IMI 2019 Annual Report

Capabilities that bring you limitless solutions

Digitalization is changing the way we do business at IMI.

Our growth trajectory demands that we invest in technology that allows us to turn around quality faster. Our global clients expect us to work smarter and collaborate better, giving them the edge in today’s competitive marketplace. This flexible approach is already delivering results by giving us new strategic momentum and strengthening our organization with a diverse but extremely capable pool of talent. Now in 2020, IMI is assertively future-proofing its position in global manufacturing and technology solutions while strengthening AC Industrial’s global footprint.

Contents

About IMI

OUR VISION

The leading INNOVATIVE partner for CUSTOMIZED solutions. Our PEOPLE deliver the highest quality experience.

OUR MISSION

Passionately create a unique product realization experience that our partners love.

OUR CORE VALUES

Integrity
Honesty, trustworthiness, and consistency in words and actions

Customer Focus
Building a strong partnership with customers by providing excellent and mutually beneficial solutions

Concern for Others
Caring for co-employees, community, and country

Excellence
Doing the best and continuously exceeding expectations

About This Report

Integrating Digital Technologies

Forty years of strategic synergy, cutting-edge innovation, and vigorous growth and progress have engineered Integrated Micro-Electronics Inc. (IMI) into what it is today: a global technology solutions expert.

Through the years, IMI continues to make headway amidst challenges and setbacks, weathering many storms over the last four decades. We remain undaunted, robust, and resilient.

Today, we are more than ready to embark towards a digital future as we continue to reinvent and transform ourselves. We are beginning to integrate digital technologies into our daily lives, and digitizing everything that we can while maximizing digital network dynamics and the massive flow of information. As we do so, we will continue to take advantage of this structural change to upgrade our processes and capabilities while reorganizing our work methods and strategies.

Today, we are gathering steam as we celebrate our milestone anniversary this 2020 with the theme “40 Years of Limitless Solutions”.

Onward to the next 40 years of IMI, we continue to strengthen our global relevance and growth, continuously providing limitless solutions as we deliver on a global scale.

Through digitalization, we are set to secure a solid future.

2019 At A Glance

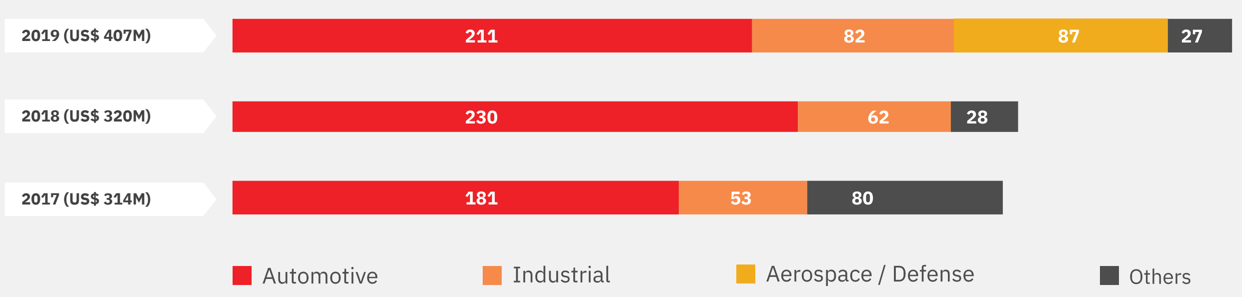
17th in the list of Top 50 EMS Providers

5th largest EMS Provider in the Automotive Market

(in US$ millions)	2019	2018 (As Restated)	2017
Key Performance Indicators			
Revenues	**1,250.4**	1,349.4	1,090.6
Net Income (Loss)	**(7.8)**	47.2	34.0
EBITDA	**41.4**	72.2	70.3
Financial Position			
Total Assets	**1,096.3**	1,077.2	921.4
Total Debt	**268.5**	324.3	295.1
Capital Expenditures	**38.8**	65.0	65.3
Financial Ratios			
Return on Equity	**-2.0%**	13.9%	13.3%
Current Ratio	**1.49**	1.31	1.28
Debt-to-Equity Ratio	**0.55**	0.79	1.07
Stock Information			
Stock price (year-end) (in PHP)	**7.89**	10.60	18.82
Issued and outstanding shares	**2,217,293,215**	2,217,293,215	1,867,293,215
Market capitalization (in PHP)	**17,494,443,466**	23,503,308,079	35,142,458,306
Earnings / (Loss) Per Share	**(US$ 0.004)**	US$ 0.022	US$ 0.018
Dividend per Share	**US$ 0.00201/Php0.10542**	US$ 0.00458/Php0.235	US$ 0.004529/Php0.22739

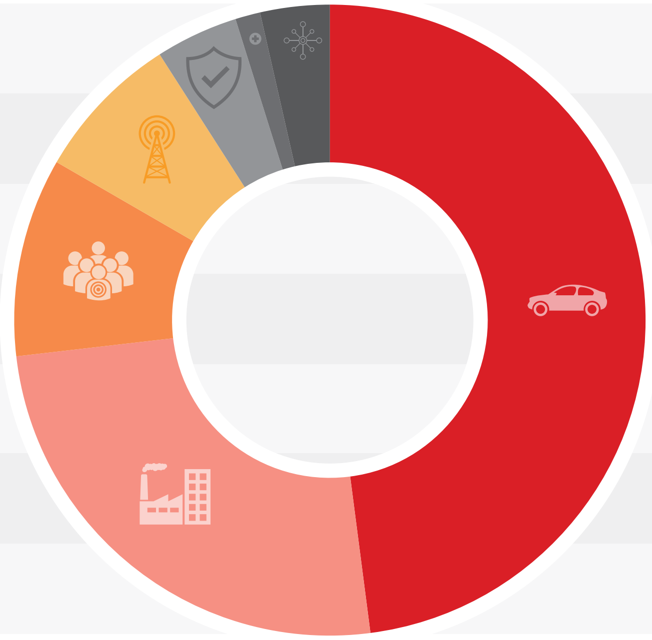
New Project Wins

(Annual Revenue Potential in US$ millions)



Revenues by Market Segment

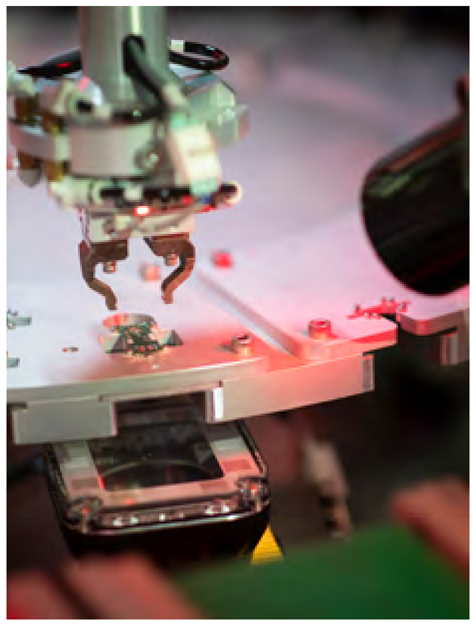
48%	Automotive
25%	Industrial
10%	Consumer
8%	Telecom
4%	Aerospace/ Defense
1%	Medical
4%	Multiple Markets



Value Distributed

OPERATING COST	WAGES AND BENEFITS PAID	TAXES PAID	DIVIDENDS PAID
$1.03B	$226.8M	$10.2M	$4.4M
(2018: $1.09B)	(2018: $226.6M)	(2018: $12.5M)	(2018: $10.1M)

Sustainability Impact



TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	17,215
WATER CONSUMED	1.4M CUBIC METERS (EXCLUDING GERMANY)
SCOPE 1	407 TON CO2e
SCOPE 2	105K TON CO2e
SCOPE 3	1.7K TON CO2e
HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLED AND RECOVERED	98.2%*
PLASTIC WASTE RECYCLED AND RECOVERED	384K KG*

*Philippines Only

Global Footprint

As we celebrate our first 40 years, we are looking forward to the coming decades, continuously demonstrating our strength and adaptability to succeed in an interconnected and competitive global environment.

From our 22 manufacturing plants in 10 countries, we continue to provide engineering, manufacturing, support and fulfillment capabilities to diverse industries globally.

17,215
TOTAL HEADCOUNT

418,942 m²
TOTAL FACTORY SPACE

13
1,184 sqm

2,335
25,000 sqm

473
11,427 sqm

109
4,268 sqm

191
50,000 sqm

6,722
105,341 sqm

2,268
115,416 sqm

4,669
88,566 sqm

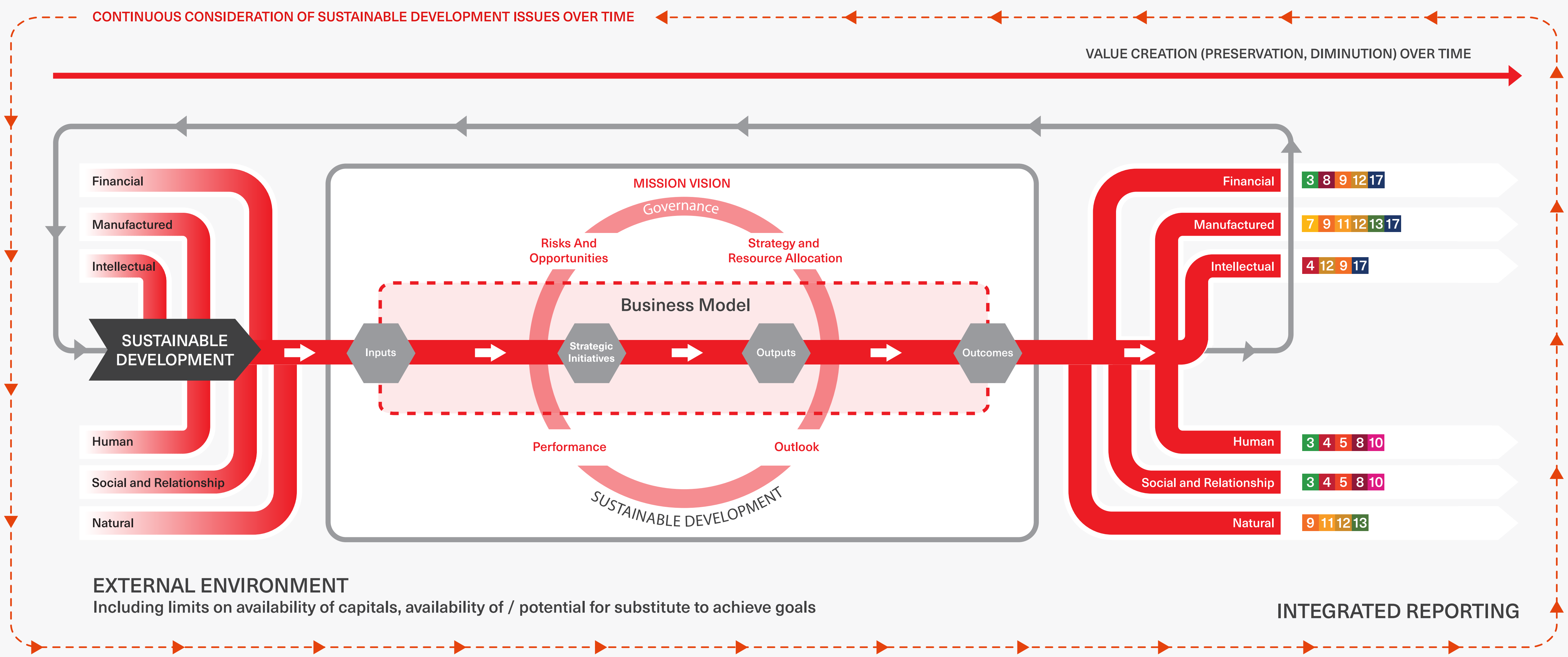
137
10,000 sqm

298
7,740 sqm

Our Integrated Value Chain

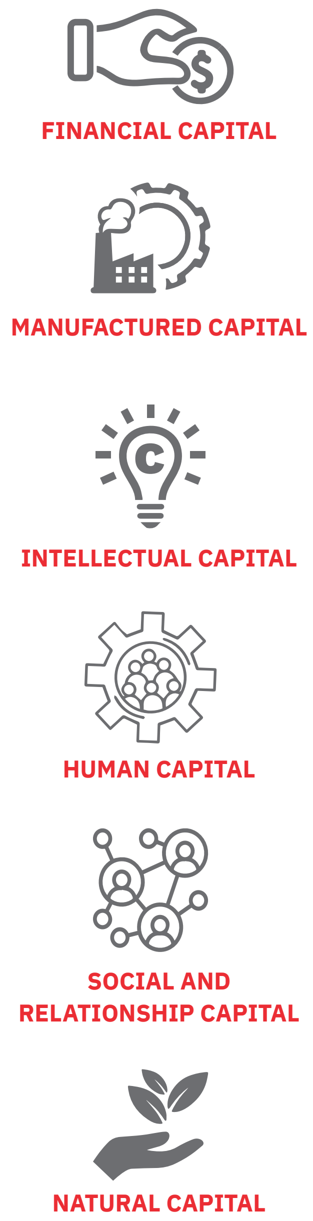
We continue to actively grow and strengthen our portfolio while seeking synergy opportunities among our various stakeholders. Our management team provides a broad yet streamlined range of corporate functions which include financial management, resource allocation, risk management, governance, strategic planning, and marketing.

ALIGNING THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) WITH THE VALUE CREATION PROCESS



IMI SDG COMMITMENTS

USING SIX CAPITALS TO CREATE VALUE



How We Create and Share Value

CREATING SHARED VALUE

TOP RISKS IN OUR OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

- Geopolitical and macroeconomic environment
- Trade standoff between the U.S. and China
- Increased competition, uncertainties, and market volatility
- Cyber attacks and data breach
- Component shortage
- Liquidity management

STRONG GOVERNANCE

- Full compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance for publicly listed companies set forth by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).
- The Board of Directors is the supreme authority in matters governing and managing the business of the Corporation.

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Regional manufacturing
- Convergence of key market segments like mobility, connectivity, and smart energy
- Focus on sustainable cost reduction programs
- Rising importance of sustainability in operations and business environment
- Emergence of new players in traditional and emerging market

KEY INPUTS

FINANCIAL

We maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios to support our business and maximize shareholder value.

- Market capitalization of ₱17.5 billion (US$ 345.5M)
- Bank borrowings of $268.5 million
- Dividends paid $4.4 million

MANUFACTURED CAPITAL

We continue to invest in building more complex manufacturing capabilities to sustain productivity and efficiency.

- 22 manufacturing plants across 10 countries

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

We leverage on our extensive experience and know-how in technologies to deliver higher value to our partners.

- Our patents, know-how, and technical expertise
- Our technology teams provide customized engineering solutions

HUMAN CAPITAL

We invest, develop, and manage our human capital to ensure a sustainable future.

- Workforce
- Skills and competencies
- Labor code and Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) compliance

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL

Our shared values and commitments form the basis of our reputation and trust.

- Partnership with more than 300 customers and over 200 major suppliers
- Engagement and collaboration with governments, academe, stakeholders, and communities

NATURAL CAPITAL

Our energy and waste on the production of our goods and services have impact on the environment:

- Land
- Energy
- Water

STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

- Create more value in products, services, and technologies through group level diversification.

- Embed sustainability and quality in all operations through principles of Lean Manufacturing and Industrial Excellence.

- Develop future leaders through talent and succession planning, employees engagement, and continuous learning.

- Bridging the gaps among government, academe and industry through collaboration projects.

- Minimize carbon footprint by implementing Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and renewable energy options.

OUTPUTS

FINANCIAL

	2019	2018 (As restated)
Revenue	$1.25B	$1.35B
Net Income / (Loss)	($7.8M)	$47.2M
Debt-to-Equity	0.55	0.79
Bank Borrowings	$268.5	$324.3
Earnings / (Loss) per Share	($0.004)	$0.022
Return on Equity	-2.0%	13.9%

MANUFACTURED CAPITAL

	2019	2018 (As restated)
Total Assets	$1.10B	$1.08B
Capital Expenditure	$38.8M	$65.0M
Depreciation and Amortization	$48.7M	$37.5M

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

	2019	2018
Number of engineers and technicians	2,594	2,616
Personnel and overhead costs	$74.5M	$76.2M

HUMAN CAPITAL

	2019	2018
Salaries, wages, and benefits	$226.8M	$226.6M
Total Training hours	1.2M	936K
Safe man hours	44.7M	41.6M

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL

	2019	2018
Key customers with more than 15 years of tenure	20+	20+
Major Suppliers	over 200	over 200
Taxes to governments	$10.2M	$12.5M

NATURAL CAPITAL

	2019	2018
Direct Scope 1 GHG emission (in tons CO2e)	407[a]	356
Indirect Scope 2 GHG emission (in '000 tons CO2e)	105[a]	114
Indirect Scope 3 GHG emission (in '000 tons CO2e)	1.7[a]	1.4
Energy consumption (in million kw/h)	163	176
Water consumption (in million m^3)	1.4[b]	2.3
Hazardous waste (in '000 kg)	674[c]	970

[a] 2018 Scope 1, 2, 3 has been changed in accordance with the global standards
[b] 2019 data excluding Germany
[c] 2019 data excluding Germany and VTS Japan

MANAGING RISK

We define risk as effect of uncertainty on IMI goals and objectives. Our Enterprise Risk Management principles, framework, and process, ensure efficient, effective, and consistent risk management that helps create and protect value, improve performance, encourage innovation, and support achievement of objectives.

Our enterprise-wide approach recognizes that management of risk is not just implementing appropriate control and mitigation on negative risks but may also uncover opportunities. This means we should always be adaptable and continuously improve our risk treatment strategies in order to create value for the organization and its stakeholders.

OUTCOMES

We maintain high standards as regards to financial management to raise returns to shareholders and investors.

Provide cost-efficient solutions by maximizing the use of systems and machines for our customers.

We optimize and encourage the development of existing intellectual properties through research and development activities to fortify the company's value-added capabilities.

We aim to surpass the targets of global employee engagement and leadership assessment for key talents to ensure continuity and pipeline strength.

Long-term relationship with our customers, and suppliers; lead to good exposure in the government, academe and community.

We fully support and comply with sustainability initiatives of customers and regulators as regards inputs used and wastes generated.

> “Forty years of limitless solutions all for our stakeholders.”

Message from the Chairman

Dear Shareholders,

In the face of these current market conditions, we take comfort in the fact that the company has continued to demonstrate resilience. Its ability to plan and prepare for the future has allowed it to consistently weather the volatile, rapidly evolving nature of the global manufacturing space.

Jaime Augusto Zobel de Ayala
Chairman

Source: Ayala Corporation

2019 was an exceptionally challenging year for IMI, as the company experienced many of the same geopolitical headwinds that contributed to the world economy's slowest year-over-year expansion since the financial crisis a decade ago. Global economic growth was a modest 2.9 percent amid a general slowdown in more advanced economies. While their individual economies remained relatively stable, the United States and China continued to engage in a trade conflict whose impact was felt profoundly by those of us who do business within these markets. Meanwhile, European economic momentum decelerated, largely over the prolonged uncertainty of Britain's exit from the European Union and lingering social unrest in other key markets across the continent.

These macro headwinds, together with the disruptive changes currently sweeping many key industries, have created a challenging environment for worldwide manufacturing and trade. In the electronics space, intensifying competition and increasing demand posed operational challenges to players like IMI and resulted in longer fulfillment times and higher material costs. Meanwhile, global automotive unit sales likewise experienced weakness as the industry's megatrends of connectivity, autonomy, sharing, and electrification take hold.

In the face of these market conditions, we take comfort in the fact that the company has continued to demonstrate resilience. Its ability to plan and prepare for the future has allowed it to consistently weather the volatile, rapidly evolving nature of the global manufacturing space. IMI also retains and continues to invest in the specialized technical resources that will keep it competitive as its industry and competitive cycles turn. These include proprietary capabilities in power electronics, camera vision, and connectivity components, to name a few. The company also retains the competencies that have formed the foundation of its manufacturing prowess, such as design and development, advanced manufacturing engineering, automation, and quality systems, which have, in turn, allowed it to selectively expand beyond the electronics space into AC Industrials' core manufacturing platform. Most of AC Industrials' key products and technologies, including the export-oriented motorcycle joint venture with KTM AG and its specialty photovoltaics arm Merlin Solar, are supported by IMI. The company's manufacturing expertise has enabled these strategic investments to not only locate manufacturing in the Philippines, but also to help serve their respective global markets.

The year 2020 also represents a landmark year for IMI. The company celebrates not only its 40th year in existence, but also its 10th year as a publicly traded company. It remains well positioned in the electronics manufacturing space, among the top 20 in the world, and 5th in automotive-related business in terms of revenues. We will continue to build on these strengths as we leverage key technologies to ensure IMI's continuity and relevance in an evolving environment. Beyond manufacturing, IMI will continue transforming itself to remain a leading corporate citizen in the coming years as the world digitizes, grows more connected, and more focused on sustainably doing business.

As a final note, I would like to thank our Board of Directors for their guidance and engagement, our management and staff for their untiring dedication and commitment, and our global stakeholder community for their consistent support. We believe IMI's best days continue to lie ahead of it, and we look forward to sustainably building shareholder value in the years to come.

Message from the CEO

Arthur R. Tan
Chief Executive Officer - IMI
Group President and Chief Executive Officer - AC Industrials

IMI Mexico

Fellow Shareholders,

We ended 2019 reflecting on the achievements we accomplished and at the same time learning from the challenges we were able to overcome despite the business constraints we faced. Last year proved to be more volatile than we had anticipated. It brought a heightened sense of risk and uncertainty.

A number of geopolitical issues further strained the electronics manufacturing industry which had just begun recovering from a component supply chain imbalance that peaked the year prior. Along with a confluence of other factors, key business cycle indicators pulled back such as global semiconductor sales and semiconductor manufacturing equipment sales which sank 12 percent and 10.5 percent year-over-year, respectively.

Across the manufacturing end-markets, automotive emerged as the most affected segment reflecting the negative impact of the U.S.-China trade dispute and market adjustments to new emissions standards. This caused production to drop by 4 percent globally, led by China whose output declined by 8 percent. Thankfully, IMI's long-term strategic positioning into key mobility markets allowed us to completely outpace the market. By continuing to drive the development of next generation platforms, we were able to grow our automotive segment by 9 percent.

Against this backdrop of weakened trading conditions, last year's results were challenged. Revenues were US$1.25 billion, 7 percent lower than the prior year and net loss was US$7.78 million. However, despite the headwinds, the pipeline remains healthy with the significant new projects we won in 2019 worth $407 million of annual revenue potential. We pushed on with the work needed to advance our manufacturing solutions leadership to a compelling and competitive business that is difficult to replicate.

