.

D. Expiration dates of unused tax losses and amounts of unrecognised deferred tax assets are as follows:

December 31, 2019				
Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
2012	Assessed	\$ 669	\$ 669	2022
2013	Assessed	113,000	113,000	2023
2014	Assessed	156,145	156,145	2024
2015	Assessed	195,046	195,046	2025
2016	Assessed	235,170	235,170	2026
2017	Assessed	356,007	356,007	2027
2018	Filed	378,080	378,080	2028
2019	Filed	389,786	389,786	2029
		<u>\$ 1,823,903</u>	<u>\$ 1,823,903</u>	

December 31, 2018				
Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
2012	Assessed	\$ 669	\$ 669	2022
2013	Assessed	113,000	113,000	2023
2014	Assessed	156,145	156,145	2024
2015	Assessed	195,046	195,046	2025
2016	Assessed	235,170	235,170	2026
2017	Filed	356,007	356,007	2027
2018	Filed	378,080	378,080	2028
		<u>\$ 1,434,117</u>	<u>\$ 1,434,117</u>	

E. The Company's income tax returns through 2017 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

F. For the U.S. subsidiary, expiration dates of unused tax losses and amounts of unrecognised deferred tax assets are as follows:

December 31, 2018				
Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
2016	Assessed	<u>\$ 2,078</u>	<u>\$ 2,078</u>	2036

December 31, 2019: None.

- G. Under the amendments to the Income Tax Act which was promulgated by the President of the Republic of China on February 7, 2018, the Company's applicable income tax rate was raised from 17% to 20% effective from January 1, 2018. The Group has assessed the impact of the change in income tax rate.

(15) Significant contracts

- A. The Company acquired intangible assets including multiple patents, technologies, clinical trial drugs and clinical trial information from Company A under the agreement in April 2013. The Company's payment for acquiring the assets relative to the agreement was shown as 'research and development expenses'. In the following years, the Company is obliged to pay royalties computed based on a certain percentage of revenue arising from either licensing to the third party or sales pertaining to the assets provided that the research and development comes to fruition.
- B. The Company was commissioned on improving API Production using the industrial strains for generic medicine by Company B under an agreement in April 2013. The Company was permitted to recommission the third party provided that Company B owns the research results. The total contract price was \$45,000. The Company recognised the commission research revenue for each period based on the period of time the service was rendered. Further, the Company is entitled to the receipt of royalties computed based on a certain percentage of net sales amount provided that the products are manufactured and sold under cGMP standard. However, Company B entered into a termination agreement with the Company due to the shift in its operating strategy. The latest agreement allowed the Company to access the research results as well as to authorise the third party to the extent of development. Once the products are manufactured or sold, the revenue must be shared with Company B without exceeding the R&D expenses amounting to \$28,125 paid by the Company. All service revenue was recognised by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2014.
- C. The Company licensed Chaperone Therapeutics, Inc. (hereafter referred to as "Chaperone"), a global preclinical drug patent under an agreement in September 2015. Chaperone is responsible for the development, application for drug approval, manufacturing and sales in terms of the authorised pharmaceuticals. In return, the Company receives an upfront payment from Chaperone and milestone royalties when Chaperone reaches specified milestones. The upfront payment was 15% equity of Chaperone while the milestone royalties totalled US\$102,700 thousand. The agreement provides that the upfront payment is due one year after the earlier of verification of compound validation or when the agreement is entered into. The Company recognised licensing revenue of \$128 and recorded 15% equity of common shares as 'Financial assets at cost-non current'. From the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company recognised equity as 'Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income' as initially applied IFRS 9.

According to the evaluation of the Company, Chaperone's research and development progress

has been lagging behind for 3 years since the date of authorisation. So far, the drug candidate (Candidate) has not been developed and entered the GLP toxicology experiment, which has delayed the application of the “Investigational New Drug”. The delay in Chaperone’s research and development process, in addition to the substantial loss of the validity period of the Company’s patent (intangible assets), have not fulfilled the due diligence clause of the “commercially reasonable development progress”. To maintain the development potential of the Company’s intangible assets and shareholders’ equity, the board of directors resolved to terminate the contract on March 25, 2019. From the date of termination, the parties shall have no rights and obligations except for the non-disclosure of confidential information for a period of 10 years after the termination of this Agreement.

(16) Loss per share

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2019</u>		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)</u>	<u>Loss per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic loss per share (note)</u>			
Loss attributable to owners of the parent	(\$ <u>391,426</u>)	<u>74,476</u>	(\$ <u>5.26</u>)
	<u>Year ended December 31, 2018</u>		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)</u>	<u>Loss per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic loss per share (note)</u>			
Loss attributable to owners of the parent	(\$ <u>375,850</u>)	<u>74,422</u>	(\$ <u>5.05</u>)

Note: The stock options are converted into the Company’s stocks. Hence, the options have no dilutive effect.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Significant related party transactions

The Group did not have significant transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

(2) Key management compensation

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 12,710	\$ 12,674
Share-based payments	2,007	3,138
	<u>\$ 14,717</u>	<u>\$ 15,812</u>

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

None.