Since 1980, IMI has always adhered to two principles as we strive for growth: that we operate and deliver with the highest level of commitment and service to our current customers and that we have the right people, skill sets, and technologies enabling us to withstand negative market forces in the foreseeable future. Arguably, the electronics industry is among the most volatile markets in the world, yet IMI, a now global company that started as a Filipino integrated circuit assembler, has become among the top 20 largest electronics manufacturing services (EMS) company as of the end of 2019 and the fifth largest in the automotive EMS space.

Today, in addition to its independent mandate as one of the world's leading EMS firms, IMI also holds the core manufacturing competencies of AC Industrials (ACI), Ayala's industrial technologies group. The company's manufacturing prowess will continue to be ACI's enabler with its portfolio of businesses in automotive engineering and design, vehicle distribution and retail, and smart solar technology.

As a global company, IMI will continue to be a leading technology solutions partner in the mobility, connectivity, and smart energy spaces, providing higher value contributions in design, collaboration, manufacturing and delivery to major Brands, Original Equipment Manufacturers and Tier One Suppliers in the global automotive and industrial segments.

As we enter our 40th year this 2020 and with the digital age at the forefront of global megatrends, our corporate values of integrity, customer focus, concern for others, and excellence remain as strong as ever in our more than 17,000 employees worldwide. We believe these are the true drivers of success that will continue to push us to stay at the forefront of innovation, creativity, collaboration, and design. At the same time, we will remain true to our aspirations and our goals to integrate sustainability, risk management, and corporate governance. We will stay committed to the direction of our parent company ACI and principal Ayala Corporation, to address targets in the UN Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs).

Today, with our 22 manufacturing sites and with presence in more than 10 countries, providing services beyond the standard deliverables of electronics manufacturing, we will continue to aggressively press forward in exploring synergies, partnerships and ventures in the areas of new technologies and markets. With the age of intelligence and digitalization reinventing conventional business models and supply chains across global markets, we at IMI have put in place the essential elements needed for us to work with the leading players in the world.

To all our stakeholders, thank you for your guidance and support that have enabled us to remain a robust and enduring company now and for the decades to come.

Together, onward to the next four decades, we are now ready for more giant leaps into the future.

"Together, onward to the next four decades, we are now ready for more giant leaps into the future."

IMI Jiaxing

Jaime Augusto Zobel de Ayala
CHAIRMAN

Filipino, 60, has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of IMI since January 1995. He holds the following positions in publicly listed companies: Chairman and CEO of Ayala Corporation; Chairman of Globe Telecom, Inc. and Bank of the Philippine Islands; and Vice Chairman of Ayala Land, Inc., Manila Water Company, Inc., and AC Energy Philippines, Inc. He is also the Chairman of Ayala Retirement Fund Holdings, Inc., AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc., AC Ventures Holding Corp., AC Infrastructure Holdings Corporation, and Asiacom Philippines, Inc.; Co-Chairman of Ayala Foundation, Inc., and Ayala Group Club, Inc.; Director of Alabang Commercial Corporation, Ayala International Pte. Ltd., AC Energy, Inc., Ayala Healthcare Holdings, Inc., Light Rail Manila Holdings, Inc., and AG Holdings Ltd. Outside the Ayala group, he is a member of various business and socio-civic organizations in the Philippines and abroad, including the JP Morgan International Council, JP Morgan Asia Pacific Council, Mitsubishi Corporation International Advisory Council, and Council on Foreign Relations. He sits on the board of the Singapore Management University, the global advisory board of University of Tokyo, and on various advisory boards of Harvard University, including the Global Advisory Council, HBS Board of Dean's Advisors, and HBS Asia-Pacific Advisory Board, which he chairs. He is Chairman Emeritus of the Asia Business Council, Co-Vice Chairman of the Makati Business Club, Chairman of Endeavor Philippines, and a board member of Eisenhower Fellowships. He was awarded the Presidential Medal of Merit in 2009, the Philippine Legion of Honor with rank of Grand Commander in 2010, and the Order of Mabini with rank of Commander in 2015 by the President of the Philippines in recognition of his outstanding public service. In 2017, he was recognized as a United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Pioneer by the UN Global Compact for his work in sustainable business strategy and operations. The first recipient of the award from the Philippines, he was one of 10 individuals recognized for championing sustainability and the pursuit of the 17 SDGs in business. He graduated with B.A. in Economics (Cum Laude) from Harvard College in 1981 and obtained an MBA from the Harvard Graduate School of Business in 1987.

Board of Directors

Fernando Zobel de Ayala
DIRECTOR

Filipino, 59, has served as a director of IMI since January 1995. He holds the following positions in publicly listed companies: Director, President and Chief Operating Officer of Ayala Corporation; Chairman of Ayala Land, Inc., and Manila Water Company, Inc., and AC Energy Philippines, Inc.; Director of Bank of The Philippine Islands and Globe Telecom, Inc.; and Independent Director of Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation. He is the Chairman of AC International Finance Ltd., ALI Eton Property Development Corporation, Liontide Holdings, Inc., AC Energy, Inc., Ayala Healthcare Holdings, Inc., Automobile Central Enterprise, Inc., Alabang Commercial Corporation, Accendo Commercial Corp., and Hero Foundation, Inc.; Co-Chairman of Ayala Foundation, Inc., and Ayala Group Club, Inc.; Vice-Chairman of AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc., Ceci Realty Inc., Fort Bonifacio Development Corporation, Bonifacio Land Corporation, Emerging City Holdings, Inc., Columbus Holdings, Inc., Berkshires Holdings, Inc., AKL Properties Inc., AC Ventures Holding Corp., and Bonifacio Art Foundation, Inc.; Director of LiveIt Investments Ltd., AG Holdings Ltd., AC Infrastructure Holdings Corporation, Asiacom Philippines, Inc., Ayala Retirement Fund Holdings, Inc., Honda Cars Philippines, Inc., Isuzu Philippines Corporation, and Manila Peninsula; Member of the Board for INSEAD Business School and Georgetown University; Member of the International Advisory Board of Tikehau Capital and of the Hispanic Society Museum and Library; Vice Chairman of the Philippine-Singapore Business Council; Member of World Presidents' Organization and Chief Executives Organization; Chairman of Habitat for Humanity International's Asia-Pacific Capital Campaign Steering Committee; and Member of the Board of Trustees of Caritas Manila, Pilipinas Shell Foundation, and the National Museum. He graduated with B.A. Liberal Arts at Harvard College in 1982 and holds a Certificate in Global Management (CIM) from INSEAD, France.

Arthur R. Tan
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Filipino, 60, has been a member of the Board of Directors of IMI since July 2001. He has been the Chief Executive Officer of IMI since April 2002 and was re-elected as President effective January 1, 2020. Concurrently, he is a Senior Managing Director of Ayala Corporation and a member of the Ayala Group Management Committee. He is also the Group President and Chief Executive Officer of AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc. He is also the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of PSi Technologies Inc., and Merlin Solar Technologies (Phils.), Inc.; President and Executive Officer of Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd.; Chairman of the Board of Surface Technology International (STI), Ltd., Chairman of the Advisory Boards of Via Optronics GmbH and MT Technologies GmbH. He was the President of IMI from April 2002 to June 23, 2016. Prior to IMI, he was the Northeast Area Sales Manager and Acting Design Center Manager of American Microsystems Inc. (Massachusetts, USA), from 1994 to 1998, of which he became the Managing Director for Asia Pacific Region/Japan from 1998 to 2001. He is not a director of any publicly listed company in the Philippines other than IMI. He graduated with B.S. in Electronics Communications Engineering degree from Mapua Institute of Technology in 1982 and attended post graduate programs at the University of Idaho, Singapore Institute of Management, IMD and Harvard Business School.

Rafael C. Romualdez
DIRECTOR

Filipino, 56, has been a Director of IMI since May 1997. He is presently a Director of Resins, Inc., RI Chemical Corporation, Chemserve Incorporated, Claveria Tree Nursery, Inc., Lakpue Drug Incorporated, La Croesus Pharma Incorporated, and Bio Renewable Energy Ventures Inc.. He is also the Chairman of the Philippine Iron Construction and Marine Works, Inc. and Pacific Resins, Inc. He is not a director of any publicly listed company in the Philippines other than IMI. He earned a degree in B.A. Mathematics from Boston College in 1986 and took Master in Business Administration at the George Washington University in 1991.

Gilles Bernard
PRESIDENT AND
CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

French, 62, has been a Director of IMI since June 23, 2016 and served as its President from June 23, 2016 until December 31, 2019, and the Global Chief Operations Officer from February 2014 to December 31, 2019. He held these positions on top of his role as Head of Global Operations Support. Concurrently, he is also the President and Chief Operating Officer of PSi Technologies Inc., a semiconductor assembly and test subsidiary of IMI. Before this movement, he was the COO for Europe and Mexico operations and Head of Global Operations Support overseeing global Materials Management, Quality, Sales and Key Strategic Accounts Management. Prior to joining IMI, he was the General Manager of EPIQ NV (now Fremach International) from 1995 up to 2001, before he assumed the CEO post in 2001. He held this position until EPIQ NV's acquisition in 2011. He started his career as a development engineer and later on became D & D Manager of passive components division of Thomson. He then moved to the SMEE subsidiary of Mitsubishi Corporation as Quality Manager. He is not a director of any publicly listed company in the Philippines other than IMI. He finished a degree in Engineering Major in Materials from Lycee Romain Roland in 1976 and obtained a Master's Degree in Physics and Chemistry of Polymer from Paris 13th University in 1976.

Jose Ignacio A. Carlos
DIRECTOR

Filipino, 50, has been a Director of IMI since December 2006. Concurrently, he is the President of Polymer Products Philippines, Inc. and AVC Chemical Corporation. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of Resins, Inc., Riverbanks Development Corporation, Mindanao Energy Systems, Inc., Cagayan Electric Power and Light Co., and Philippine Iron Construction and Marine Works, Inc. He is not a director of any publicly listed company in the Philippines other than IMI. He earned a BS Management degree from the Ateneo de Manila University in 1991 and finished Master of Business Administration at the Johnson Graduate School of Management Cornell University in 1999.

Jose Teodoro K. Limcaoco
DIRECTOR

Filipino, 57, has been a director of IMI since April 8, 2016. He also holds the following positions in publicly listed companies: Chief Finance Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Sustainability Officer and Finance Group Head of Ayala Corporation. He is a Director of Globe Telecom, Inc. and Bank of the Philippine Islands, and an Independent Director of SSI Group, Inc., all publicly listed companies. He is the Chairman of Darong Agricultural and Development Corporation and Zapfam, Inc. He is the President and CEO of AC Ventures Holding Corp., AYC Finance Limited, Bestfull Holdings Limited, and Purefoods International Limited. He is the Vice Chairman of Lagdigan Land Corporation. He is the President of Liontide Holdings, Inc. and of Philwater Holdings Company, Inc. He is a Director of Ayala Hotels, Inc., AC Energy, Inc., Ayala Healthcare Holdings, Inc., AC Infrastructure Holdings Corporation, Ayala Aviation Corporation, Asiacom Philippines, Inc., Ayala Group Legal, Michigan Holdings, Inc., AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc., A.C.S.T Business Holdings, Inc., LICA Management Inc., and Just For Kids, Inc. He is the Treasurer of Ayala Retirement Fund Holdings, Inc. He joined Ayala Corporation as a Managing Director in 1998. Prior to his appointment as CFO in April 2015, he held various responsibilities including President of BPI Family Savings Bank, President of BPI Capital Corporation, Officer-in-Charge for Ayala Life Assurance, Inc. and Ayala Plans, Inc., Trustee and Treasurer of Ayala Foundation, Inc., President of myAyala.com, and CFO of Azalea Technology Investments, Inc. He served as the President of the Chamber of Thrift Banks from 2013-2015. He was named as the ING-Finex CFO of the Year in 2018. He has held prior positions with JP Morgan & Co. and with BZW Asia. He graduated from Stanford University with a BS Mathematical Sciences (Honors Program) in 1984 and from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania with an MBA (Finance and Investment Management) in 1988.

Sherisa P. Nuesa
INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

Filipino, 65, has been an independent director of IMI since April 2018. Currently, she is the President and Director of the ALFM Mutual Funds Group. Also, she is an Independent Director of the following publicly listed companies: Manila Water Company, Inc., AC Energy Philippines, Inc., and Far Eastern University. She is also an Independent Director of FERN Realty Corporation. She is a Senior Adviser to the Boards of Metro Retail Stores Group, Inc. and Vicsal Development Corporation. She is a member of the boards of trustees of the Institute of Corporate Directors, the Judicial Reform Initiative, and the Financial Executives (FINEX) Foundation. In addition to her background as a Chief Finance Officer and currently as a Board Director, she also held previous positions in management operations and has been active in speaking and lecturing engagements. She was the Chief Finance Officer and Chief Administration Officer of IMI from January 2009 to July 2010. She was then a Managing Director of Ayala Corporation and served in various capacities in Ayala Corporation, Ayala Land, Inc., and Manila Water Company, Inc. She was awarded the ING-FINEX CFO of the Year for 2008. She received a Master in Business Administration degree from the Ateneo Graduate School of Business in Manila. She also attended post-graduate courses in Harvard Business School and in Stanford University. She graduated *summa cum laude* with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Commerce from the Far Eastern University in 1974. She is a Certified Public Accountant.

Delfin L. Lazaro
DIRECTOR

Filipino, 73, has served as a member of the Board of IMI since May 2000. He holds the following positions in publicly listed companies: Director of Ayala Corporation, Ayala Land, Inc., Manila Water Company, Inc., and Globe Telecom, Inc. His other significant positions include: Chairman of Atlas Fertilizer & Chemicals Inc.; Chairman and President of A.C.S.T. Business Holdings, Inc.; Vice Chairman and President of Asiacom Philippines, Inc.; and Director of AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc., AYC Holdings, Ltd., AC International Finance Limited, Purefoods International Limited, and Probe Productions, Inc. He graduated with BS Metallurgical Engineering at the University of the Philippines in 1967 and took his MBA (with Distinction) at Harvard Graduate School of Business in 1971.

Edgar O. Chua
INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

Filipino, 63, has been an independent director of IMI since April 2014 and its Lead Independent Director since August 16, 2017. He is currently an independent director of Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company, a publicly listed company, Energy Development Corporation, and Philcement. He is also in the advisory boards of Mitsubishi Motors Philippines Corporation and Coca Cola Bottlers Corp. He is the Chairman of the Makati Business Club, College of Saint Benilde, University of St. La Salle Bacolod, and the Philippine Eagle Foundation. He is also President of De La Salle Philippines. He is also a trustee of various civic and business organizations. He was the Country Chairman of the Shell Companies in the Philippines from September 2003 to October 2016. He had corporate responsibility for the various Shell companies in the exploration, manufacturing, and marketing sector of the petroleum business. Likewise, he also oversaw the Shared Services operations and various Shell holding companies. Outside the Philippines, he held senior positions as Transport Analyst in Group Planning in the UK and as General Manager of the Shell Company of Cambodia. Mr. Chua earned his Bachelor of Science Degree in Chemical Engineering from De La Salle University in 1978 and attended various international seminar and courses including the senior management course in INSEAD, France.

Hiroshi Nishimura
INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

Japanese, 67, has been an independent director of IMI since April 2010. He is the Chairman and President of Linkwest International Consultancy Services, Inc. He also serves as the Executive Vice President of All Purpose Appliances & Multi-Products, Inc. He served as President of Panasonic Communications Philippines Corporation, formerly known as Kyushu Matsushita Electronics Philippines, from 2000-2007. He is not a director of any publicly listed company in the Philippines other than IMI. He finished a degree in Electronics Engineering Course at Kurame University in 1976.

Management Committee

LINARDO Z. LOPEZ
Chief Procurement Officer

JÜRGEN EICHNER
CEO and Managing Director,
Via Optronics

MONINA C. MACAVINTA
Global Head,
Human Resources

JEROME S. TAN
Chief Finance Officer

ARTHUR R. TAN
Chief Executive Officer

GILLES BERNARD
President and Chief Operating Officer

MARY ANN S. NATIVIDAD
Global Head,
Sales and Marketing

TIMOTHY PATTERSON
Head,
US Operations

SIMON BEST
CEO and Managing Director,
STI Enterprises

Management Team

OPERATIONS GROUP

PHILIPPINES
Mario Bernardo N. Santos
Andrew C. Carreon
Eduardo F. Celindro

CHINA
Yeung Hin Wai (Jacky)
Sze Chee Pheng (Joseph)
Yang Gong Xiao (Jack)
Joselito S. Bantatua
Tian Kia Ko (T.K.)

BULGARIA | SERBIA
Eric De Candido

CZECH REPUBLIC
Damian Rybak

MEXICO
Thomas Caveneget

SINGAPORE
Jerome S. Tan

US
Timothy Patterson

GLOBAL INDUSTRIAL EXCELLENCE
Jawaharlal K. Milanes

TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION GROUP

Lucrecio B. Mendoza
Dominador P. Leonida III

SUPPORT GROUP

FINANCE
Jaime G. Sanchez
Anthony Raymond P. Rodriguez

SALES
Taketoshi Arita
Thibaut de Vaureix
David Chavez
Ma. Alicia Carla G. Buencamino
Qing Cheng Ren

SUPPLY CHAIN
Ernest Ang
Fraser Clydesdale
Zheng Xianlai (Peter)
Philippe Antunez
Joy A. Bondoc

CORPORATE QUALITY
Leonorina G. Cada

FACILITIES
Geronimo B. Magsombol

ICT
Rosalyn O. Tesoro

VIA OPTRONICS

Jürgen Eichner
Daniel Juergens

STI ENTERPRISES

Simon Best
Craig Petrie

Corporate Governance Report

IMI is committed to the highest standards of corporate governance that foster sustainable growth and financial stability. The company ensures accountability, fairness, and transparency in its relationship with key stakeholders by observing business practices that promotes increased shareholder value while delivering its strategies.

IMI is in full compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance for Publicly-Listed Companies set forth by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and supported by an attestation from the company's CEO, Compliance Officer and the Chief Audit Executive for 2019.

The Company and its respective directors, management, officers and employees commit themselves to the principles and best practices on good corporate governance as embodied in its Corporate Governance Manual.

In the Company's continuous effort to implement and promote best practices in good governance, IMI was recognized as one of the Top 50 Publicly-listed Companies (PLCs) in the ASEAN Corporate Governance Awards given last June 11, 2019 held at the Conrad Manila.

BOARD STRUCTURE AND PROCESS

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is the supreme authority in matters governing and managing the business of the Corporation. Within their authority under the Corporation Code and other applicable laws and the By-laws of the Corporation, the Directors, acting as a Board, have the fullest powers to regulate the concerns of the Corporation according to their best judgement.

The board is responsible to promote and adhere to the principles and best practices of corporate governance, to foster long-term success of the Corporation, and to ensure its sustained competitiveness in the global environment in a manner consistent with its corporate objectives and the best interests of its stockholders and other stakeholders. To ensure good governance, the Board formulates and continuously review the Corporation's vision, mission, strategic objectives, policies and procedures that guides its activities, including the means to effectively monitor management's performance. The Board review the vision and mission statement every year and oversee the implementation of the corporate strategy.

The Board oversees the development of and approve the Corporation's business objectives and strategy, and monitor their implementation to sustain its long-term viability and strength. They adopt an effective succession planning programs for Directors, key officers and management to ensure growth and a continued increase in the shareholders' value.

The Board also reviews and affirms the adequacy of internal controls and risk management practices, accuracy and reliability of financial reporting, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations, together with the implementation of the Company's Code of Ethics. The Board reviews and affirms the true and fair presentation of the annual financial statements.

BOARD COMPOSITION

The Board is composed of eleven members who are elected by the Corporation's stockholders and shall hold office for one year until their successors are elected in the next annual stockholders' meeting. Among the board members are three independent non-executive directors.

The Corporation is committed to having a diverse Board with the members possessing varied ages, educational backgrounds, nationalities, work experience, expertise, and skills. The Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee encourages the selection of a mix of competent Directors ensuring that female candidates are included for consideration, each of whom can add value and independent judgment in the formulation of sound corporate strategies and policies. The Committee also uses professional search firms or other external sources of candidates to search for qualified candidates to the Board. The Board regularly reviews its composition, taking into account the evolving requirements of the corporation and best practices in corporate governance.

LEAD INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

Edgar O. Chua was appointed Lead Independent Director by the Board in its regular meeting held on August 16, 2017. His role includes, among others, acting as an intermediate between the Chairman of the Board and other Directors, when needed; to convene and chair the periodic meetings of the non-executive and the independent directors with the external auditor and head of internal audit, compliance and risk, as maybe needed; and to contribute to the performance evaluation of the Chairman of the Board.

INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Board currently includes three independent directors - Edgar O. Chua, Hiroshi Nishimura and Sherisa P. Nuesa.

Independent directors, apart from their fees and shareholdings, hold no interests or relationship with the Corporation that may hinder their independence from the Corporation, Management, or shareholder which could, or could reasonably perceive to, materially interfere with their exercise of independent judgment in carrying out their responsibilities as Directors of the Corporation.

The Corporation has set a term limit of nine years in accordance with the rules set by the SEC. As of 2019, none of the independent directors has served the company for more than nine years, reckoning from 2012, in compliance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 9, series of 2011. Moreover, none of the directors or senior management have worked for the Corporation's external auditing firm within the three years immediately preceding the date of their election or appointment.

BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY

The Board shall adopt a policy on diversity that encourages the selection of an appropriate mix of competent Directors, each of whom can add value and independent judgment in the formulation of sound corporate strategies and policies. Diversity includes business experience, age, gender and ethnicity. With respect to gender, the Board adopts the following policy:

The Board shall be comprised of at least 20% female directors, or at least 2 female directors, whichever is lower, by 2023.

The Board shall be comprised of at least 30% female directors, or at least 3 female directors, whichever is lower, by 2025.

BOARD PERFORMANCE

BOARD MEETING AND ATTENDANCE

The Board meets at least six times each fiscal year, with the schedule of meetings determined before the start of each financial year.

All members of the board, including independent directors, should attend and actively participate in all of the Board, Committee and Shareholders' meetings, in person or through tele-/videoconfering, conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Commission. The director should review meeting materials and if called for, ask the necessary questions or seek clarifications and explanations.

The Corporate Secretary ensures that the materials are adequate and made available at least five working days in advance of the scheduled meeting to allow the Board with enough time to prepare and make informed decisions.

The Board may, to promote transparency, require at least one independent director in all of its meetings. However, the absence of an independent director shall not affect the quorum requirement if he is duly notified of the meeting but notwithstanding such notice fails to attend.

BOARD REMUNERATION

In accordance with the company's By-Laws, each director is entitled to receive from the Corporation fees and other compensation for his services as director. The Compensation Committee's duties and responsibilities as defined in its charter is to recommend to the Board remuneration package for directors, and provide oversight over remuneration of senior management and other key personnel ensuring that compensation is consistent with the Corporation's culture, strategy and control environment, and aligned with the long-term interests of the company and its stakeholders.

In no case shall the total yearly compensation of directors exceed five percent (5%) of the net income before income tax of the Corporation during the preceding year.

Non-executive and independent directors receive a per diem of ₱100,000 for each Board meeting attended and a per diem of ₱20,000 for each Committee meeting attended.

In 2019, the following directors receive gross remuneration as follows:

Non-Executive and Independent Directors	Gross Remuneration (In Php)
Jaime Augusto Zobel de Ayala	700,000
Fernando Zobel de Ayala	600,000
Delfin L. Lazaro	800,000
Jose Ignacio A. Carlos	600,000
Rafael C. Romualdez	880,000
Jose Teodoro K. Limcaoco	860,000
Hiroshi Nishimura	880,000
Sherisa P. Nuesa	740,000
Edgar O. Chua	880,000
TOTAL	**6,940,000**

None of the non-executive directors and independent directors has been contracted and compensated by the Company for services other than those provided as a director.

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board created seven committees as it may deem necessary to support in the performance of its functions in accordance with the By-Laws, Manual of Corporate Governance, and Board Charter of the Corporation and to aid in good governance. The Board has delegated specific responsibilities to each of these Committees and these Committees had been formed and are guided by their respective committee charters which are available in the Corporation's official website.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION COMMITTEE

The Committee was assigned by the Board to review all material related party transactions (RPTs) for endorsement to the Board to ensure that these are at arm's length, the terms are fair, and they will insure to the best interest of the company and its subsidiaries or affiliates and their shareholders. They shall ensure that RPTs are disclosed, reviewed, and approved in accordance with its policy consistent with the principles of transparency and fairness.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

The Compensation Committee is responsible for establishing a formal and transparent procedure for the development of a policy on executive remuneration and for fixing the remuneration packages of corporate officers and directors. The Committee also provides oversight over remuneration of senior management and other key personnel ensuring that compensation is consistent with the Corporation's culture, strategy and control environment and is aligned with the long-term interest of the company and its stakeholders, while remaining competitive against the market.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee oversees our financial risk management, including risk related to capital structure, acquisitions, divestments, treasury activities, tax strategy and compliance. The Committee is also responsible for reviewing and evaluating the financial affairs of the Corporation from time to time and carry out such other duties as may be delegated by the Board of Directors.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee, in accordance with the authority granted by the Board, or during the absence of the Board, shall act by majority vote of all its members on such specific matters within the competence of the Board of Directors as may from time to time be delegated to the Executive Committee in accordance with the Corporation's By-Laws, subject to the limitations provided by the Corporation Code.

PROXY VALIDATION COMMITTEE

The Committee is responsible for ensuring that the validating process of the proxies and ballots is transparent, fair and in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and company policies.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Committee shall review and monitor the structure, size, and composition of the Board and make recommendations to ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations as well as the Corporation's By-Laws and the Manual of Corporate Governance. The Committee also installs and maintains a process to ensure that all Directors to be nominated have the qualifications and none of the disqualifications as stated in the Company's Corporate Governance Manual. The Committee encourages the mix of competent Directors, reviews the succession plans for members of the Board and senior executives, oversees the implementation of the corporate governance framework and the periodic performance evaluation of the Board and its committees as well as executive management, and other functions as stated in its charter which is available in the company's website.

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

The Audit and Risk Committee oversees matters relating to the financial statements and financial reporting process, external auditors, internal auditors, internal control, and compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. The Committee also develops and oversees the implementation of a formal enterprise risk management plan which contains the following elements: (a) common language or register of risks, (b) well-defined risk management goals, objectives, and oversight, (c) uniform processes of assessing risks and developing strategies to manage prioritized risks, (d) designing and implementing risk management strategies, and (e) continuing assessments to improve risk strategies, processes, and measures. Complete details of its functions and responsibilities can be found in the company's website.

BOARD AND BOARD COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP
STOCKHOLDERS, BOARD, BOARD COMMITTEE MEETINGS, AND DIRECTORS' ATTENDANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

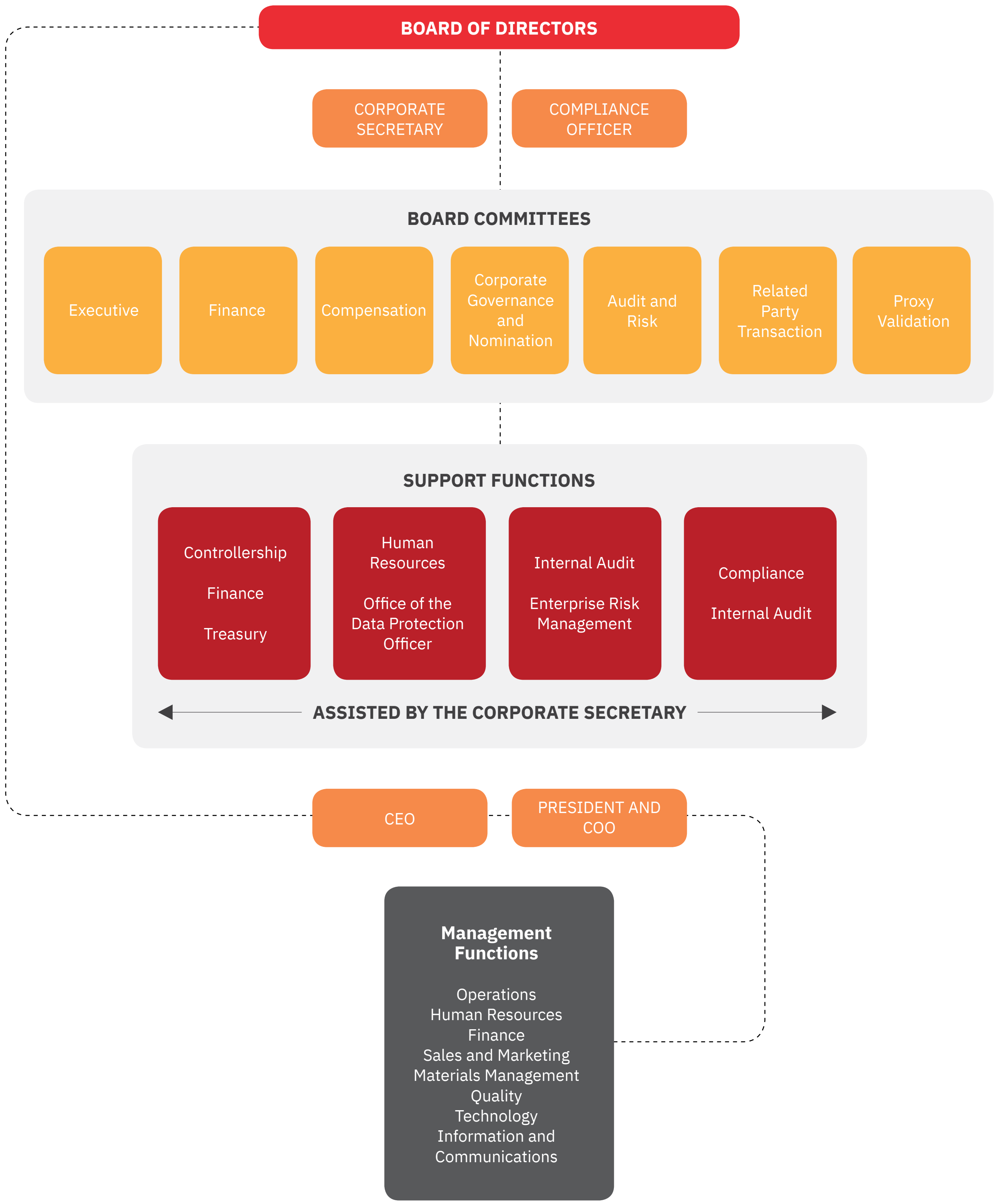
DETAILS	MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE								
	STOCKHOLDER & BOARD		BOARD COMMITTEE						
MEETINGS	AS	BOD*	EC**	ARC	FC	CGNC	RPTC	CC	PVC***
NO. OF MEETINGS	1	7		4	7	2	3	1	1
Jaime Augusto Zobel de Ayala, Non-Executive Director	C 1/1	C 7/7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fernando Zobel de Ayala, Non-Executive Director	- 1/1	M 6/7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arthur R. Tan, Executive Director	- 1/1	M 7/7	C	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gilles Bernard, Executive Director	- 1/1	M 6/7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delfin L. Lazaro, Non-Executive Director	- 1/1	M 7/7	-	-	C 5/7	-	-	M 1/1	-
Jose Ignacio A. Carlos, Non-Executive Director	- 1/1	M 6/7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rafael C. Romualdez, Non-Executive Director	- 1/1	M 6/7	VC	M 4/4	M 7/7	-	M 3/3	-	-
Jose Teodoro K. Limcaoco, Non-Executive Director	- 1/1	M 7/7	M	-	M 7/7	-	M 1/3	M 1/1	-
Hiroshi Nishimura, Independent Director	- 1/1	M 7/7	-	M 4/4	-	M 2/2	C 3/3	-	-
Sherisa P. Nuesa, Independent Director	- 1/1	M 7/7	-	-	-	C 2/2	-	C 1/1	-
Edgar O. Chua, Independent Director	- 1/1	M 7/7	-	C 4/4	-	M 2/2	M 3/3	-	-
Solomon M. Hermosura (Not a Member of the Board)	CS 1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C 1/1
Jaime G. Sanchez (Not a Member of the Board)	CO 1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 1/1
Neilson C. Esguerra (Not a Member of the Board)	O 1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 1/1

C - Chairman
VS - Vice Chairman
M - Member
O - Observer
CS - Corporate Secretary
CO - Compliance Officer

AS - Annual Stockholder
BOD - Board of Directors
EC - Executive Committee
ARC - Audit and Risk Committee
FC - Finance Committee
CGNC - Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee
RPTC - Related Party Transaction Committee
CC - Compensation Committee
PVC - Proxy Validation Committee

**In 2019 and during the incumbency of the director.*
***The actions of the Executive Committee were taken via digital/electronic means.*
****May not be members of the Board of Directors.*

BOARD STRUCTURE



PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Each year, the Board conducts a review to evaluate the performance of the Board, its Committees, and its individual members: to measure the effectiveness of the company's governance practices and identify areas for improvement; and to adopt new methodologies towards further strengthening the company's corporate governance standards. Each directors was requested to complete a self-assessment form which includes criteria such as: 1) structure of the Board, 2) shareholder benefits, 3) fulfillment of the Board's key responsibilities, 4) oversight functions, 5) effectiveness of the Board's processes and meetings, 6) quality of the Board-management relationship, 7) corporate ethics, and 8) performance evaluation.

TRAINING OF DIRECTORS

Prior to assuming office, all new Directors shall undergo at the minimum an eight-hour orientation program on the Corporation's business and corporate structure, its vision, mission and corporate strategy, the By-Laws and Manual of Corporate Governance, Board Charter, SEC-mandated topics on corporate governance and other relevant matters essential for the effective performance of their duties and responsibilities.

Directors shall likewise attend at least once a year, a four-hour annual continuing training program involving courses on corporate governance matters relevant to the Corporation.

Training and seminars were administered by Institute of Corporate Directors, an accredited training provider of the SEC.

Corporate Governance Programs Attended in 2019

Director	Program	Training Institute	Date of Training
Jaime Augusto Zobel de Ayala (NED), Chairman Fernando Zobel de Ayala (NED) Delfin L. Lazaro (NED) Jose Teodoro K. Limcaoco (NED) Edgar O. Chua (ID) Jose Ignacio A. Carlos (NED) Rafael C. Romualdez (NED) Hiroshi Nishimura (ID)	Advanced Corporate Governance Training	Institute of Corporate Directors	August 9, 2019
Sherisa P. Nuesa (ID)	6th SEC-PSE Corporate Governance Forum	Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	October 25, 2019

NED – Non-Executive Directors
ID – Independent Directors

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

EXTERNAL AUDITOR AND AUDITOR'S REPORT

The external auditor of the Company is the auditing firm of SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co. (SGV) with Ms. Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia as the Partner-in-Charge for the 2019 audit year.

The Audit Committee has the primary responsibility to recommend the appointment and removal of the external auditor. The Committee met with the external auditors without the presence of the management team to discuss any issues or concern.

To ensure that the external auditor maintains the highest level of independence from the company, both in fact and appearance, the Audit Committee had approved all audit, audit-related, and permitted non-audit services rendered by the external auditor. Non-audit services expressly prohibited by regulations of the SEC were awarded to other audit firms to ensure that the company's external auditor carries out its work in an objective manner.

The aggregate fees billed for the current year and each of the last two years for professional services rendered by SGV & Co.:

	2019	2018	2017
Audit and Audit-related fees*	16.00	4.50	9.55
Tax Fees**	-	0.30	-
All other fees***	0.07	0.17	3.27
TOTAL	**16.07**	**4.97**	**12.82**

In ₱ Millions
**Audit and Audit-Related Fees. This category includes the audit of annual financial statements and services that are normally provided by the independent auditor in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those calendar years. The 2019 and 2017 audit fees include fees for the review of interim financial statements amounting to PhP11.9M and PhP5.5M, respectively. The fees are exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses incidental to the independent auditors' work.*

*** Tax fees. The Company engaged SGV & Co. to perform tax advisory services in 2018.*

****All Other Fees. This category includes other services rendered by SGV & Co. such as financial and accounting advisory, financial reporting valuation reviews, assessment of compliance with the Data Privacy Act, and the validation of votes during Annual Stockholders' Meeting.*

GLOBAL INTERNAL AUDIT

Global Internal Audit (Global IA) serves as a vital support in the effective discharge of the Board's Audit and Risk Committee's (ARC) oversight role and responsibilities. To maintain independence and objectivity, the Global IA through the Chief Audit Executive, Lorlyn Arceo, reports functionally to the ARC with its operations governed by a separate Internal Audit Charter reviewed on annual basis, presented to senior management and approved by ARC and the Board. Periodically, the Committee also meets the Chief Audit Executive without the presence of Management.

Global IA activities conform with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing and its Code of Ethics, complies with the Code of Corporate Governance for publicly listed companies and are continuously evaluated through an independent Quality Assessment Review. In carrying out Global IA mandate, it adopts a risk-based audit approach with coverage of the most critical processes in its assurance/ advisory reviews and annual internal audit plan. The internal audit plan and any changes thereto is reviewed and approved by the ARC and is reassessed quarterly to consider emerging risks, dynamic business, market, industry and customer conditions to allow maximum and timely coverage of key risk areas.

On a quarterly basis and as needed, Global IA reports the status of the approved audit plan, review results including recommendations and implementation status to ensure Management is taking appropriate corrective actions in a timely manner. Further, the report includes quality assurance improvement program, resource management, competencies, and trainings of the staff to ensure effectiveness of the internal audit function and that resources are adequate and reasonably allocated to the areas of highest risks.

In strengthening key stakeholders' relationship and value add proposition, Global IA participates in key management and operations meetings, coordinates with other internal and external assurance providers to optimize audit efficiencies, and secure Executive Management inputs in support and alignment to corporate strategies and business goals.

DISCLOSURE AND TRANSPARENCY

IMI is fully committed in ensuring that timely and accurate disclosure is made on all material matters regarding the Corporation, including financial information, performance, ownership, and governance of the Company.

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

As of December 31 ,2019, IMI's outstanding common shares were held as follows:

Name of Shareholder and Beneficial Owner	Total Share Outstanding*	% to Total Share
AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc.	1,153,725,046	52.03%
Resins, Inc.	291,785,034	13.16%
Shares owned by the Public	679,107,504	30.63%
AC, ESOWN, Directors and Officers	92,675,631	4.18%
TOTAL	**2,217,293,215**	**100.00%**

**Based on the Public Ownership Report as of December 31, 2019*

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

To promote good corporate governance and the protection of the shareholders and minority investors, the Company has adopted a policy to ensure that its related party transactions (RPT) are at arm's length, their terms are fair, and will inure to the best interest of the Company and its subsidiaries or affiliates and their shareholders. The RPTs are transactions which may include sales and purchases of goods and services to and from related parties that are concluded at normal commercial terms consistent with the principles of transparency and fairness. As per policy, the company or a related party or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates, as the case may be, shall disclose material RPTs to the RPT Committee for review and approval prior to entering into the transaction, unless it is considered as a pre-approved RPT. Material RPTs are transactions that meet the company materiality threshold values – $1 million or five percent (5%) of the Company's consolidated assets based on its latest audited financial statements, whichever is lower.

The company also complied with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 10: Rules on Material RPT for Publicly Listed Companies. The SEC-defined material RPTs cover transactions, either individually, or in aggregate over a twelve (12)-month period with the same related party, amounting to ten percent (10%) or higher of the company's consolidated assets based on latest audited financial statement. The company submitted a revised policy on material RPT in accordance with the Rule.

There were no RPTs classified as financial assistance to entities other than subsidiaries. There were also no cases of noncompliance with the laws, rules, and regulations pertaining to significant or material RPTs in the past three years.

The Company discloses the names of all related parties, degree of relationship, nature and value of significant RPT. Details are found in Note 31 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

POLICY ON INSIDER TRADING

To protect the shareholders, Directors, officers and employees are prohibited from trading IMI shares, five trading days before and two trading days after the disclosure of structured reports and two trading days after disclosure of any material information other than the structured reports. The Compliance Officer issues a black-out period notice before the release of structured reports or disclosure of other material information to ensure compliance with the policy. The Policy ensures compliance with disclosure rules and prevention of unlawful practice using to one's own advantage confidential information one has access to.

All Directors and reportable officers must report all acquisitions and disposals, or any changes in their shareholdings in the company within three trading days from the transaction date, two days earlier than the five-day disclosure requirement of the PSE. All other officers and employees must submit a quarterly report on their trades of company securities to the Compliance Officer.

CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS

Reported trades in IMI Securities of the directors and officers in 2019:

		Number of Shares			
	Security	As of Dec. 31, 2018	Acquired	Disposed of	As of Dec. 31, 2019
DIRECTORS					
Jaime Augusto Zobel de Ayala	Direct	100	-	-	100
Fernando Zobel de Ayala	Direct	100	-	-	100
Arthur R. Tan	Direct	1,955,452	-	-	1,955,452
	Indirect	19,268,100	-	-	19,268,100
Jose Teodoro K. Limcaoco	Direct	100	-	-	100
Edgar O. Chua	Direct	100	-	-	100
Sherisa P. Nuesa	Direct	112,807	-	-	112,807
	Indirect	890,578	-	-	890,578
Jose Ignacio A. Carlos	Direct	1	-	-	1
Delfin L. Lazaro	Direct	100	-	-	100
Rafael C. Romualdez	Direct	1	-	-	1
Hiroshi Nishimura	Direct	115	-	-	115
	Indirect	712,463	-	-	712,463
Gilles Bernard	Direct	100	-	-	100
	Indirect	1,280,475	-	-	1,280,475
OFFICERS					
Jerome S. Tan	Indirect	3,031,033	-	(146,300)	2,884,733
Linardo Z. Lopez	Indirect	936,268	530,000	(836,200)	630,068
Jaime G. Sanchez	Direct	12,891	-	-	12,891
	Indirect	150,399	-	(120,000)	30,399
Eric De Candido*	Indirect	-	-	-	-
Mary Ann S. Natividad*	Direct	75,204	-	-	75,204
	Indirect	806,935	-	-	806,935
Solomon M. Hermosura	Indirect	15	450,000	-	450,015
Joanne M. Lim	Direct	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		**29,233,337**	**980,000**	**(1,102,500)**	**29,110,837**

**Appointed last December 6, 2019*

WHISTLEBLOWER POLICY

The Policy covers directors, officers, employees and stakeholders. It provides a process whereby the covered persons will report in good faith, instances of actual and suspected non-compliance with the Code of Conduct, and in a manner that is outside the normal chain of commands that preserves confidentiality. The Policy encourages an atmosphere that allows individuals to exercise their obligations to responsibly disclose violations of law and serious breaches of conduct and ethics covered by the Code of Conduct through IMI's reporting channels. It provides the process which protects the whistleblowers from retaliation or reprisals by adverse disciplinary or employment penalties as a result of having disclosed wrongful conduct.

Whistleblowers may report, among others, conflicts of interest; misconduct or policy violations; theft, fraud, or misappropriation; falsification of documents; financial reporting concerns; and any act of retaliation taken against persons covered by the policy.

The whistleblower may choose the manner by which he or she may be contacted without compromising his or his anonymity. Through face to face meeting with any member of the Committee or the Human Resource Department (HRD) at the option of the employee or stakeholder, through email imi-integrityhotline@global-imi.com, or through hotline 0917-629-7074 and 0917-557-9323.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS

SHAREHOLDER MEETING AND VOTING PROCEDURES

Notice of Annual Stockholders' Meeting is sent to all shareholders at least twenty eight (28) days before the meeting. The notice includes the agenda and sets the date, time, place for validating proxies, which must be done at least five business days prior to the meeting.

Each outstanding common shares of stock entitles the registered holder to one vote.

Stockholders may vote manually using the paper ballot provided upon registration, for those who are unable to go to the venue of the Stockholders' Meeting may vote electronically in absentia on the matters in the agenda upon registration and validation online. For this purpose, the company has set up a website which may be accessed by stockholders to register and vote on matters through remote communication or in absentia. The requirements and procedure for electronic voting in absentia are included in the Notice and the Definitive Information Statements (Annex "C") which is sent to the stockholders at least 28 business days prior to the date of the meeting.

The Company also provides non-controlling or minority shareholders the right to nominate candidates for board of directors.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Dividends declared by the Company on its shares of stocks are payable in cash or in additional shares of stock. The payment of dividends in the future will depend upon the earnings, cash flow and financial condition of the Company and other factors. There are no other restrictions that limit the payment of dividends on common shares.

Cash dividends are subject to approval by the Company's Board of Directors but no stockholder approval is required. Property dividends which may come in the form of additional shares of stock are subject to approval by both the Board of Directors and the stockholders of the Company. In addition, the payment of stock dividends is likewise subject to the approval of the SEC and PSE.

SHAREHOLDER AND INVESTOR RELATIONS

The Company encourages active participation and regular dialogues with various stakeholders. Through Investor Relations, information requirements of the investing public and minority shareholders are fully disclosed to securities' regulators on time.

Quarterly after the release of financial results, the CEO, CFO and the Investor Relations Officer conducts a briefing for both media and credit analysts. A teleconference facility is also provided for those who are unable to attend in person.