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

Except for that mentioned in Note 6(15)A and B, other commitments are as follows:

Operating lease agreement

Prior to 2018

The Group recognised rental expense of \$5,778 for the lease of offices and vehicles for the year ended December 31, 2018. Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Not later than one year	\$ 6,244
Later than one year but not later than three years	<u>6,788</u>
	<u>\$ 13,032</u>

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Designation of equity instrument	\$ 130	\$ 130
Financial assets at amortised cost / Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 837,277	\$ 1,229,493
Notes receivable	-	12
Accounts receivable	33	133
Other receivables	491	918
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as other non-current assets)	1,898	1,908
	<u>\$ 839,699</u>	<u>\$ 1,232,464</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Other payables	\$ 23,285	\$ 35,864
Lease liability	\$ 7,538	\$ -

B. Financial risk management policies

- (a) The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.
- (b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Group's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

- (a) Market risk
- i. The Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Group's functional currency: NTD). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

December 31, 2019			
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 3,382	29.98	\$ 101,383
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	2,691	29.98	80,690
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1,373	29.98	41,155

December 31, 2018			
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 2,450	30.72	\$ 75,279
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1,868	30.72	57,394

- ii. The unrealised exchange loss arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to \$1,738 and \$19, respectively.

iii. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

Year ended December 31, 2019			
Sensitivity analysis			
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 1,014	\$ -
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	-	807
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	412	-
Year ended December 31, 2018			
Sensitivity analysis			
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	-	\$ 753
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	574	-

(b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms.
- ii. The Group manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire group's concern. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with good credit quality are accepted. According to the Group's credit policy, each local entity in the Group is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for their clients before standard payment term and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other

factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated by Group treasury. Group treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.
- ii. The Group does not expect to have significant liquidity risk since the other payables and other current liabilities are due in twelve months.

(3) Fair value information

A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. All equity instruments invested by the Group are classified as level 3.

B. The related information of financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities are as follows:

(a) The related information on the nature of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130	\$ 130
<u>December 31, 2018</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130	\$ 130

(b) The methods and assumptions the Group used to measure fair value are as follows:

- (i) For the instruments the Group used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1), the Group uses the close price of market quoted price to measure the listed and emerging shares.
- (ii) Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes.

C. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the year ended December 31, 2018:

	<u>Equity instruments</u>
At January 1	\$ 128
Acquired in the year	<u>2</u>
At December 31	<u>\$ 130</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019: None.

D. Finance segment is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent and reliable.

E. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	<u>Fair value at December 31, 2019</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range (weighted average)</u>	<u>Relationship of inputs to fair value</u>
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	<u>\$ 130</u>	Discounted cash flow	Long-term revenue growth rate; Discount rate	N/A	The higher the long-term revenue growth rate, the higher the fair value; the higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value
	<u>Fair value at December 31, 2018</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range (weighted average)</u>	<u>Relationship of inputs to fair value</u>
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	<u>\$ 130</u>	Discounted cash flow	Long-term revenue growth rate; Discount rate	N/A	The higher the long-term revenue growth rate, the higher the fair value; the higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

The following transactions were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

- A. Loans to others: None.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.
- C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 1.
- D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
- E. Acquisition of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- F. Disposal of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- H. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: None.
- J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: No transaction involves \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more.

(2) Information on investees

The following transactions with the subsidiary were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Please refer to table 2.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

None.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

The Group operates business only in a single industry by primarily engaging in the development of new drugs and special pharmaceutical ingredients. The chief operating decision maker, who allocates resources and assesses operating performance of the Group as a whole, has identified that the Group has only one reportable operating segment.

(2) Measurement of segment information

The accounting policies adopted by the Group's operating segments are consistent with that summarised in Note 4. The operating segments' profit or loss is measured with net operating profit and based on which the performance is evaluated.

(3) Information about segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

The Group has only one reportable segment so the reportable information is identical with the financial statements.

(4) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

The net operating loss reported to the chief operating decision-maker is measured in a manner consistent with the income and expense in the statement of comprehensive income. Hence, the reconciliation is indicated in the statement of comprehensive income.

(5) Information on products and services

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Service revenue	\$ 300	\$ 733

(6) Geographical information

Geographical information for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2019		Year ended December 31, 2018	
	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
Taiwan	\$ 300	\$ 6,022	\$ 733	\$ 3,610
USA	-	2,390	-	182
	<u>\$ 300</u>	<u>\$ 8,412</u>	<u>\$ 733</u>	<u>\$ 3,792</u>

(7) Major customer information

Information on major customer accounting for 10% of the Company's operating revenue for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
BIOYO BIOTECH CO., LTD.	\$ 250	\$ 733
HOU CHI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	50	-
	<u>\$ 300</u>	<u>\$ 733</u>

Senhwa Biosciences, Inc. and its Subsidiary

Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2019				Footnote
				Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
Senhwa Biosciences, Inc.	Chaperone Therapeutics, Inc. - ordinary shares	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non current	409,400	\$ 128	13.15%	\$ 128	None
Senhwa Biosciences, Inc.	Pimera, Inc. - ordinary shares	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non current	468,179	2	3%	2	None

Senhwa Biosciences, Inc. and its Subsidiary
Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investee in Mainland China)
Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2019			Net profit (loss)	Investment income (loss)	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2019	Balance as at December 31, 2018	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value	of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2019	recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019	
Senhwa Biosciences, Inc.	Senhwa Biosciences Corporation	USA	New drug clinical and technical support services	\$ 59,123	\$ 59,123	1,000,000	100.00	\$ 80,690	\$ 1,184	\$ 1,184	Subsidiary