Presentation materials used in the briefings are posted in the Company's official website.
https://www.global-imi.com/investors

We conduct regional roadshows about twice or thrice a year to engage analysts and potential investors face to face. This is often a good opportunity to introduce our company and to show our role in the industry. The activity opens doors for prospective institutional investors in a given region.

The Company's official website provides information on its compliance to Corporate Governance, matters related to the Board, and investor relations program.
www.global-imi.com

For IMI shareholder questions or concerns, please contact us through IR@global-imi.com or +63 2 7756 6840 loc. 5300.

Enterprise Risk Management

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

IMI has an existing Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Policy that establishes the overall intentions and direction of the Company's risk management processes and practices. Guided by ISO 31000 risk management principles, IMI defines a common, structured approach that will govern the risk management process that is geared towards value creation and protection, help improve performance, encourage innovation, and support the achievement of objectives.

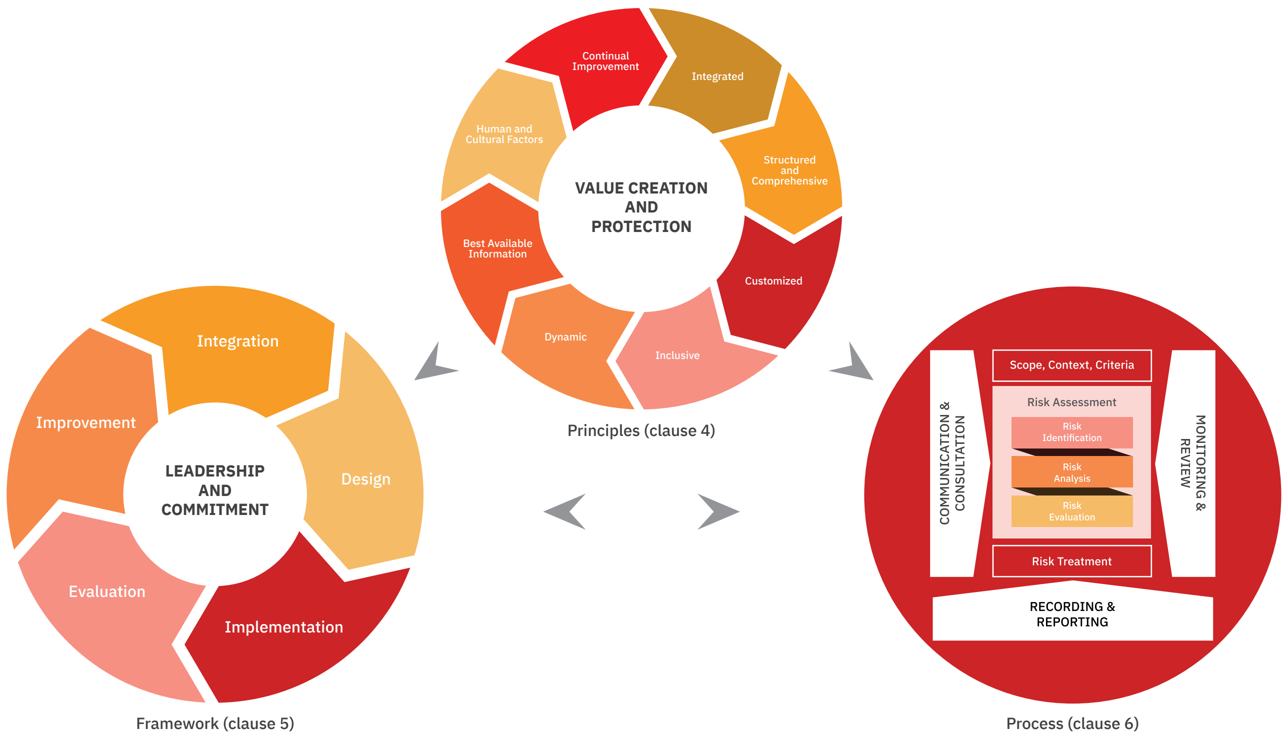
RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Company's commitment to integrity, transparency, and good governance involves the strengthening of its risk management framework and internal control systems for a resilient and sustainable operations. These are embodied in IMI's management oversight, and control culture and activities that help identify, evaluate, mitigate, and monitor key risk exposures. IMI endeavors to ensure adequacy and effectiveness of its risk management and internal controls by considering the Company's size, risk profile, and complexity/diversity of operations.

IMI has an ERM intranet site which serves as a key channel for communicating risk management programs and initiatives across global operations. In addition, the risk management process from identification, analysis, evaluation, and assessment is also carried out through this web-based and secured online platform. To flag management of critical risks and their implications, a risk heat map is embedded in the platform.

RISK REPORTING

IMI has well-defined reporting lines that set out accountability and ownership across operations. IMI's focus on Quality promotes risk-based thinking in all processes at all levels. The Chief Risk Officer ensures that regular internal reporting on the implementation of the ERM framework, its effectiveness and outcomes are accomplished. The Audit and Risk Committee ensures that the Company has an effective risk management framework and internal control systems. The Committee also discusses critical risks, their nature, likelihood and impact, and the management's risk mitigation efforts and initiatives on a regular basis. The Chief Risk Officer reports to the Committee and is being supported by the ERM leader who communicates with site risk owners and appointed risk leads on the programs, activities, and initiatives that will strengthen the risk management framework.



2019 Top Five Risks

As part of the organization's risk management process, we conduct annual assessments of the key risks that the Company faces and strategize action plans to mitigate such risks:

1

POLITICAL RISK

Geopolitical / Macroeconomic

Political uncertainties affecting policies in the Philippines, the UK, and China, global market downtrend, extended downturn in automotive sector affecting Tier 1 business, and trade wars, are major risk issues that extend into 2020. To address potential risks that might result from these issues, IMI underwent a transformation and reorganized its corporate structure based on business segments and capitalized on its global footprint to address customer needs despite political and macroeconomic changes. IMI will continue to explore synergies within the Ayala Corporation and AC Industrials to look for opportunities with partners in untapped markets by leveraging on Tier 1 experience in automotive and technical acquisition to reinforce and improve our position in the industry.

2

OPERATIONAL RISK

Sourcing and Procurement

2018 challenges in supply chain extended through 2019 which translated to risks in sourcing alternative parts in a timely manner due to existing sources limitations. Failure to receive raw materials on time compromises the Company's customer commitments. To mitigate the risks, IMI continues to monitor risk treatment plans for sourcing parts through close coordination with suppliers to minimize unfavorable impacts. IMI has also implemented digitalization of its supply chain that results in reduction of spend and total acquisition cost, as well as improved overall efficiency of global procurement.

3

OPERATIONAL RISK

Technology

Emergence of Disruptive Technologies

The rise of disruptive technologies compels the Company to adapt to new product landscapes that require new competencies for IMI. To cope with these changes, the Company now ventures into co-design and co-engineering schemes with customers. In addition, IMI participates in Academe – Industry partnership, including collaboration with Department of Science and Technology to tap expertise from Higher Educational Institutions, industry experts, scientists and engineers.

4

OPERATIONAL RISK

Technology

Information Security, Cybersecurity, Privacy

Information and cybersecurity risks, DDoS, ransomware, data breach, sabotage of production systems, and penalties resulting from data privacy violations are important risk factors that the Company needs to keep an eye on. In this regard, we ensure strong and adequate information security controls to safeguard confidentiality, integrity, and loss of our critical information. The Company also complies with the Data Privacy Act to protect all forms of information that are personal, private, or privileged. As a global company IMI also maintains strict compliance to General Data Protection Regulations.

5

FUNDING

Financial Risk – Liquidity Management

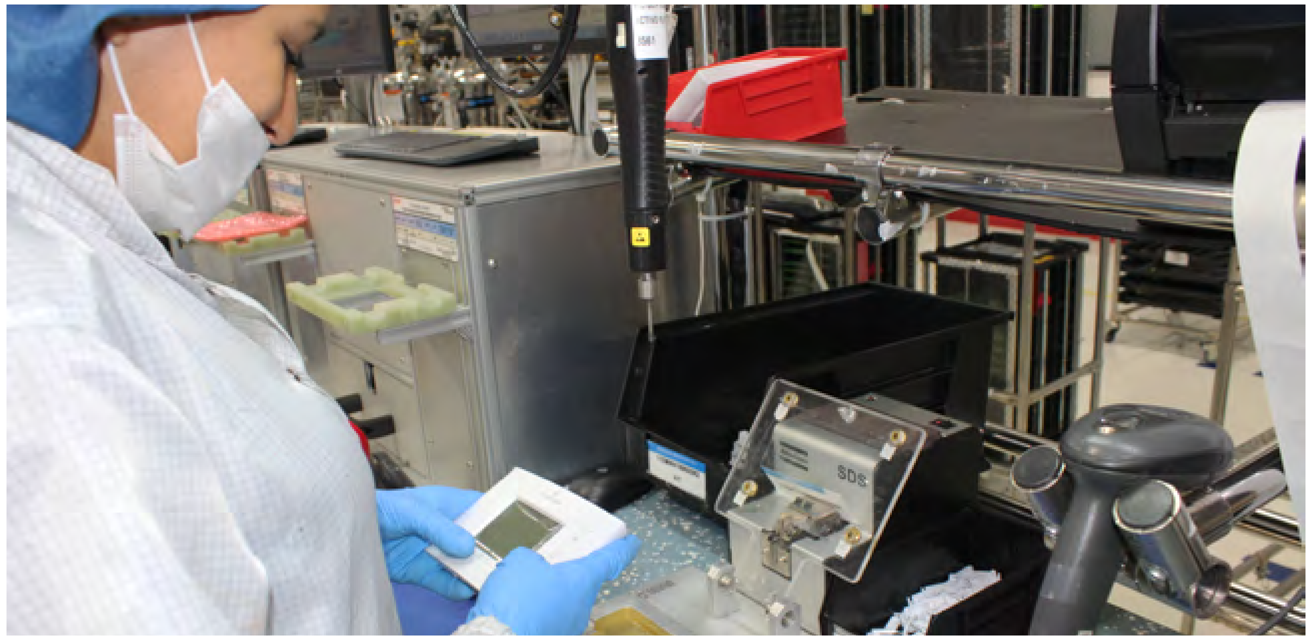
Geopolitical, macroeconomic risk and the persistent downturn in the automotive industry caused price pressure and an increased inventory build-up due to delays in the ramp up of future trends. Such factors posed a negative impact to IMI's profitability in 2019. To mitigate and control these risks, IMI is improving working capital turnover, prioritizing critical capital expenditures and further enhancing operational performance. This is in addition to controls indicated in the previous risk (Political & Operational Risks).

Business Review

Report from the President

"Quality performance is up 50% this week."

GILLES BERNARD
President and
Chief Operating Officer



IMI USA

In this digital age of driverless cars, connected devices and intelligent machines, we in IMI find ourselves navigating a new phase as a billion-dollar organization facing higher levels of risk and uncertainty due to geopolitical issues, climate change, and technological disruptions. In the past year, the continued rise of connected devices and unsettled trade issues, have heavily affected global supply and demand across segments stretching our resources in all our sites, straining material costs and ultimately affecting our performance.

Led by its Automotive segment, IMI has overcome recent adversities, posting a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 13 percent in the past decade.

Revenues slightly weakened year-on-year by 7 percent to US$1.25 billion reflecting the uncertain market environment. The slowdown in global growth, strains on supply chain, and significant investments in capacity and technical capabilities into future growth areas that increased company overhead expenditures brought full year performance to a net loss of US$7.8 million.

IMI's wholly owned businesses made US$1 billion of revenues, a 3 percent reduction from 2018. Operating units in Asia dropped a total of 11 percent to US$547.7 million as China's domestic market, particularly in the automotive, telecommunications and industrial space have underperformed in 2019. On the other hand, operations in Europe and North America, which are largely automotive based, achieved a combined 14 percent growth year-on-year to US$485.2 million amidst widespread industry slowdown and Euro depreciation.

Subsidiaries VIA Optronics and STI Enterprises Ltd posted combined revenues of US$248 million, a decline of 21 percent from the previous year. The drop in VIA was mainly driven by a general slowdown in computing and consumer segments as well as a delay in the release of the new generation chipsets. In STI, the Brexit uncertainty continues to plague manufacturing industries prompting delays in program awards.

Encouragingly, a drive to increase productivity delivered a significant amount of new business wins in 2019. Awarded projects expanded to US$407 million

> "Led by its Automotive segment, IMI has overcome recent adversities, posting a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 13 percent in the past decade."

annual revenue potential across all IMI EMS facilities. This includes the pipeline for STI which continues to benefit from strong program wins amounting to US$124 million.

Business wins related to the automotive camera continue to rise and provide IMI with leverage in offering more advanced technologies such as mirror replacement modules and video-equipped system modules that includes video. Revenue in this group is forecasted to grow significantly in the next five years.

Beyond sales and profitability, our reputation as a leading intelligent solutions provider in automotive, industrial, and aerospace markets continue to reinforce our partnerships with more opportunities in the face of newer and faster technologies. In many ways, IMI is learning and finding its niche in higher value markets and expanded levels of the standard business models in electronics manufacturing. With our experience and reputation, we believe that IMI is now in a different level playing field in the electronics manufacturing industry. We get to collaborate with the best in the industry in project management from design concept to manufacturing and delivery.

MANAGING THE GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAIN

The challenges in the supply chain that began in 2018 which stemmed from the shortage of certain components and raised the risks in ongoing production have gradually eased in 2019. Although risks are still present today, we are working on establishing direct relationships with component manufacturers leveraging "design-in" programs. With this, Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMS) in collaboration with our Design and Development team have made adjustments in design as well as in the choice of components for Printed Circuit Board Assemblies (PCBAs) to mitigate current and future headwinds.

In addition to the effect of the industry-wide component shortages in the last two years, slow market adaptation and changing legislations have prevented emerging technologies from ramping up as planned. These circumstances contributed to higher inventory build-up, challenging our supply chain flexibilities as well as our abilities to adapt to these changes. Such conditions caused temporary burden on profitability but will be resolved as we build up these businesses. After all, it was a clear decision from IMI management to take such risks and pay some premium on these future trends especially in the field of advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS) and electric vehicles (EV).

As a response, our supply chain management team placed tighter controls in our inventory with regular negotiations and communication with customers on the demand side and suppliers on the other end. The team's collective efforts saw a significant reduction in lead times by the latter part of 2019. This allowed IMI to consolidate strategic suppliers and improve supply chain cost efficiencies and flexibilities especially in passive and discrete components. In addition, the team also took on the opportunity to combine global spend to increase the company's leverage in price negotiation and general supply chain management. Another mitigating factor is the execution of multi-sourcing strategy and qualification of alternative component suppliers to diversify our supply chain. This allowed us to protect the company from supply disruptions related to single sourcing and reduce vulnerabilities to operational risks and unpredictable situations.

Design and Development at IMI Bulgaria

Vibration Test System at IMI Philippines

IMI Jiaxing

CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS

Our global quality performance in 2019 fared better than the previous year. We have clearly seen the result of the dual management and effective collaboration between the total quality assurance that any company has and the industrial excellence that focuses more on the early stage of project management to achieve zero defect in the process. This industrial excellence is especially highly valued by our customers for which IMI exemplifies readiness for the future Industry 4.0 as we reach production of over a million unit per year.

The Customer Satisfaction (CSAT) overall score for all accounts was at 4.62 points, higher than the target of 4.50 points. The frequency of quality incidents that were reported also fell by 27% way past the target reduction of 20%. These results point to IMI's initiatives to raise levels of quality across regions despite unfavorable market conditions. These include a focus on early defect detection through the implementation of Quick Response Quality Control (QRQC) and further refinements in the Advanced Product Quality Planning (APQP) to ensure that customer specific requirements on process and product quality are conducted in the design and development phases.

Preparation and training for the new AIAG-VDA FMEA (Automotive Industry Action Group – Verband der Automobilindustrie) had been initiated in anticipation for customer requirements in 2020. Compliance to ISO 26262 Functional Safety Standard for our automotive products in our factories in the Philippines, China and Mexico have also began through risk evaluation and the setting up of countermeasures for a more proactive approach that is now embedded in the APQP process.

THE ROAD TO DIGITAL

In order to thrive in the digital age, IMI continues to focus on: providing a sound and secure information technology (IT) foundation, building a robust infrastructure to support the company's future needs, and ensuring that employees understand their roles as resilient and active partners towards more automated manufacturing solutions.

Some of the initiatives of IMI's Information and Communications Technology (ICT) group in 2019 include the implementation of a cloud-based analytics tools as well as an integrated planning and reporting platform that aims to empower employees in making data-driven and optimized decisions across operations.

In line with the principles of Industry 4.0, IMI has started its cloud computing journey using Software as a Service (SaaS) and Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS). Automation, analytics and machine-learning algorithms are increasingly being embedded in IMI factories for quicker, more efficient production, with human operators working to monitor and maintain the systems.

In the area of cybersecurity, we heightened our awareness program to further secure our data and operations from internal and external threats. Security Incident and Event Management (SIEM) and Security Operations (SOC) were firmed up to enhance security controls and mitigate existing risks at the same time.

OUR PEOPLE, OUR BEST ASSET

We at IMI believe in investing on the continuous learning of our employees. With this in mind, we were able to successfully launch the first IMI Global Learning Management System (LMS) in 2019. The new system enables all employees in the organization to enroll in relevant courses and subjects online within the curriculum of IMI University. At their convenience, employees can access learning from anywhere, anytime.

In our effort to continue building our corporate culture by instilling our corporate values in all our endeavors, we conduct an Employee Engagement Survey every other year to measure our progress. In 2019, despite a number of rightsizing initiatives and challenges in the market, IMI was able to register an employee engagement score of 92%. The score is 6 percentage higher than the Philippine norm and 4 percentage above the Global High Performance Companies norms. The survey results demonstrate IMI's strength in engaging, motivating, and developing our employees.

As we strive to hone our key talents, we also continue to embed a culture of diversity and inclusivity in our strategic initiatives. In IMI Czech for example, IMI successfully launched the Recruitment Beyond Borders project. This aims to open employments to other nationalities from countries such as Kazakhstan, Philippines and Serbia.

IMI Philippines

BEYOND ELECTRONICS

Lastly, we look at 2020 and the years ahead with a lot of hope and excitement as we prepare the groundwork for an organizational transformation that will further strengthen IMI in the digital age. Given the unprecedented rise of global uncertainties and risks, it makes perfect sense to align ourselves with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in everything we do internally and externally.

We are also aware of the principles and trends of Industry 4.0 that are changing and optimizing legacy structures across the globe. To manage risks and mitigate the negative impacts of industry and market headwinds, we are in the midst of developing a corporate-wide digital roadmap that will aid us to operate using real-time data-driven predictions and execution of all deliverables.

Aside from electronics manufacturing services (EMS), IMI has ventured to adjacent markets such as the manufacturing of power modules, assembly of KTM motorcycles, analytical test and calibration, display and touchsensor solutions, solar panel assemblies, and VIA's display and touchsensor solutions. As activities in these areas ramp up, so will IMI's interest to further explore, expand and deliver value beyond the borders of EMS.

Simultaneously, we are strengthening our sustainability framework and extending it to all our sites worldwide. In optimizing our resources, we keep in mind the scarcity of inputs, minimize our carbon footprint in the outputs that we produce and at the same time generate more value for all our stakeholders worldwide while keeping an environment of honesty and transparency.

Moving forward, this year 2020, we set in motion an organizational transformation competitively to position IMI in the years to come. As we address changes in market dynamics, we aim to focus on and deliver customer demands. We have begun to globalize key functions such as Engineering, Operations and Procurement while Commercial will oversee business units dedicated to our priority markets: mobility, industrial and aerospace.

As I bid farewell to my second family, I have much confidence that IMI will be more resilient and capable to build on its successes towards a more formidable, sustainable and stable organization that will last for another 40 years and more.

IMI Presence in Key Markets

GLOBAL MARKETS IN 2019

Global growth weakened considerably in 2019 as the trade wars between the United States and China intensified. Such circumstances exacerbated the already downward trend of China's growth as it affected global supply chains in the automotive and semiconductor industries. The growth of the global economy in 2019 slowed down to 2.9% from 3.6% in the previous year. [1]

Key markets in 2019 such as Semiconductors and Semiconductor Equipment Sales fell 12.8% and 8.2% respectively.[2] Global automotive unit sales (light vehicles) decreased by 4.4% further pulling down the bottom-line estimates of carmakers and Tier one suppliers in the same year.[3]

Other relevant global market indicators:

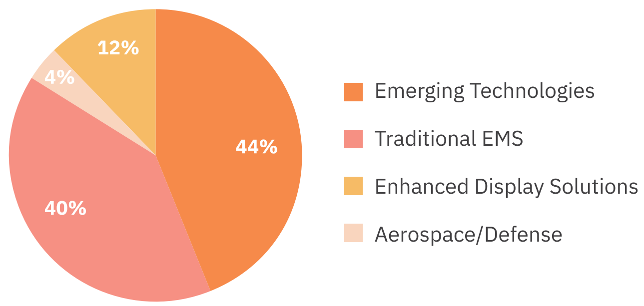
- Global industrial production has been slowing down since 2016 from about 4% growth per year to just 0.5% at the end of 2019.[4]
- While global trade volume was flat, the shipments of consumer electronic devices fell by 3.3%. [5]
- The top 8 largest electronics manufacturing solutions (EMS) companies also fell by 0.3% in 2019.[6]

MEGATRENDS

Global megatrends such as changing demographics, climate emergency, the rise of geopolitical risk and technological advancements will continue to drive disruptive changes and developments across key markets. These will continue to raise levels of risk and uncertainties in many business environments.

Among the megatrends, technology is the solution that is driving the convergence of key disruptive areas such as mobility, connectivity and smart energy. The convergence is bringing new and non-industry players together in traditional and new markets to explore new partnerships and synergies.

EMERGING AND TRADITIONAL PRODUCTS



RESILIENCE AMIDST UNCERTAINTIES

Long term growth in manufacturing and electronics will continue particularly in key markets such as automotive, industrial and aerospace segments despite increasing risks as megatrends alter the landscape of society, businesses and environments.[7]

As IMI traverses its 40th year, the company remains strong amidst such volatile markets. The organization's familiarity with risk and uncertainty strategically positions us to focus on solutions for our partners and seek greener fields that continue to propel us to where we are today. Over the last ten years after the financial crises of 2008 and 2009, IMI has tripled in size from 400 Million to 1.3B with a CAGR of 13%.

We remain focused on acquiring capabilities and experiences in emerging technologies rather than on the traditional products and systems we build. In 2019, 44% of the products we built were classified as emerging.

Emerging technologies are classified as the ones which utilize a combination of advanced systems in mobility, connectivity and smart energy. These include the advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS) in mobility, IoT or robotic modules in connectivity and power module systems in electric vehicles in smart energy.

Today as we face 2020 with a number of headwinds, we are confident that we will be able to be more resilient and focused on our readiness to the future.

We remain future-ready not just with technology but with our firm resolve to rise and grow for another forty and more years.

1. *IMF World Bank Economic Report 2020*
2. *WSTS and Semico Research*
3. *LMC Automotive Report*
4. *Yardeni Research*
5. *IDC Report*
6. *Walt Cluster*
7. *New Venture Research 2019*

Mobility

Advanced driver-assistance systems, or ADAS, are systems to help the driver in the driving process. Autonomous driving is supported by cloud data, car-to-car communication, and car-to-infrastructure communication. In consequence, ADAS systems must link to a vehicle's communication module directly to enable fully autonomous driving.

Rise in traffic congestion and long-distance traveling are some key factors that have led to an increase in the time spent in vehicles. This has led to a demand for the incorporation of safety functions such as ADAS in passenger cars to assist drivers. Developed economies such as the US and Germany are adopting ADAS technologies such as AEBS, TPMS, BSD, LDWS, and ACC as a standard fitment in recent times. The inclusion of ADAS features in vehicles also helps to increase comfort and reduce stress.

The race to develop autonomous vehicles (AV) and ADAS is on. Major vehicle original equipment manufacturers and Tier 1 suppliers, as well as disruptive newcomers, are accelerating AV and ADAS development efforts to get ahead in the race.

IMI has been working with leading automotive Tier 1 suppliers in developing camera system modules, mirror-replacement cameras and surround camera systems. We are also building electronic control unit (ECU) modules to support steering capabilities, safety, body control and interior systems and displays.

IMI PRODUCTS

ADAS Technologies
Seat Occupancy Sensor ECU, Camera, Engine control unit, Mirror replacement camera, Lighting Modules, Powertrain Controls, Steering System, Heating Controls, Airbag ECU, Transmission Sensor, Speed Sensor, Powertrain Sensor, Speed Sensor, Gasoline system Sensor, Seatbelt controller, Gear shifter sensor, Acceleration pedal module, ECU for steering (ASIL), Headlight Controls

ADAS CAGR 2020-24

21%

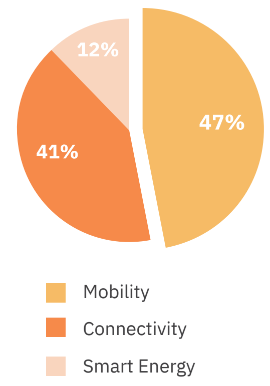
Source: Businesswire

ADAS Market Size 2019

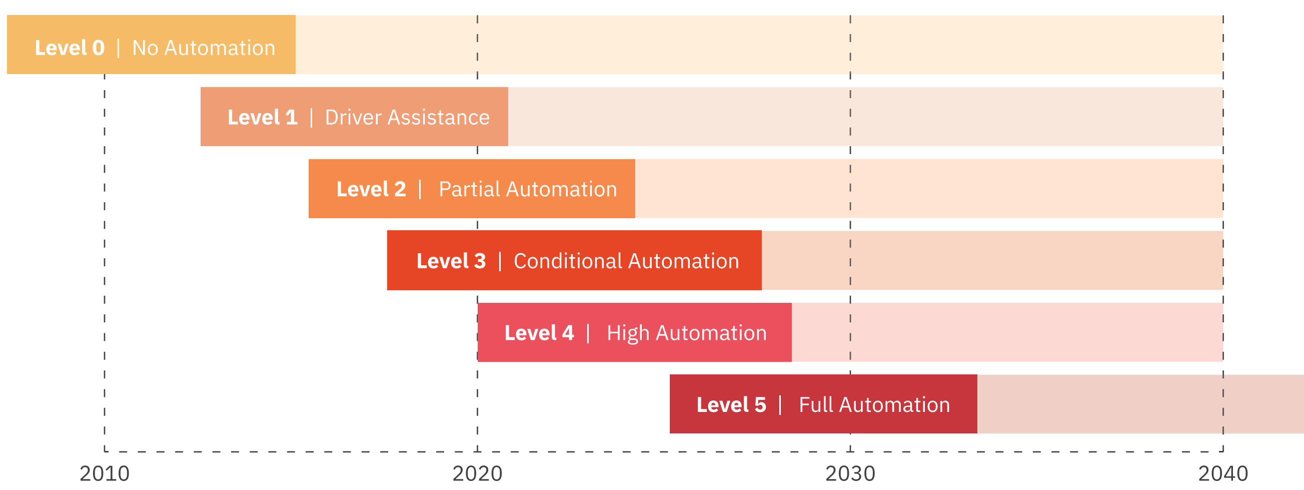
US$57.2B

Source: Businesswire

2019 Summary Disruptive Technologies Revenue



The Levels of Autonomous Driving



Connectivity

Connectivity permeates homes, cities and office buildings as well as industries like retail and healthcare. Connected devices are changing how people interact with virtually everything around them.

Drivers of a connected world will be driven by technologies such as 5G – the next generation of cellular connectivity – and edge computing – an architecture bringing compute closer to the users and devices that need it. They have made it possible for wearable devices to convey health data in milliseconds, a fingerprint scan to admit you to a building or a voice command to schedule a meeting. 5G and edge computing technologies have furthered the potential of Internet of Things (IoT) devices, boosting data transport speed and reducing data latency.

From about 20 billion connected devices in 2020, the number will double to about 40 billion in the next 5 years.[8]

In manufacturing, the use of connectivity and analytics are becoming pervasive addressing quality and costs. Industry 4.0 applications are changing the legacy structures of manufacturing increasing levels of efficiency and time to deliver.

As of 2019, the adoption rate of Industry 4.0 is at around 30% globally led by the automotive and electronics manufacturing sector.[9]

IMI continues to support the development and manufacturing of systems and products that use IoT, automation, and big data such as electronic door systems, tracking devices, wearables, and wireless industrial controllers.

IMI PRODUCTS

SECURITY / ACCESS CONTROLS
Security Alarm System, Surveillance Camera, Access Control, Fire Alarm System, Door Security Lock, Biometric Security Sensors

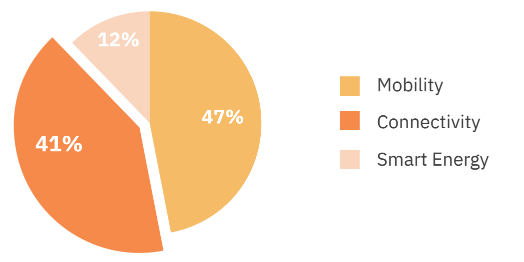
IoT
Temperature and Dust Detector, Cashless payment module, Network Power add-on, Asset Tracking Device, Wearable Patch-based vital sign monitor, Oil / Gas Indicator

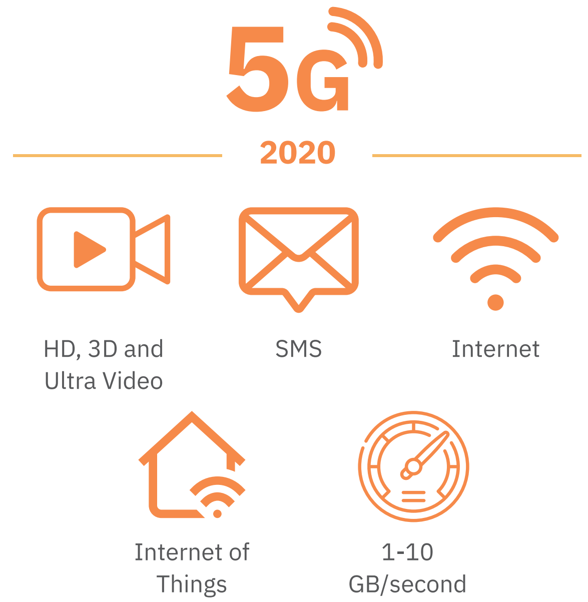
INDUSTRIAL / Automation
Pneumatic Controls and Systems, System Integration, Automated Testing Equipment, Ultrasonic Welding, Radiation Detection Instrument, IC Testers, Thermostat controllers

COMMUNICATIONS
Base Station Communications, Data and Communication Network, Broadcast satellite modem, Audience monitoring system, GPS signal receiver

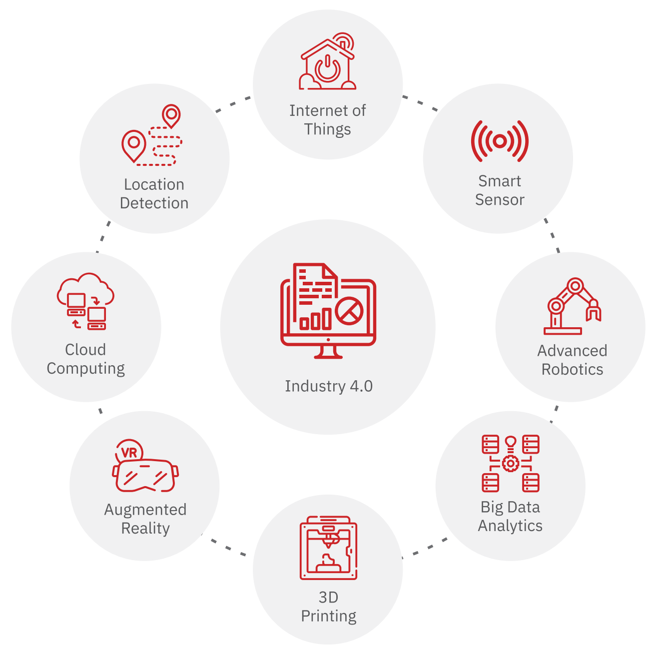
8. IDC Connected Devices Report
9. Iot-Analytics.com

2019 Summary Disruptive Technologies Revenue





Industry 4.0 Framework
The Digital Technologies



Smart Energy

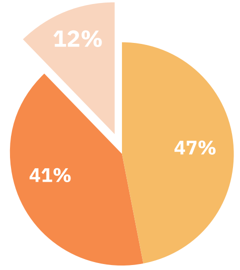
Realizing that the world needs to shift from non-renewable to renewable energy sources, countries, major companies and organizations have been shifting their mindsets towards more sustainable operations.

Solar remains to be a promising industry and the technology behind it continues to find ways to optimize extraction and storage with decreasing costs. Key segments such as consumer, industrial, communication and automotive are also adjusting as more efficient inverters and power management systems are being developed and adopted.

IMI continues to support customers in the manufacturing of these related components, devices and products.

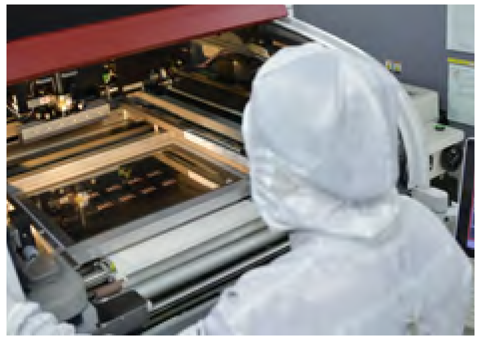
IMI continues to invest in having the capabilities and technology to support new energy systems that will make use of lesser power more efficiently and that will occupy lesser space. As investments in fossil fuels continue to fall, IMI expects industries to shift on having lesser carbon emissions and having more efficient use of power.

2019 Summary Disruptive Technologies Revenue



IMI PRODUCTS

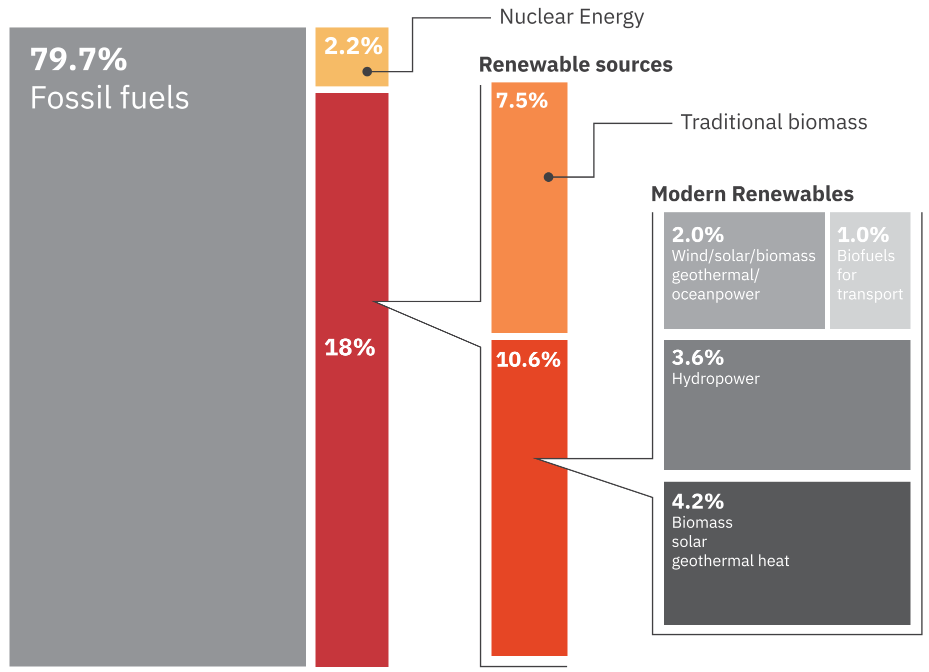
Energy Management System, Energy Storage System, Solar Power DC to AC power, Battery Charger for Defibrillator, Power Metering, Thermostat and AC Controls, Power Modules, Battery Monitor, Thermal and Power Systems, Digital Thermostat, Electric Vehicle Charger, Smart Meters, C-BUS Energy Management and Control, Temperature Control Board, Smart Module for Solar Application, Solar Panel Assembly, Industrial Lighting (LED)



Power Module

Estimated Renewable Share of Total Final Energy Consumption, 2017

- Eighteen percent of the energy consumed globally for heating, power, and transportation was from renewable sources in 2017.
- Renewables made up 26.2 percent of global electricity generation in 2018. That's expected to rise to 45 percent by 2040. Most of the increase will likely come from solar, wind, and hydropower. [10]



10. *Center for climate and energy solutions, IEA*

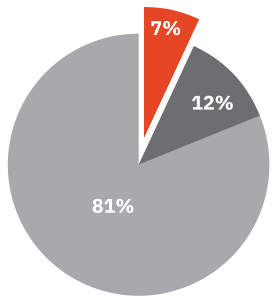
Aerospace and Display Solutions

sti ELECTRONICS SOLUTIONS PROVIDER

Surface Technology International (STI) is a world class electronics solutions provider with headquarters in the UK and has been in operation for more than two decades since 1989. STI has a history of supply excellence to major OEMs in the aerospace and defense sectors ranging from cockpit avionics assemblies to in-flight entertainment systems.

2019 STI revenues reached US$93.6 million or 7 percent of total IMI revenues. Sales in the aerospace segment was at US$52.9 million or 4 percent of IMI's total revenues. STI won new business in 2019 is at US$124 million of annual revenue potential of which US$87 million is in the aerospace segment.

2019 IMI Revenue



- STI
- VIA Optronics
- Wholly owned subsidiaries

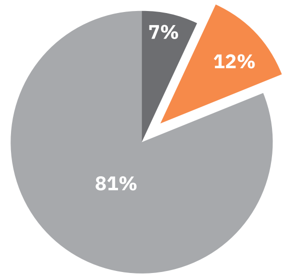
STI Limited, Hook Facility

Aerospace & Defense

VIA optronics Solutions for a brighter life

VIA OPTRONICS is a one-stop-solutions provider from excellent optical bonded displays to fully customized Interactive Display Systems (IDS). With headquarter in Nuremberg, Germany, our technologies enable high-performing touch functionality, delivering excellent sunlight viewability and robustness against the most challenging requirements, while minimizing power consumption. Our enabling technologies include our proprietary silicon-based bonding material, or VIA bond plus, our patented optical bonding processes, or MaxVU™, and our metal mesh touch sensor technology.

2019 IMI Revenue



- STI
- VIA Optronics
- Wholly owned subsidiaries

Comprehensive and Differentiated Offering

Proprietary Optical Bonding Material and Patented Processes	Metal Mesh Touch Sensor Technology and Image Processing	Enhanced Display Solutions

FEATURES

- High sunlight readability, transparent, non-yellowing
- Wide array of sizes
- Ultra thin and narrow bezel
- Environmentally friendly and fully reworkable
- Invisible and bendable touch, applicable to automotive and industrial solutions

- Low power consumption
- Shock, dust, and water resistant
- Extreme temperature stability and humidity resistant
- Touch sensor with superior pen and glove functionality
- Multiple form factors, such as curved, dual display under one cover lens

2019 Global Highlights

JANUARY 2019

- IMI participated in the 11th Automotive World 2019, the world's largest exhibition and conferences on advanced automotive technologies showcasing its manufacturing capabilities in motor drive and power modules. Via Optronics highlighted its automotive cameras and display integration solutions. The tradeshow was held at Tokyo Big Sight Japan with 1,120 exhibitors.

IMI's booth in the 11th Automotive World 2019 held at the Tokyo Big Sight Japan.

MARCH 2019

- IMI's Analytical Testing and Calibration (ATC) laboratory successfully passed the ISO/IEC 17025 Reassessment Audit for its calibration services, as well as the second surveillance for testing conducted by the Philippine Accredited Bureau (PAB). ISO/IEC17025 accreditation is the single most important standard for testing and calibration laboratories around the world.

- **IMI Czech (CZ)** -- Successful visit of the Philippines Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and Board of Investments (BOI) led by DTI Undersecretary for Industry Development and Trade Policy, Dr. Ceferino S. Rodolfo in the IMI site. IMI CZ received great feedback from the Philippine ambassador on its employee engagement and professionalism.

APRIL 2019

- **STI Enterprises Ltd.** forged a partnership with Phasor, Inc. a developer of leading, enterprise-grade electronically - steered antenna (ESA) systems. The partnership brings industry-leading manufacturing engineering capabilities in Phasor's production of ESA systems and will ramp up its production to meet customer demand.

IMI Kuichong executives receive the Shooting Star Award from a key customer.

IMI Philippines' Expanded Tertiary Education Equivalence and Accreditation Program graduation ceremony

Representatives from IMI Phils Test & Systems Development won the Best Overall Industry Paper and the Best Presenter Award at the ASEMEP National Technical Symposium 2019

Launch of the global e-learning tool, Learning Management System (LMS) in China.

- **IMI Kuichong (KC)**, received customer recognition through the Shooting Star Award at Shenzhen, China. The recognition is given to service partners who manifest deep customer knowledge, able to create meaningful service level agreements, and focused not just on the service and technology but also on the results.

- **IMI KC** was also awarded the "Healthy Organization" certificate by the Shenzhen Health Promotion Center during the launch of the Healthy Pengban (translated as companion, in English) Care Action in Dapeng New District at the Management Committee Square of KC New District.

- **IMI Jiaxing** received three awards from the Chinese government for the year 2018:
  - for the company's harmonious labor relations among its employees
  - as one of the 2018 top ten companies that made contributions to Jiaxing economic and technological growth; and
  - was recognized as 2018 Annual Labor Union Working Performance Excellent Company – as the company with a good corporate culture.

MAY 2019

- **VIA Optronics** participated at "The 56th Display Week", an event focused on emerging electronics display and visual information technologies and their advancement, integration into products, and commercialization in San Jose, California, USA. The global event connected display enthusiasts from around the world.

- **IMI Philippines** -- An automotive project team was awarded Best Supplier of Electronics Commodity for 2018 by a key automotive tier 1 customer. The group was recognized for their excellent performance.

JUNE 2019

- **IMI Philippines** won two awards at the 29th Association of Semiconductor and Electronics Manufacturing Engineers of the Philippines (ASEMEP) during the annual Philippine Semiconductor & Electronics Convention and Exhibition held at the SMX Convention Center.
  - Best Technical Paper for the Test Manufacturing Track entitled "High Performance Camera-based Optical Tester for High Resolution TFT-LCD screen"
  - Best Presenter award on "Hybrid Silver Sinter Paste as Die Attach Material for Transistor Outline Packages."

- **VIA Optronics** participated in the Automobil Elektronik Kongress, an international conference and trade show for automotive and semiconductor professionals from around the globe.

JULY 2019

- **IMI Philippines** -- Twenty employees finished the Expanded Tertiary Education Equivalence and Accreditation Program (ETEEAP). Six of them were given scholarships. ETEEAP is a government program that recognizes, accredits knowledge, skills and values gained by individuals from their place of work.
- IMI University launched Learning Management System (LMS) in China. LMS, is a global online e-learning tool.

AUGUST 2019

- **VIA Optronics** showcased its products at the SID Vehicle Displays Detroit Symposium & Expo 2019, a leading event for display solutions in the automotive industry held at the Burton Manor Conference Center in Livonia, MI.
- **VIA Optronics** won the Top Ten Innovative Brands award 2019 under the category most influential brand in the vehicle display and entertainment system industry.

  The award was given during the Third Shenzhen International Vehicle Display and Entertainment System Development Summit Forum, organized by ASIA NEV (Asia New energy automobile network) with more than 300 enterprises – vehicle companies, automotive suppliers, LCD and touch module suppliers, system integration suppliers, etc.

SEPTEMBER 2019

- **IMI Pingshan** received IATF16949 certification for Automotive Quality Management System
- **STI Enterprises, Ltd.** celebrated its 30th foundation anniversary
- **STI Enterprises, Ltd.** participated in the 2019 Defense and Security Equipment International (DSEI) fair. The tradeshow showcased the best of British defense technology and innovation on the world stage.
- **VIA Optronics** showcased its products at the IAA 2019, the leading international platform for latest developments in the world of mobility.

OCTOBER 2019

- **IMI Philippines** was recognized as the Most Outstanding Company in the Philippines in the Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment Sector in Asiamoney Asia's Outstanding Companies Poll 2019. The poll paid tribute to Asia's most outstanding listed companies in each market and sector.

  Organized by AsiaMoney, fund managers, bankers, analysts, and ratings agencies participated in the voting that took place last July.
- **STI Enterprises, Ltd.** was recognized by a British multinational defense, security and aerospace company as Product Line Supplier of the Year Award for the Rochester Business Centre.

Part of STI Ltd.'s booth at the DSEI 2019

STI Ltd.'s Chris Bunce receives the 2019 STS Product Line Supplier of the Year Award for the Rochester Business Centre.

Maricel Velasco of IMI Philippines with the judges during the 2019 IPC Hand Soldering World Championship held in Munich

Gilles Bernard, President and COO and Arthur Tan, CEO, led the unveiling of IMI's 40th anniversary logo and theme.

- **IMI Philippines** qualified in 3 categories during the Nordic Awards Night 2019. The categories were Corporate Sustainability Company of the Year, Innovation Company of the Year and Growth Company of the Year beating 60+ companies.
- **IMI Philippines** bagged the first and second place in the IPC Hand Soldering Competition held last October 10 to 12 at the SMX Convention Center, Pasay City.

NOVEMBER 2019

- **IMI Philippines** placed third out of the 17 contestants from several countries in the IPC Hand Soldering World Championship held in Munich, Germany.

  The reliability of an electronic equipment is ensured by zero-defect soldering processes. The contest recognizes the best skills in hand soldering complex printed board assemblies.
- **IMI Chengdu (CD)** passed ISO 14001& ISO 45001 certifications. ISO 14001 certification allows IMI CD to improve the company's environmental performance through more efficient use of the resources and reduction of waste. ISO 45001 enables the company to proactively improve its occupational health and safety performance.
- **STI Enterprises, Ltd.** successfully retained its IS014001 & ISO 45001 accreditations.

DECEMBER 2019

- **IMI** unveiled its 40th anniversary logo and theme: 40 years of limitless solutions. The symbol manifests the company's energy, nobility and passion to continuously provide limitless solutions and connotes the firm and steadfast position of IMI as a multinational global technology solutions company.
- **IMI Bulgaria** was recognized as Employer of the Year 2019 by the country's Ministry of Labor and Social Policy and the Employment Agency for Excellence in Social and Economic Affairs.
- **VIA Optronics** showcased their core competencies and latest technology achievements at the 2020 Consumer Electronics Show (CES) in Las Vegas.

  Joint demonstrators focus on Interactive Display Systems (IDS) leveraging VIA optronics core competencies in the area of optical bonding, copper metal mesh touch sensor technology for high-performing touch functions, and automotive camera technology combined with Corning core competences in the area of ColdForm™ glass.

"Our journey towards a sustainable future continues."

Sustainability Report

Sustainability Framework

At IMI, we are committed to live by the corporate values of Integrity, Customer Focus, Concern for Others, and Excellence. We treat these values as our foundation in all our activities and operations across the globe in our efforts to adhere to all the sustainable development goals (SDGs). As we journey along the road to sustainability, we know we shall face many challenges. As such, we have equipped ourselves with tools that will enable us to have the guidance that we need even in highly risky environments.

As our operational guide, the Company's Code of Conduct outlines the ideal and sustainable standards that ensure the working conditions are safe, that workers are treated with respect and dignity and that the manufacturing processes utilized are all environmentally responsible.

Externally, the Code of Conduct is also being implemented among IMI suppliers and subcontractors to assure our stakeholders that we are serious in our sustainability initiatives from the beginning until the end of all engagements. All suppliers are required to acknowledge and implement the IMI Code of Conduct to remain in good standing.

IMI operates in full compliance with the laws, rules and regulations of the countries in which it operates and recognizes international standards to advance social and environmental responsibility.

UN SDG COMMITMENTS

LABOR

Treat employees with dignity and respect

- Freely Chosen Employment
- Child Labor Avoidance
- Working Hours
- Wages and Benefits
- Humane Treatment
- Non Discrimination
- Freedom of Association

MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Ensure compliance to RBA standards and the four pillars (Labor, Ethics, Health & Safety, Environment)

- Company Commitment
- Management Accountability and Responsibility
- Legal Customer Requirements
- Risk Assessment and Risk Management
- Improvement Objectives
- Training
- Communication
- Worker Feedback and Participation
- Audits and Assessments
- Corrective Action Process
- Documentation and records
- Supplier Communication

HEALTH & SAFETY

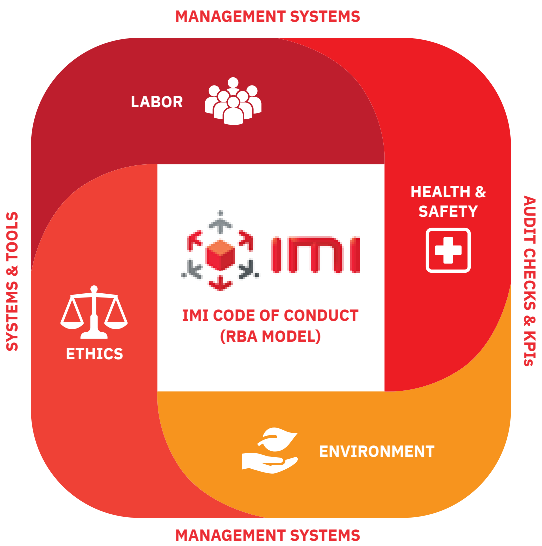
Maintain a safe and healthy work environment

- Occupational Safety
- Emergency Preparedness
- Occupational Injury and Illness
- Industrial Hygiene
- Physically Demanding Work
- Machine Safeguarding
- Sanitation, Food and Housing
- Health and Safety Communication

ETHICS

Uphold the highest standards

- Business Integrity Q&A Requirements
- No Improper Advantage
- Disclosure of Information
- Intellectual Property
- Fair Business, Advertising and Competition
- Protection of Identity and Retaliation
- Responsible Sourcing of Minerals
- Privacy
- Insider Trading



ENVIRONMENT

Protect the environment

- Environmental Permits and Reporting
- Pollution Prevention and Resource Reduction
- Hazardous Substances
- Waste and Solid Waste
- Air Emission
- Product Content Restrictions
- Water Management
- Energy Consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emission Energy

Qualifying Key Suppliers

OUR PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT APPROACH

With the rising adoption of sustainability initiatives, our customers are now requiring suppliers to adhere to global sustainability standards such as the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) code of conduct version 6.0 (formerly the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition).

In 2019, five of the major customers of IMI performed an audit with acceptable results. More relevant activities may come in 2020 and in the ensuing years. With this trend, IMI is stepping up its supplier assessments which includes determining levels of hazardous substances in their production environment, and how they ensure proper handling and disposal.

The IMI Sustainability audit team is composed of representatives from Supplier Quality Engineering, Human Resources, Environmental Health and Safety and Quality Management Systems. The team conducted sustainability training and assessment to key IMI suppliers in the Philippines and China in 2019 based on RBA Code of Conduct version 6.0 which covers labor, ethics, data protection, environmental, health and safety, and overall management system.

Aside from the audits, IMI also conducted risk management seminars to suppliers for them to understand and possess a risk mindset towards their own business and the whole supply chain. This would enable suppliers of IMI to become aware of the risks in their businesses and their potential impact to IMI and its customer. IMI Supplier Development held the Risk Management based on ISO31000 done initially with five selected companies in 2019.

This year, IMI plans to audit at least 15 major suppliers and to release supplier code of conduct to all suppliers together with the corresponding risk management trainings.

OUR POLICY OF CONFLICT MINERALS

IMI continuously supports the sourcing of minerals / metals from compliant smelters or smelters not supporting the rebel groups of the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries.

The Company collects Conflict Minerals Reporting Template from suppliers annually and uses the same format in disclosing smelter information to customer thru our Customer Focus Team. We check compliance of smelters from the publicly available list of conformant smelters through the Responsible Minerals Initiative website. We communicate to our suppliers any smelter non-compliance and encourage them to source responsibly. We expect that they will practice the same measures for alignment in the whole supply chain and we will continuously work with them to ensure compliance with above regulation.

Training session for suppliers

Natural Capital

IMI is fully committed to supporting United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through Ayala Corporation's Sustainability Blueprint. As part of AC Industrials, IMI together with AC automotive champions focus on SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure and SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production. By 2030, IMI will promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization by demonstrating manufacturing value add of US$1 billion dollars across all IMI locations including developing countries where we operate.

With the support of our stakeholders, we continue our first steps to sustainable growth and development as one of our priorities, aware that our path to sustainability is a long-term journey.

UN SDG COMMITMENTS

In addition to supporting UN SDGs, all our manufacturing sites across continents adapt an international management systems standards on environmental management systems through ISO 14001.

ENERGY

- Use of LED lightings, reduction of operating hours on cooling tower, installation of duct links on air conditioning, optimization of operating hours of selected compressed dry air equipment
- Reduction/Optimization of operating hours for Cooling Towers and Compressors, retrofit of air handling units and precision air conditioning units, Cooling coil replacement (improves chiller setpoint)
- Central air conditioning uses secondary circulation water to save energy and protect the environment.
- Exhaust gas produced in production is discharged after purification using activated carbon
- Pilot installation of Merlin Solar Technologies' solar panels at IMI Laguna Philippines site.

WATER

- Optimization of de-ionized water system operations, re-use of treated water and recovery of excess water
- Re-use and/or recycle water including Reverse Osmosis (RO) rejects
- Replacement of ageing main water piping supply

WASTE

- Reduce-reuse-recycle (3R) program in disposing of waste materials/ chemicals; assurance of proper disposal through accredited haulers, treaters, and recyclers.
- IMI Philippines, achieved 98.20% of waste recovered diverting to municipal landfill through the 3R programs.

MONITORING

- Regular emission testing and monitoring of air pollutants

IMI's Solar Pilot Project Initiative using Merlin® Solar's Patented Technology, has generated 10.8 Megawatt hours of clean and renewable energy source from the sun, powering the Air Conditioning System of the building's cafeteria. This system has its contribution in the reduction of carbon footprint and greenhouse gases, equivalent to around 10,155 kilogram (10Tons) of CO^2 emission.

Our Environmental Impact

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION (GHG) IN TONNES CO2e

Scope 1	2018	2019
Asia	324	213
Europe	21	158
US	11	35
TOTAL	**356**	**407**

Scope 2	2018	2019
Asia	94,475	81,105
Europe	12,721	15,228
US	7,628	8, 692
TOTAL	**114,825**	**105,025**

Scope 3	2018	2019
Asia	1,396	1,586
Europe	45	136
US	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	**1,441**	**1,722**

Note: data from 2018 Scope 1,2,3 has been changed in accordance with the global standards

WASTE MANAGEMENT (IN KG)

Hazardous	2018	2019
Asia	433	418[b]
Europe	167	432[b]
US	74	120
TOTAL	**674**	**970**

Non-Hazardous RECYCLED	2018	2019
Asia	1,322	851[b]
Europe	504	533[b]
US	712	831
TOTAL	**2,538**	**2,215**

Non-Hazardous RESIDUAL (kg)	2018	2019
Asia	287	488[b]
Europe	3	14[b]
US	189	269
TOTAL	**479**	**770**

[b]2019 Germany and VTS Japan no data of waste management

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Electricity	2018	2019
Asia	135	116
Europe	24	28
US	17	19
TOTAL	**176**	**163**

in '000 kw/h

Water	2018	2019
Asia	1, 870	1, 223
Europe	431	200[a]
US	21	24
TOTAL	**2, 322**	**1, 447**

in '000 cu m³

[a]2019 Germany no data of water consumption

OUR INITIATIVES TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT

- Standardized Energy Efficiency Program across regional sites/best practices and emergency efficiency programs from the Philippine site
- Reduction of kilowatt/ cubic feet minute compressors (CFM) for compressed dry air system to be retrofitting efficient element units
- Retrofit Variable Speed Drive and air dropped temperature circulation for major AC support system equipment yielding 10,000 kw/h
- Converted and retrofitted the obsolete environmental controls to updated set-up to increase reliability – replaced 2 out of 3 chiller controls as planned
- Introduction to site facility risk assessment
- Data analytics for energy consumption with focus on airconditioning and compress air
- Work with power suppliers for bigger renewable energy allocation

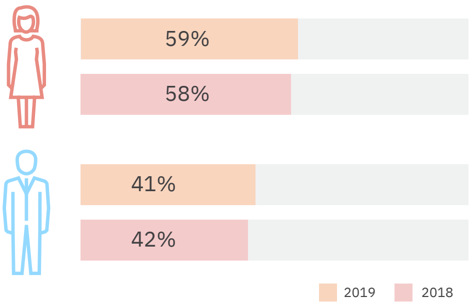
Human Capital

We recognize that human capital will become increasingly important as the world transforms into knowledge-based economies that depend on information, knowledge, and multi-level skills.

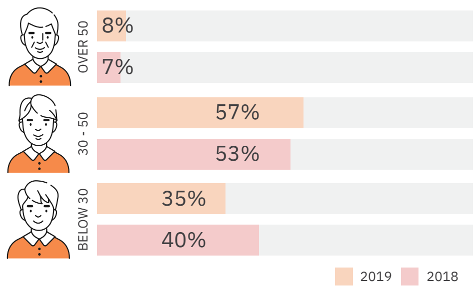
Our most important asset remains to be all 17,000+ strong employees, spanning a multi-cultural diverse and global community that will continue to provide the strength, resilience, innovation and creativity that will enable us to provide value to our customers and stakeholders.

We continue to invest in strengthening our corporate culture and employee engagement while adhering to global standards stipulated in the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA).

GENDER DIVERSITY (BY GENDER)



WORKFORCE DIVERSITY (BY AGE)

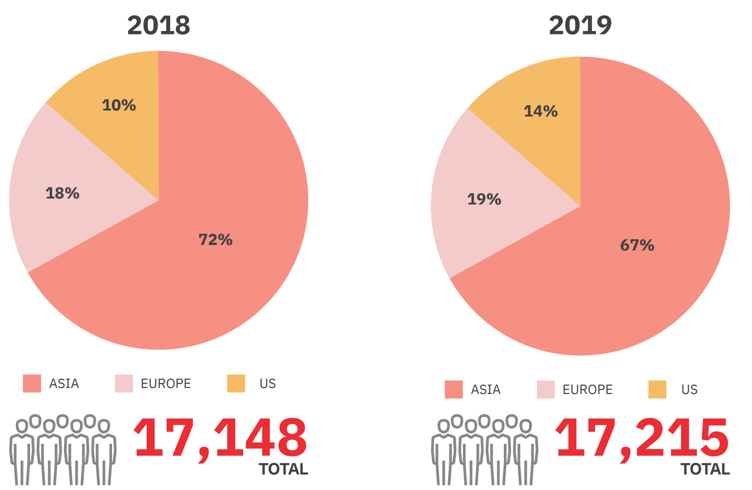


HUMAN RESOURCES INITIATIVES

- Reinforcing IMI's core values
- Employee engagement survey
- Leadership assessment for key talents and successors
- Global talent review
- Organizational transformation through management program across levels

UN SDG COMMITMENTS

IMI GROUP HUMAN CAPITAL



RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS

Our commitment to human rights starts with safeguarding the health and safety of our employees and their working environment.

This applies to all employees including temporary, project, migrant, student, direct employees, and any other type of employee. It also recognizes international standards (e.g., Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Social Accountability International, UN Global Compact, and the Ethical Trading.

IMI EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT SCORE

92%

86% Philippine Norms

88% Global Norms

We build on these strengths:
Communication, Customer Focus and Operating Efficiency

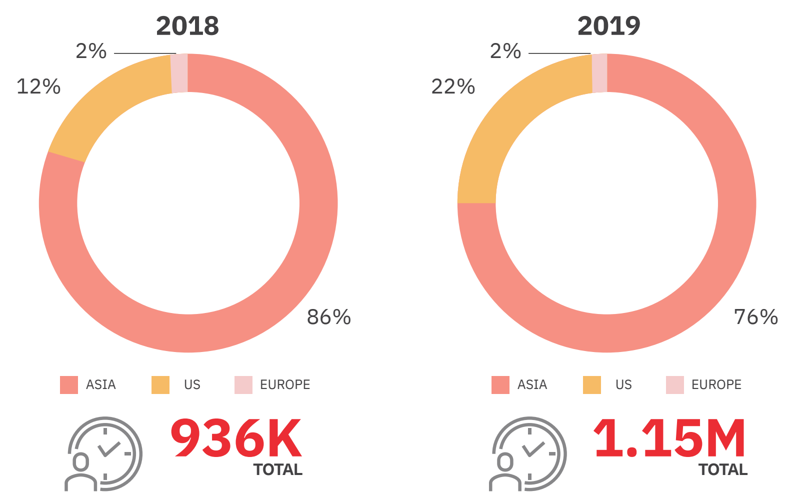
TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

In 2019, IMI University conducted a total of 154 training programs completing 74,056 of training man hours. We certified additional 22 Subject Matter Experts (SME) giving us a total of 136 SME supporting our IMI-University. The first Global Learning Management System, which aims to make learning accessible 24/7 to all employees globally, was a successful launch. Global training manhours reached 1.15 million in 2019, a 23 percent increase compared to 2018.

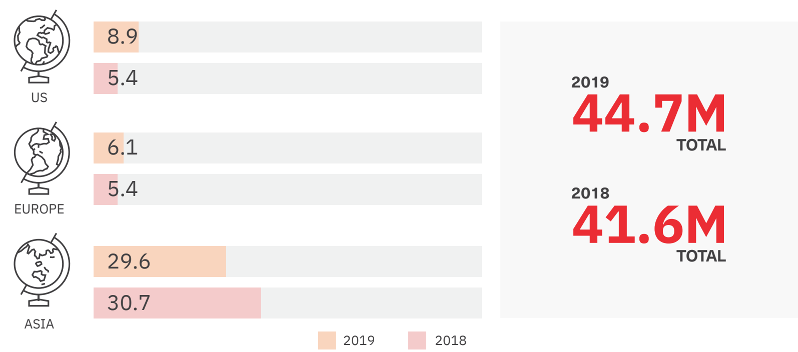
We continued to provide assistance to our people through the Expanded Tertiary Education Equivalency and Accreditation Program (ETEEAP) of the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) which recently conferred engineering degrees to 18 IMI employees in the Philippines. IMI scholarship grants were awarded to six qualified employees who underwent thorough screening process in partnership with the University of Batangas.

As part of our Upskilling Program for Engineers in partnership with external consultants, 25 of our employees completed the course on Statistical Boot Camp. Launching of Learning Management System in the Philippines, China and Bulgaria also highlighted IMI-University vision and thrust in E-learning this 2019.

GLOBAL TRAINING HOURS



SAFE MAN HOURS
(IN MILLIONS)



EHS training at IMI Jiaxing

EHS training at IMI Serbia

Engagement with Stakeholders

We continue to build and strengthen our relationship with all our stakeholders--employees, customers, investors, to suppliers, non-governmental organizations, and the communities that surround all IMI sites. For us, an effective stakeholder management has a direct relationship on the sustainability of our business and of IMI as a whole.

The **health and well-being** of each IMI employee, as well as their dependents, is a primary concern of the company. Medical and dental missions, wellness symposia and other similar activities are organized in the different manufacturing facilities.

Engagement with Stakeholders

IMI actively participates in the **communities** surrounding all our sites. Committed to help in any way we can, we strive to participate in local events and contribute to addressing the needs of these communities while supporting the local economies.

Engagement with Stakeholders

We believe in the power of localization. By leveraging the knowledge of local talents, we are able to improve the bench of available manpower across our many manufacturing sites.

IMI strives to bridge the gaps between industry, government and academe by participating in regional and country-wide initiatives with universities, non-government organizations and a number of government agencies. We continue to co-develop and co-fund projects spearheaded by the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, Policy Partnership on Science Technology and Innovation (APEC PPSTI), US Agency for International Development (USAID), Department of Science and Technology (Philippines), and Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Financial Statements

Management Discussion and Analysis

Review of 2019 Performance versus 2018

Revenues slightly weakened year-on-year by seven percent to US$1.25 billion as a result of geopolitical issues and macro-economic uncertainties. Gross profit margin also dropped from 10.0% to 8.2% reflecting the slowdown in global markets, strains on supply chain, and prior significant investments in capacity and technical capabilities that increased overhead expenditures. Operating expenses also increased by 10 percent mostly from increases in people costs to support new projects and inventory provisions due to inventory buildup caused by delays in ramp up of future trends. These factors brought full year performance to a net loss of US$7.8 million.

Performance of Geographic Locations

IMI's wholly owned businesses made US$1.0 billion of revenues, a three percent decrease from 2018. Operating units in Asia dropped a total of 11 percent to US$547.7 million as China's domestic market, particularly in the automotive, telecommunications and industrial space underperformed during the year. On the other hand, operations in Europe and North America, which are largely automotive based, delivered a combined 14 percent growth year-on-year to US$485.2 million amidst widespread industry slowdown and euro depreciation.

Subsidiaries VIA Optronics and STI Enterprises Ltd posted combined revenues of US$247.6 million, a decline of 21 percent from the previous year. The drop in VIA was mainly driven by the general slowdown in computing and consumer segments as well as the delay in the release of the new generation chipsets. In STI, the Brexit uncertainty continued to drag down manufacturing industries prompting delays in program awards.

Key Focus Markets

IMI's key focus segments automotive and industrial contributed 72% to global revenues. Europe remains to be the dominant market comprising 51% of the global revenues.

Encouragingly, a drive to increase productivity delivered a significant improvement in our new business wins in 2019. Awarded projects expanded to US$407 million annual revenue potential across all IMI EMS facilities. This includes the pipeline for STI which continues to benefit from strong program wins amounting to US$124 million. The portfolio comprises programs in the automotive (52%), aerospace/defense (21%), industrial (20%), and other various segments (7%). Key programs for the core business include the camera platform, advanced driver assistance systems, electric control units, internet of things, and connection systems. STI's key applications are composed mainly of controls, sensors, data transfers, and protection security.

Financial Condition and Capital Expenditure

In 2019, IMI spent US$38.8 million on capital expenditures for the purchase of additional machineries intended for emerging technologies, new projects and improvement of existing facilities.

IMI's balance sheet remains robust with a current ratio of 1.49:1 and debt-to-equity ratio of 0.55:1

Report of the Audit and Risk Committee to the Board of Directors

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Board-approved Audit and Risk Committee Charter defines the duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee. In accordance with the Charter, the Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities to the shareholders with respect to:

- Integrity of the Company's financial statements and the financial reporting process
- Appointment, remuneration, qualifications, independence and performance of the independent external auditors and the integrity of the audit process as a whole
- Effectiveness of the systems of internal control and the risk management process
- Performance and leadership of the internal audit function
- Compliance with applicable legal, regulatory and corporate governance requirements

In compliance with the Audit and Risk Committee Charter, we confirm that:

- The Chairman and another member of the Committee are independent directors;
- We had four (4) regular meetings during the year with all the members present. We met separately with the internal and external auditors in an executive session during the year;
- We recommended for approval of the Board and endorsement to the shareholders the reappointment of SGV & Co. as the Company's 2019 independent auditor;
- We have reviewed and discussed the quarterly unaudited consolidated financial statements and the annual audited consolidated financial statements of Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and subsidiaries ("IMI") with management, the internal auditors, as well as SGV & Co. as the independent auditor of IMI, and that these activities were performed in the following context:
    - Management has the primary responsibility for the financial statements and the financial reporting process; and
    - SGV & Co. is responsible for expressing an opinion on the conformity of IMI's audited consolidated financial statements with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards;
- We have discussed and approved the overall scope and the respective audit plans of the Company's internal auditors and SGV & Co. We have also discussed the results of their audits, their assessment of the Company's internal controls, and the overall quality of the financial reporting process including their management letter of comments;
- We have reviewed the reports and updates of the internal auditors ensuring that management is taking appropriate corrective actions in a timely manner, including addressing internal control and compliance issues. The Global Internal Audit Group obtained the highest rating of "Generally Conforms," from the External Quality Assessment Review performed by Punongbayan & Araullo/Grant Thornton external audit firm in January 2020.
- Based on the assurance provided by internal audit and SGV & Co., as a result of their audit activities, the Committee assessed that the Company's systems of internal controls, risk management, and governance processes are adequate;
- We have reviewed and discussed the adequacy of IMI's enterprise risk management process, including the nature of significant risk exposures, and the related risk mitigation efforts and initiatives. This activity was reviewed in the context that management is primarily responsible for the risk management process;
- We have reviewed and recommended for the approval by the Board of Directors all audit, audit-related and non-audit services provided by SGV & Co. to IMI and the related fees for such services. We have also assessed the compatibility of non-audit services with the auditors' independence to ensure that such services will not impair their independence;
- We have conducted an annual assessment of our performance to confirm that the Committee satisfactorily performed its responsibilities based on the requirements of its Charter; and
- We reviewed the Audit Committee Charter to ensure that it is updated and aligned with regulatory requirements.

Based on the reviews and discussions undertaken, and subject to the limitations on our roles and responsibilities referred to above, the Audit and Risk Committee recommends to the Board of Directors that the audited consolidated financial statements be included in the Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2019 for filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Philippine Stock Exchange.

The Audit and Risk Committee is also recommending to the Board of Directors the re-appointment of SGV & Co. as IMI's independent auditor for 2020 based on the review of their performance and qualifications.

19 February 2020

EDGAR O. CHUA	**RAFAEL C. ROMUALDEZ**	**HIROSHI NISHIMURA**
Chairman	Member	Member

Statement of Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

The management of Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements including the schedules attached therein for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the consolidated financial statements including the schedules attached therein, and submits the same to the stockholders.

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co., the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, has audited the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

JAIME AUGUSTO ZOBEL DE AYALA
Chairman, Board of Directors

ARTHUR R. TAN
Chief Executive Officer

JEROME S. TAN
Chief Finance Officer

Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.
North Science Avenue
Laguna Technopark
Biñan, Laguna

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019, 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 balance sheets of the Group as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). 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 Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. 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, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements.

The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Valuation of the put options arising from the acquisition of VIA Optronics GmbH (VIA) and STI

The terms of the acquisition of VIA in 2016 and STI in 2017 included put options that granted the non-controlling shareholders the right to sell their shares in the acquiree to the Group. The put options resulted in a financial liability of $22.37 million as of December 31, 2019. We considered the valuation of the put options to be a key audit matter because it requires significant judgment and is based on estimates, specifically revenue growth rate, EBITDA multiple, discount rate, forecasted interest rate and the probability of trigger events occurring.

Details of the transactions and the valuation of the put options are disclosed in Notes 18 and 32 to the consolidated financial statements.

Audit response

We involved our internal specialists in testing the fair values of the put options, including the evaluation of the methodologies and key assumptions used. These assumptions include revenue growth rate, EBITDA multiple, discount rate, forecasted interest rate and probability of trigger events occurring. We evaluated the revenue growth rate against the acquirees' recent financial performance, the Group's business plan for the acquirees and industry outlook. We evaluated the EBITDA multiple against market data of comparable companies. We tested the parameters used in the derivation of the discount rate against market data. We compared the interest rate used in forecasting the future equity value to the risk-free rate in Germany and the United Kingdom and inquired with management its basis for the probability of trigger events occurring.

Recoverability of Goodwill

Under PFRS, the Group is required to annually test the amount of goodwill for impairment. As of December 31, 2019, the Group's goodwill attributable to the following cash-generating units (CGUs): Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc., Speedy-Tech Electronics, Ltd., IMI Czech Republic s.r.o., VIA Group and STI, amounted to $140.78 million, which is considered significant to the consolidated financial statements. In addition, management's assessment process requires significant judgment and is based on assumptions, specifically revenue growth rate, gross margin and discount rate.

The Group's disclosures about goodwill are included in Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements.

Audit response

We obtained an understanding of the Group's impairment assessment process and the related controls. We involved our internal specialist in evaluating the methodologies and assumptions used. These assumptions include revenue growth rate, gross margin and discount rate. We compared the key assumptions used such as revenue growth rate against actual historical performance of the CGU and industry outlook and gross margins against historical rates. We tested the parameters used in the derivation of the discount rate against market data. We also reviewed the Group's disclosures about those assumptions to which the outcome of the impairment test is more sensitive; specifically those that have the most significant effect on the determination of the recoverable amount of goodwill.

Recoverability of capitalized product development costs and property, plant and equipment

Under PFRS, the Group is required to test the recoverability of nonfinancial assets when indicators of impairment exist. In 2019, the continuing gross loss position since the start of mass production for the production line for a major customer in China and Mexico has been assessed as an impairment indicator. As of December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of the capitalized product development costs and the equipment specifically used in the projects amounted to $20.75 million which is considered significant to the consolidated financial statements. In addition, management's assessment process requires significant judgment and is based on assumptions, specifically future price increases, cost ratios and discount rates.

The Group's disclosures about the capitalized product development costs are included in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

Audit response

We obtained an understanding of the Group's impairment assessment process and the related controls. We involved our internal specialist in evaluating the methodologies and assumptions used. These assumptions include revenue growth rate, gross margin and discount rate. We compared the key assumptions used such as revenue growth rate and cost ratios against actual historical performance of the specific production line. We tested the parameters used in the derivation of the discount rate against market data. We also reviewed the Group's disclosures about those assumptions to which the outcome of the impairment test is more sensitive; specifically, those that have the most significant effect on the determination of the recoverable amount of the capitalized product development costs and property, plant and equipment.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2019, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2019 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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 PFRSs, 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 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 PSAs 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 PSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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.

- 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.

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

- 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.

- 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.

- 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 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia

Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 90787
SEC Accreditation No. 1737-A (Group A),
January 24, 2019, valid until January 23, 2022
Tax Identification No. 162-410-623
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-74-2018,
February 26, 2018, valid until February 25, 2021
PTR No. 8125312, January 7, 2020, Makati City

February 24, 2020

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31	
	2019	2018 (As Restated – Note 2)
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	**$152,660,116**	$108,534,341
Receivables (Notes 6 and 31)	**290,643,361**	304,689,282
Contract assets (Note 7)	**58,908,123**	63,484,194
Inventories (Note 8)	**152,629,272**	192,660,836
Other current assets (Notes 9 and 33)	**19,106,392**	20,824,207
Total Current Assets	**673,947,264**	690,192,860
Noncurrent Assets		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	**194,294,448**	196,828,476
Goodwill (Note 11)	**140,781,251**	140,451,300
Intangible assets (Note 12)	**28,576,837**	29,821,342
Right-of-use assets (Notes 3 and 30)	**32,027,604**	–
Financial assets at FVOCI (Notes 13 and 32)	**1,199,763**	1,076,455
Deferred tax assets - net (Note 25)	**3,610,639**	3,156,216
Other noncurrent assets (Note 14)	**21,898,132**	15,670,594
Total Noncurrent Assets	**422,388,674**	387,004,383
	$1,096,335,938	$1,077,197,243
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (Note 15)	**$267,072,013**	$291,174,720
Contract liabilities (Note 7)	**4,742,170**	1,831,060
Loans and trust receipts payable (Note 16)	**126,051,547**	136,338,960
Other financial liabilities (Notes 2, 18 and 32)	**22,370,085**	29,805,183
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 17)	**28,037,902**	63,431,844
Current portion of lease liabilities (Note 30)	**4,074,866**	–
Income tax payable	**1,441,505**	3,531,224
Total Current Liabilities	**453,790,088**	526,112,991
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Noncurrent portion of:		
Long-term debt (Notes 17 and 32)	**114,385,913**	124,543,174
Lease liabilities (Note 30)	**29,722,846**	66,942
Net retirement liabilities (Note 27)	**9,165,082**	4,232,934
Deferred tax liabilities - net (Note 25)	**1,869,955**	6,356,254
Other noncurrent liabilities (Notes 12 and 24)	**3,623,257**	5,249,903
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**158,767,053**	140,449,207
Total Liabilities	**612,557,141**	666,562,198

(Forward)

	December 31	
	2019	2018 (As Restated – Note 2)
EQUITY		
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company		
Capital stock - common (Note 19)	**$42,674,027**	$42,648,042
Subscribed capital stock (Note 19)	**752,560**	815,198
Additional paid-in capital (Note 19)	**146,208,099**	146,513,264
Subscriptions receivable (Notes 19 and 28)	**(2,955,581)**	(3,402,940)
Retained earnings (Note 19)	**225,752,846**	237,970,201
Treasury stock (Note 19)	**(1,012,588)**	(1,012,588)
Other components of equity (Note 13)	**(735,811)**	(1,096,364)
Cumulative translation adjustment	**(17,682,926)**	(13,156,817)
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans (Note 27)	**(10,450,763)**	(6,235,794)
	382,549,863	403,042,202
Equity Attributable to Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries (Note 19)	**101,228,934**	7,592,843
Total Equity	**483,778,797**	410,635,045
	$1,096,335,938	$1,077,197,243

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Income

	Years Ended December 31		
	2019	2018 (As Restated - Note 2)	2017
REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS	**$1,250,365,914**	$1,349,400,445	$1,090,588,189
COST OF SALES (Notes 20, 22 and 29)	**1,148,137,698**	1,214,979,839	960,989,543
GROSS PROFIT	**102,228,216**	134,420,606	129,598,646
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 21 and 22)	**(106,222,063)**	(96,935,285)	(89,160,675)
OTHERS - Net			
Interest expense and bank charges (Note 23)	**(13,141,935)**	(11,992,384)	(6,900,807)
Foreign exchange gains (losses) - net	**(4,215,058)**	(3,845,781)	1,273,773
Interest income (Note 5)	**860,775**	998,995	166,246
Miscellaneous income - net (Note 24)	**9,285,288**	34,178,491	6,928,149
	(7,210,930)	19,339,321	1,467,361
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX	**(11,204,777)**	56,824,642	41,905,332
PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX (Note 25)			
Current	**5,279,215**	7,737,422	7,982,335
Deferred	**(3,288,780)**	304,920	(519,741)
	1,990,435	8,042,342	7,462,594
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**($13,195,212)**	$48,782,300	$34,442,738
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**($7,780,648)**	$47,187,313	$34,001,982
Non-controlling interests	**(5,414,564)**	1,594,987	440,756
	($13,195,212)	$48,782,300	$34,442,738
Earnings (Loss) Per Share (Note 26)			
Basic and diluted	**($0.004)**	$0.022	$0.018

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

	Years Ended December 31		
	2019	2018 (As Restated - Note 2)	2017
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**($13,195,212)**	$48,782,300	$34,442,738
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Other comprehensive income (loss) to be reclassified into profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences arising from translation of foreign operations	**(5,475,454)**	(12,021,978)	18,337,331
Fair value changes on available-for-sale financial assets - net of tax	**–**	–	85,926
	(5,475,454)	(12,021,978)	18,423,257
Other comprehensive income (loss) not to be reclassified into profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans (Note 27)	**(4,214,969)**	1,201,302	(1,008,836)
Fair value changes on financial assets at FVOCI - net of tax (Note 13)	**360,553**	202,768	–
	(9,329,870)	(10,617,908)	17,414,421
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	**($22,525,082)**	$38,164,392	$51,857,159
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss) Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**($16,161,173)**	$37,972,252	$51,075,560
Non-controlling interests	**(6,363,909)**	192,140	781,599
	($22,525,082)	$38,164,392	$51,857,159

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019, 2018 AND 2017

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company										
							Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)				
.	**Capital Stock - Common** (Note 19)	**Subscribed Capital Stock** (Note 19)	**Additional Paid-in Capital** (Note 19)	**Subscriptions Receivable** (Notes 19 and 28)	**Retained Earnings** (Notes 2 and 19)	**Treasury Stock** (Note 19)	**Other Components of Equity** (Note 13)	**Cumulative Translation Adjustment**	**Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans** (Note 27)	**Attributable to Non-controlling Interests**	**Total**
Balances at January 1, 2019	**$42,648,042**	**$815,198**	**$146,513,264**	**($3,402,940)**	**$236,289,815**	**($1,012,588)**	**($1,096,364)**	**($12,894,291)**	**($6,235,794)**	**$4,811,994**	**$406,436,336**
Effect of finalization of business combination (Note 2)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,680,386**	**–**	**–**	**(262,526)**	**–**	**2,780,849**	**4,198,709**
Balances at January 1, 2019, as restated	**42,648,042**	**815,198**	**146,513,264**	**(3,402,940)**	**237,970,201**	**(1,012,588)**	**(1,096,364)**	**(13,156,817)**	**(6,235,794)**	**7,592,843**	**410,635,045**
Issued shares during the year	**25,985**	**(25,985)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Issuance of preferred shares (Note 19)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**100,000,000**	**100,000,000**
Collections on subscriptions	**–**	**–**	**–**	**105,541**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**105,541**
Forfeitures during the year	**–**	**(36,653)**	**(305,165)**	**341,818**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Cash dividends	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(4,436,707)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(4,436,707)**
	42,674,027	**752,560**	**146,208,099**	**(2,955,581)**	**233,533,494**	**(1,012,588)**	**(1,096,364)**	**(13,156,817)**	**(6,235,794)**	**107,592,843**	**506,303,879**
Net loss	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(7,780,648)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(5,414,564)**	**(13,195,212)**
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**360,553**	**(4,526,109)**	**(4,214,969)**	**(949,345)**	**(9,329,870)**
Total comprehensive income (loss)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(7,780,648)**	**–**	**360,553**	**(4,526,109)**	**(4,214,969)**	**(6,363,909)**	**(22,525,082)**
Balances at December 31, 2019	**$42,674,027**	**$752,560**	**$146,208,099**	**($2,955,581)**	**$225,752,846**	**($1,012,588)**	**($735,811)**	**($17,682,926)**	**($10,450,763)**	**$101,228,934**	**$483,778,797**

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019, 2018 AND 2017

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company										
							Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)				
.	Capital Stock - Common (Note 19)	Subscribed Capital Stock (Note 19)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 19)	Subscriptions Receivable (Notes 19 and 28)	Retained Earnings (Note 19)	Treasury Stock (Note 19)	Other Components of Equity (Note 13)	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans (Note 27)	Attributable to Non-controlling Interests (Note 2)	Total
Balances at January 1, 2018	$35,709,679	$1,058,278	$58,121,266	($5,351,844)	$194,499,540	($1,012,588)	$454,457	($2,537,686)	($7,437,096)	$3,090,593	$276,594,599
Cumulative catch-up adjustment due to adoption of PFRS 9 and 15	–	–	–	–	6,413,470	–	(1,753,589)	–	–	295,522	4,955,403
Balances at January 1, 2018, adjusted	35,709,679	1,058,278	58,121,266	(5,351,844)	200,913,010	(1,012,588)	(1,299,132)	(2,537,686)	(7,437,096)	3,386,115	281,550,002
Issued shares during the year	220,513	(220,513)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Issued shares from stock rights offer	6,717,850	–	89,213,052	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95,930,902
Transaction costs on shares issuance	–	–	(660,853)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(660,853)
Cost of share-based payments (Note 28)	–	–	29,589	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,589
Collections on subscriptions	–	–	–	1,736,547	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,736,547
Forfeitures during the year	–	(22,567)	(189,790)	212,357	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Increase in non-controlling interest due to acquisition of a subsidiary during the year (Note 2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,065,562	4,065,562
Effect of finalization of business combination	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(50,974)	(50,974)
Cash dividends	–	–	–	–	(10,130,122)	–	–	–	–	–	(10,130,122)
	42,648,042	815,198	146,513,264	(3,402,940)	190,782,888	(1,012,588)	(1,299,132)	(2,537,686)	(7,437,096)	7,400,703	372,470,653
Net income, as previously stated	–	–	–	–	45,506,927	–	–	–	–	2,344,129	47,851,056
Effect of finalization of business combination (Note 2)	–	–	–	–	1,680,386	–	–	–	–	(749,142)	931,244
Net income, as restated	–	–	–	–	47,187,313	–	–	–	–	1,594,987	48,782,300
Other comprehensive income (loss), as previously stated	–	–	–	–	–	–	202,768	(10,356,605)	1,201,302	(1,402,847)	(10,355,382)
Effect of finalization of business combination (Note 2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(262,526)	–	–	(262,526)
Other comprehensive income (loss), as restated	–	–	–	–	–	–	202,768	(10,619,131)	1,201,302	(1,402,847)	(10,617,908)
Total comprehensive income (loss), as restated	–	–	–	–	47,187,313	–	202,768	(10,619,131)	1,201,302	192,140	38,164,392
Balances at December 31, 2018, as restated	$42,648,042	$815,198	$146,513,264	($3,402,940)	$237,970,201	($1,012,588)	($1,096,364)	($13,156,817)	($6,235,794)	$7,592,843	$410,635,045

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019, 2018 AND 2017

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company										
							Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)				
	Capital Stock - Common (Note 19)	Subscribed Capital Stock (Note 19)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 19)	Subscriptions Receivable (Notes 19 and 28)	Retained Earnings (Note 19)	Treasury Stock (Note 19)	Other Components of Equity (Note 13)	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans (Note 27)	Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	Total
Balances at January 1, 2017	$34,935,709	$1,857,440	$70,927,567	($12,334,692)	$168,932,158	($1,012,586)	$368,531	($20,534,174)	($6,428,260)	$2,616,249	$239,327,942
Issued shares during the year	773,970	(773,970)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of share-based payments (Note 28)	–	–	262,618	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	262,618
Reacquired shares	–	–	–	–	–	(2)	–	–	–	–	(2)
Collections on subscriptions	–	–	–	6,765,378	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,765,378
Forfeitures during the year	–	(25,192)	(192,278)	217,470	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Effect of recognition of financial liability arising from put option on business combination (Note 19)	–	–	(12,876,641)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(12,876,641)
Decrease in non-controlling interest due to acquisition of a subsidiary during the year (Note 2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(307,255)	(307,255)
Cash dividends	–	–	–	–	(8,434,600)	–	–	–	–	–	(8,434,600)
	35,709,679	1,058,278	58,121,266	(5,351,844)	160,497,558	(1,012,588)	368,531	(20,534,174)	(6,428,260)	2,308,994	224,737,440
Net income	–	–	–	–	34,001,982	–	–	–	–	440,756	34,442,738
Other comprehensive income (loss)	–	–	–	–	–	–	85,926	17,996,488	(1,008,836)	340,843	17,414,421
Total comprehensive income (loss)	–	–	–	–	34,001,982	–	85,926	17,996,488	(1,008,836)	781,599	51,857,159
Balances at December 31, 2017	$35,709,679	$1,058,278	$58,121,266	($5,351,844)	$194,499,540	($1,012,588)	$454,457	($2,537,686)	($7,437,096)	$3,090,593	$276,594,599

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Years Ended December 31		
	2019	2018 (As restated - Note 2)	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income (loss) before income tax	**(\$11,204,777)**	\$56,824,642	\$41,905,332
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Notes 10, 20, and 21)	**35,308,020**	31,097,283	24,241,821
Interest expense (Note 23)	**10,262,423**	10,566,675	5,723,185
Amortization of right-of-use asset (Notes 20, 21 and 30)	**6,955,732**	–	–
Amortization of intangible assets (Notes 12, 20, and 21)	**6,464,921**	6,440,284	4,387,950
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 23)	**1,368,494**	–	–
Unrealized foreign exchange losses - net	**1,106,924**	4,460,835	131,591
Reversal of contingent consideration (Notes 18 and 24)	**(3,728,985)**	(21,304,030)	–
Mark-to-market loss (gain) on put options (Notes 18 and 24)	**(3,445,288)**	5,372,114	(2,298,664)
Interest income (Note 5)	**(860,775)**	(998,995)	(166,246)
Gain on sale and retirement of property, plant and equipment (Notes 10 and 24)	**(99,404)**	(189,298)	(48,116)
Loss (gain) on derivative transactions (Note 33)	**(15,373)**	(152,368)	30,144
Net gain on disposal of a subsidiary (Note 24)	**–**	(19,062,344)	–
Impairment loss on goodwill (Notes 11 and 24)	**–**	6,902,838	–
Gain from bargain purchase (Notes 2 and 24)	**–**	(2,411,951)	–
Cost of share-based payments (Note 28)	**–**	29,589	262,618
Reversal of impairment of property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	(815,150)
Impairment loss on product development cost	**–**	–	524,705
Operating income before working capital changes	**42,111,912**	77,575,274	73,879,170
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables	**13,411,173**	(46,398,064)	(39,881,615)
Inventories	**38,984,113**	(36,441,769)	(75,590,879)
Contract assets	**4,576,071**	(16,364,351)	–
Other current assets	**1,719,633**	5,871,820	(9,499,047)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**(16,870,412)**	30,969,749	46,497,566
Contract liabilities	**2,911,110**	(3,794,787)	–
Advances from customers	**–**	(1,843,501)	(640,640)
Retirement liabilities	**717,179**	549,433	97,419
Accrued rent	**–**	–	(3,555)
Net cash generated from (used in) operations	**87,560,779**	10,123,804	(5,141,581)
Interest paid	**(9,915,877)**	(9,624,264)	(5,416,600)
Income tax paid	**(7,368,934)**	(8,028,054)	(7,945,950)
Interest received	**860,775**	998,995	166,246
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**71,136,743**	(6,529,519)	(18,337,885)

(Forward)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2019	2018 (As restated - Note 2)	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisitions of:			
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	**(\$37,398,057)**	(\$63,822,429)	(\$61,872,944)
Intangible assets (Note 12)	**(1,388,481)**	(1,139,531)	(3,381,178)
Capitalized product development costs, excluding depreciation (Notes 10 and 12)	**(2,520,866)**	(3,476,821)	(4,459,707)
Proceeds from sale and retirement of property, plant and equipment	**862,996**	3,136,331	1,940,767
Acquisition through business combination, net of cash acquired (Note 2)	**–**	(1,558,227)	(25,705,865)
Increase (decrease) in deposits from a third party (Note 15)	**(11,540,911)**	(9,231,423)	14,233,872
Decrease (increase) in other noncurrent assets	**(6,227,538)**	(13,879,679)	864,080
Net cash used in investing activities	**(58,212,857)**	(89,971,779)	(78,380,975)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from:			
Issuance of preferred shares of a subsidiary to non-controlling interest (Note 19)	**100,000,000**	–	–
Availments of loans and trust receipts payable and long-term debt	**12,002,758**	66,879,877	131,077,301
Collections of subscriptions receivable (Note 19)	**105,541**	1,736,547	6,765,378
Stock rights offering (Notes 5 and 19)	**–**	95,930,902	–
Payments of:			
Loans and trust receipts payable	**(20,540,547)**	(35,152,844)	(20,419,648)
Long-term debt	**(46,510,457)**	(6,710,439)	(9,177,386)
Lease liabilities	**(7,603,732)**	–	–
Dividends paid to equity holders of the Parent Company (Note 19)	**(4,436,707)**	(10,130,122)	(8,434,600)
Settlement of derivatives (Note 33)	**13,555**	112,675	56,495
Increase (decrease) in noncurrent liabilities	**(1,626,646)**	1,949,887	123,259
Net cash provided by financing activities	**31,403,765**	114,616,483	99,990,799
EFFECT OF CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(201,876)**	(208,072)	806,554
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**44,125,775**	17,907,113	4,078,493
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**108,534,341**	90,627,228	86,548,735
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 5)	**\$152,660,116**	\$108,534,341	\$90,627,228

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. **Corporate Information**

Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. (IMI or the Parent Company), a stock corporation organized and registered under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines on August 8, 1980, has four wholly-owned subsidiaries, namely: IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (IMI Singapore), IMI USA, Inc. (IMI USA), IMI Japan, Inc. (IMI Japan) and PSi Technologies, Inc. (PSi) (collectively referred to as the Group). The Parent Company is 52.03% owned by AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc. (AC Industrials), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ayala Corporation (AC), a corporation incorporated in the Republic of the Philippines and listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). AC is 47.33% owned by Mermac, Inc. (Ultimate Parent Company) and the rest by the public.

The registered office address of the Parent Company is at North Science Avenue, Laguna Technopark- Special Economic Zone (LT-SEZ), Bo. Biñan, Biñan, Laguna.

The Parent Company was listed by way of introduction in the PSE on January 21, 2010. It has completed its follow-on offering and listing of 215,000,000 common shares on December 5, 2014. On March 2, 2018, the Parent Company completed the stock rights offer and listing of 350,000,000 common shares to all eligible stockholders.

The Parent Company is registered with the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) as an exporter of printed circuit board assemblies (PCBA), flip chip assemblies, electronic sub-assemblies, box build products and enclosure systems. It also provides the following solutions: product design and development, test and systems development, automation, advanced manufacturing engineering, and power module assembly, among others. It serves diversified markets that include those in the automotive, industrial, medical, storage device, and consumer electronics industries, and non-electronic products (including among others, automobiles, motorcycles, solar panels) or parts, components or materials of non-electronic products, as well as to perform and provide information technology services such as but not limited to data labeling/encoding or image annotation services.

IMI Singapore is a strategic management, investment and holding entity that owns operating subsidiaries of the Group and was incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. Its wholly-owned subsidiary, Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. (STEL), was incorporated and domiciled also in Singapore. STEL, on its own, has subsidiaries located in Hong Kong and China. STEL and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the STEL Group) are principally engaged in the provision of electronic manufacturing services (EMS) and power electronics solutions to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) in the automotive, consumer electronics, telecommunications, industrial equipment, and medical device sectors, among others.

In 2009, IMI Singapore established its Philippine Regional Operating Headquarters (IMI International ROHQ or IMI ROHQ). It serves as an administrative, communications and coordinating center for the affiliates and subsidiaries of the Group.

In 2011, the Parent Company, through its indirect subsidiary, Cooperatief IMI Europe U.A. (Cooperatief) acquired Integrated Micro-Electronics Bulgaria EOOD (formerly EPIQ Electronic Assembly EOOD) (IMI BG), Integrated Micro-Electronics Czech Republic s.r.o. (formerly EPIQ CZ s.r.o.) (IMI CZ) and Integrated Micro-Electronics Mexico, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (formerly EPIQ MX, S.A.P.I. de C.V.) (IMI MX) (collectively referred to as the IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries). IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries design and produce PCBA, engage in plastic injection, embedded toolshop, supply assembled and tested systems and sub-systems which include drive and control elements for automotive equipment, household appliances, and industrial equipment, among others. IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries also provide engineering, test and system development and logistics management services.

In 2016, Cooperatief acquired a 76.01% ownership interest in VIA Optronics GmbH (VIA), a Germany-based company with operations in Germany and China and sales offices in the USA and Taiwan. VIA is a leading provider of enhanced display solutions for multiple end markets in which superior functionality or durability is a critical differentiating factor. The acquisition allows the Group to strengthen its partnerships with customers by offering complementary automotive camera and display monitor solutions for advanced driver assistance systems. The Group together with VIA enables the scale to introduce patented technology into automotive camera monitor systems for increased safety.

In 2018, VIA acquired 65% ownership interest in VTS-Touchsensor Co., Ltd. (VTS), a Japanese entity that develops and manufactures metal mesh touch sensor technologies and electrode base film.

In 2018, the Group opened it 21st manufacturing site in Niš, Republic of Serbia in line with the IMI's strategy to strengthen its global footprint and support the growing market for automotive components in the European region.

In 2019, VIA formed VIA Optronics AG (VIA AG) by way of a contribution in kind against issuance of new shares making VIA AG the sole shareholder of VIA Optronics GmbH. The contribution in kind and resulting re-organization was recognized as a business combination under common control. In the same year, VIA Optronics (Taiwan) Ltd was also founded as a new subsidiary with the purpose of conducting sales activities.

In 2017, IMI, through its indirect subsidiary Integrated Micro-electronics UK Limited (IMI UK), acquired an 80% stake in Surface Technology International Enterprises Limited (STI), an EMS company based in the United Kingdom (UK). STI has factories in the UK and Cebu, Philippines. STI provides electronics design and manufacturing solutions in both PCBA and full box-build manufacturing for high-reliability industries. The acquisition of STI strengthens the Group's industrial and automotive manufacturing competencies, broaden its customer base, and also provides access to the UK market. Further, the partnership allows the Group's entry into the aerospace, security and defense sectors.

IMI USA acts as direct support to the Group's customers by providing program management, customer service, engineering development and prototype manufacturing services to customers, especially for processes using direct die attach to various electronics substrates. It specializes in prototyping low to medium PCBA and sub-assembly and is at the forefront of technology with regard to precision assembly capabilities including, but not limited to, surface mount technology (SMT), chip on flex, chip on board and flip chip on flex. IMI USA is also engaged in advanced manufacturing process development, engineering development, prototype manufacturing and small precision assemblies.

IMI Japan was registered and is domiciled in Japan to serve as IMI's front-end design and product development and sales support center. IMI Japan was established to attract more Japanese OEMs to outsource their product development to IMI.

PSi is a power semiconductor assembly and test services company serving niche markets in the global power semiconductor market. PSi provides comprehensive package design, assembly and test services for power semiconductors used in various electronic devices.

IMI France serves as a support entity which provides manufacturing support services, market research and analysis, sales promotional activity support, strategic planning advisory, and general corporate marketing support.

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019 were endorsed for approval by the Audit Committee on February 19, 2020 and authorized for issue by the Parent Company's Board of Directors (BOD) on February 24, 2020.

2. **Group Information**

Information about Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and the following subsidiaries:

Subsidiary	Percentage of Ownership 2019	Percentage of Ownership 2018	Country of Incorporation	Functional Currency
IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	**100.00%**	100.00%	Singapore	United States Dollar (USD)
IMI International ROHQ	**100.00%**	100.00%	Philippines	USD
Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. (STEL) Group	**100.00%**	100.00%	Singapore	USD
IMI (Chengdu) Ltd. (IMICD)	**100.00%**	100.00%	China	Renminbi (RMB)
Shenzhen Speedy-Tech Electronics Co., Ltd. (SZSTE) [a]	**–**	–	China	USD
IMI Technology (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. (IMI SZ) [a]	**100.00%**	100.00%	China	USD
IMI Smart Technology (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. [h]	**100.00%**	–	China	RMB
Speedy-Tech Electronics (HK) Limited (STHK)	**100.00%**	100.00%	Hong Kong	USD
Speedy-Tech Electronics (Jiaxing) Co., Ltd. (STJX)	**100.00%**	100.00%	China	USD
Speedy-Tech (Philippines), Inc. (STPH) [b]	**100.00%**	100.00%	Philippines	USD
Cooperatief IMI Europe U.A. [c]	**100.00%**	100.00%	Netherlands	Euro (EUR)
Integrated Micro-Electronics Bulgaria EOOD	**100.00%**	100.00%	Bulgaria	EUR
Microenergia EOOD (Microenergia)	**100.00%**	100.00%	Bulgaria	Bulgarian Lev (BGN)
Integrated Micro-Electronics d.o.o. Niš (IMI Serbia)	**100.00%**	100.00%	Serbia	Serbian Dinar (RSD)
Integrated Micro-Electronics Czech Republic s.r.o.	**100.00%**	100.00%	Czech Republic	EUR
Integrated Micro-Electronics Mexico, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	**100.00%**	100.00%	Mexico	USD
Integrated Micro-Electronics Manufactura S.A.P.I. de C.V. [f]	**–**	100.00%	Mexico	Mexican Peso (MXP)
IMI France SAS (IMI France)	**100.00%**	100.00%	France	EUR

(Forward)

Subsidiary	Percentage of Ownership 2019	2018	Country of Incorporation	Functional Currency
VIA Optronics AG (VIA) [g]	**76.01%**	–	Germany	EUR
VIA Optronics GmbH (VIA)	**100.00%**	100.00%	Germany	EUR
VIA Optronics Suzhou Co. Ltd. (VIA Suzhou)	**100.00%**	100.00%	China	RMB
VIA Optronics LLC (VIA LLC)	**100.00%**	100.00%	USA	USD
VIA Optronics (Taiwan) Ltd [g]	**100.00%**	–	Taiwan	Taiwan Dollar
VTS-Touchsensor Co., Ltd. (VTS)	**65.00%**	65.00%	Japan	Japanese Yen (JPY)
Integrated Micro-Electronics UK Limited (IMI UK)	**100.00%**	100.00%	United Kingdom	British Pounds (GBP)
Surface Technology International Enterprises Ltd (STI)	**80.00%**	80.00%	United Kingdom	GBP
STI Limited	**100.00%**	100.00%	United Kingdom	GBP
STI Philippines Inc. (STIPH)	**100.00%**	100.00%	Philippines	USD
STI Asia Ltd [d]	**100.00%**	100.00%	Hong Kong	Hong Kong Dollar (HKD)
STI Supplychain Ltd [d]	**100.00%**	100.00%	United Kingdom	GBP
ST Intercept Limited [e]	**100.00%**	100.00%	United Kingdom	GBP
IMI USA	**100.00%**	100.00%	USA	USD
IMI Japan	**100.00%**	100.00%	Japan	USD
PSi	**100.00%**	100.00%	Philippines	USD
PSiTech Realty, Inc. (PSiTech Realty) [d]	**40.00%**	40.00%	Philippines	USD
Pacsem Realty, Inc. (Pacsem Realty) [d]	**64.00%**	64.00%	Philippines	USD

[a] *New entity incorporated in Shenzhen which now runs the manufacturing operations of Pingshan and Kuichong. The sale of SZSTE was completed on June 30, 2018*
[b] *STPH is a dormant company*
[c] *Previously under Monarch Elite Ltd. In June 2017, Monarch agreed to sell its net assets and transfer its membership rights to IMI Singapore. Monarch was deregistered in 2018.*
[d] *In the process of liquidation*
[e] *Newly incorporated company in 2018 intended for new business contracts of start-up companies*
[f] *Legally merged with IMI Mexico in July 2019*
[g] *New entities of VIA in 2019*
[h] *New subsidiary under IMI SZ incorporated in 2019 as a spin-off of the Kuichong operations. No operations yet in 2019.*

Business Combinations

Acquisition of VTS-Touchsensor Co., Ltd. (VTS)

On April 9, 2018, VIA and Toppan Printing Co., Ltd. (Toppan) entered into an agreement to serve the market for copper-based metal mesh touch sensors. The agreement provides that Toppan transfer 65% of its shares in VTS to VIA. VTS is a newly formed spin-off company of Toppan.

VTS develops and manufactures the metal mesh touch sensors in Japan on the existing premises of Toppan. The new setup strengthens VIA's portfolio of differentiated and value-added sensor technology for touch panels, touch-display modules, display head assemblies, and interactive display systems across multiple markets and segments.

The Group elected to measure the non-controlling interest in VTS at the proportionate share of its interest in the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

The net assets recognized in December 31, 2018 financial statements were based on a provisional assessment of their fair value. The valuation had not been completed by the date the 2018 financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors.

In March 2019, the purchase price allocation was finalized. The fair value of the property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible asset increased by $7.16 million and $2.58 million, respectively (see Notes 10 and 12). The increase in fair value of PPE arose from the assessment and valuation mainly of technical equipment and machinery, buildings and improvements and other equipment, which was determined using current replacement cost method. The increase in intangible asset is due to the identification and valuation of customer relationship as a separate asset with fair value determined using the Multi Period Excess Earnings Method (MEEM). PPE was depreciated using various useful lives ranging from 3-10 years while the customer relationship is amortized over a period of 5 years.

As a result, deferred tax liability on the increase in fair value of the property, plant and equipment and intangible asset was recognized amounting to $3.32 million. There was also corresponding recognition of gain on a bargain purchase amounting to $2.41 million upon finalization and the provisional goodwill amounting to $0.97 million was reversed. In addition, additional depreciation and amortization from increase in fair values of property and equipment and intangible assets net of share of non-controlling interest totaling to $0.73 million was recognized in 2018.

Below are the final fair values and provisional fair values:

	Fair Values	Provisional Fair Values
Assets		
Receivables	**$184,781**	$184,781
Inventories	**1,338,391**	1,243,686
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	**7,252,918**	97,536
Intangible assets (Note 12)	**7,835,218**	5,258,211
	16,611,308	6,784,214
Liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	**3,321,558**	–
Other noncurrent liabilities	**5,254,010**	5,254,010
	8,575,568	5,254,010
Net Assets	**8,035,740**	**1,530,204**
Non-controlling interest (35%)	**(4,065,562)**	(535,571)
Goodwill (Gain on a bargain purchase) (Note 11)	**(2,411,951)**	970,725
Cost of acquisition	**$1,558,227**	**$1,965,358**

The 2018 comparative information was restated to reflect the adjustments to the provisional amounts. The effects of the restatement on the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Increase (decrease) after depreciation and amortization:	
Receivables	$407,131
Inventories	(2,204)
Property, plant and equipment	5,086,344
Goodwill	(918,412)
Intangible assets	2,031,774
Deferred tax liabilities	2,405,924
Retained earnings	1,680,386
Cumulative translation adjustment	(262,526)
Non-controlling interests in balance sheet	2,780,849

Consolidated Statement of Income

Increase (decrease) in:	
Cost of sales	$1,820,635
Operating expenses	416,083
Gain from bargain purchase	2,411,951
Deferred tax benefit	756,011
Non-controlling interest in net income	(749,142)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Increase (decrease) in:	
Cash flow from operating activities	($407,131)
Cash flow from investing activities	407,131

Analysis of cash flows on acquisition:

Initial purchase consideration	$1,965,358
Purchase price adjustment related to inventory	(407,131)
Cost of acquisition	$1,558,227

From the date of acquisition, VTS contributed $26.46 million of revenue and $0.95 million profit before tax to the Group.

Acquisition-related costs, which consist of professional and legal fees, travel and recruitment services amounting to $1.47 million were recognized as expense in 2018.

Acquisition of STI
On April 6, 2017, IMI, through its indirect subsidiary IMI UK, has entered into an agreement with the shareholders of STI for the acquisition of an 80% stake in STI. The closing of the transaction transpired on May 16, 2017 upon completion of pre-closing conditions and regulatory approvals.

The Group elected to measure the non-controlling interest in STI at the proportionate share of its interest in the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

The Group finalized the purchase price allocation with the following changes to the provisional values based on additional information subsequently obtained:

Assets	Fair Values	Provisional Values
Cash and cash equivalents	**$4,046,326**	$4,044,635
Receivables	**11,195,536**	11,604,826
Inventories	**14,116,073**	13,896,786
Other current assets	**3,445,150**	3,951,940
Property, plant and equipment	**5,963,453**	5,983,710
Intangible asset	**1,438,061**	369,725
	40,204,599	39,851,622
Liabilities		
Trade payable and other current liabilities	**25,404,077**	24,441,769
Short and long-term debt	**15,107,705**	15,107,705
Other noncurrent liabilities	**1,483,960**	1,838,426
	41,995,742	41,387,900
Net Liabilities	**(1,791,143)**	(1,536,278)
Non-controlling interest (20%)	**358,228**	307,255
Goodwill	**56,158,624**	55,954,732
Cost of acquisition	**$54,725,709**	$54,725,709

The changes in the fair values pertain to the audited balances of STI as of acquisition date. The prior period comparative information was not restated since the audited fair values approximates the provisional carrying values. Management assessed that as a contract manufacturer, STI does not hold any intellectual property rights (IP) and that there are no existing customer relationships. For fixed assets, there is no fair value adjustment required due to the age and nature of equipment. The fair value of the receivables approximates their carrying amounts. None of the receivables have been impaired and is expected that the full contractual amounts can be collected.

The initial purchase consideration of £23.00 million ($29.75 million) was paid in cash upon signing of the agreement. The contingent consideration is based on the actual normalized earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) performance less adjustments in 2018 and 2019. The contingent consideration was recognized at its fair value as part of the consideration transferred using the probability-weighted average of payouts associated with each possible outcome (see Note 18). Fair values of the contingent consideration amounted to nil and £2.94 million ($3.73 million) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Analysis of cash flows on acquisition:

Initial purchase consideration	$29,750,500
Contingent consideration	24,975,209
Cost of acquisition	$54,725,709
Cash consideration	$29,750,500
Less: Cash acquired from the subsidiary	4,044,635
Net cash flow (included in cash flows from investing activities)	**$25,705,865**

The agreement also provided details regarding the sale of additional shares from the non-controlling interest through the grant of put and call options. The Group accounted for the call option as a derivative asset at nil value. The Group accounted for the put option as a financial liability measured at the present value of the redemption amount which amounted to $5.48 million and $10.36 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 18).

From the date of acquisition up to December 31, 2017, STI contributed $45.50 million of revenue and $0.33 million profit before tax to the Group. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of the year, STI would have contributed revenue amounting to $64.75 million and loss before tax amounting to $6.32 million.

Acquisition-related costs, which consist of professional and legal fees, financing and transaction costs, taxes, representation and travel expenses amounting to $1.38 million were recognized as expense in the consolidated statements of income in 2017.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting and Financial Reporting Policies

Basis of Preparation
The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD) and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

Statement of Compliance
The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with PFRS.

Basis of Consolidation
The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

a. Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
b. Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
c. The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

a. The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
b. Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
c. The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included or excluded in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control or until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Non-controlling interests pertain to the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly to the Parent Company. Any equity instruments issued by a subsidiary that are not owned by the Parent Company are non-controlling interests including preferred shares and options under share-based transactions. The portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not wholly-owned are presented separately in the consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of financial position, separately from the Parent Company's equity. Non-controlling interests are net of any outstanding subscription receivable.

Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit balance.

In accounting for call and put options over non-controlling interests, management determines whether it has present access to the returns associated with the non-controlling interests. If the options give the Group access to the returns over the non-controlling interests, the Group consolidates the acquiree as if it acquired a 100% interest.

If the options do not give the Group present access to the returns over the non-controlling interests, the Group takes the view that the non-controlling interests should be accounted for in accordance with PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements,* and must be presented within equity separate from the equity of the Parent Company, until the option is exercised.

The call option is accounted for under PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments,* as a derivative asset carried at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial liability for the put option is accounted for under PFRS 9 like any other written put option on equity instruments. On initial recognition, the corresponding debit is made to a component of equity attributable to the parent, not to the non-controlling interest. All subsequent changes in the carrying amount of the financial liability that result from the remeasurement of the present value payable on exercise are recognized in profit or loss also attributable to the parent.

If the put option is exercised, the entity accounts for an increase in its ownership interest. At the same time, the entity derecognizes the financial liability and reverses the component of equity that was reduced on initial recognition. If the put option expires unexercised, the financial liability is reclassified to the same component of equity that was reduced on initial recognition.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Parent Company. The difference is included as part of additional paid-in capital.

If the Group losses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

<u>Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures</u>
The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial years except for the new PFRS, amended PFRS and improvements to PFRS which were adopted beginning January 1, 2019. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

- PFRS 16, *Leases*

  PFRS 16 supersedes PAS 17, *Leases*, Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, SIC-15 *Operating Leases-Incentives* and SIC-27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognize most leases on the balance sheet.

  Lessor accounting under PFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from PAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in PAS 17. Therefore, PFRS 16 did not have an impact for leases where the Group is the lessor.

  The Group adopted PFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of January 1, 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application. The Group elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at January 1, 2019. Instead, the Group applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying PAS 17 and Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 4 at the date of initial application.

  The effect of adoption PFRS 16 as at January 1, 2019 is as follows:

  <u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>

	Increase/(Decrease)
Assets	
Right-of-use assets	$39,099,942
Liabilities	
Lease liabilities	$39,099,942

The adoption did not have a material impact on the Group's operating, investing and financing cash flows.

Due to the adoption of PFRS 16, the Group's operating profit in 2019 will improve, while its interest expense will increase. This is due to the change in the accounting for rent expense related to leases that were classified as operating leases under PAS 17.

The adoption of PFRS 16 will not have an impact on equity in 2019, since the Group elected to measure the right-of-use assets at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position immediately before the date of initial application.

The Group has various lease agreements on parcels of land, factory and warehouse building, office premises, manufacturing equipment, staff houses/dormitories and vehicles. Prior to the adoption of PFRS 16, the Group classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as either a finance lease or an operating lease. Upon adoption of PFRS 16, the Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases that it is the lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

Leases previously classified as finance leases
The Group did not change the initial carrying amounts of recognized assets and liabilities at the date of initial application for leases previously classified as finance leases (i.e., the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities equal the lease assets and liabilities recognized under PAS 17). The requirements of PFRS 16 were applied to these leases from January 1, 2019.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases
The Group recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases were recognized based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. In some leases, the right-of-use assets were recognized based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognized. Lease liabilities were recognized based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Group applied the following practical expedients for leases previously classified as operating leases, on a lease-by lease basis:
- Applied a single incremental borrowing rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics (such as leases with a similar remaining lease term for a similar class of underlying asset in a similar economic environment)
- Relied on its assessment whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application
- Applied a recognition exemption for leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
- Excluded initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease

Based on the above, as at January 1, 2019:
- Right-of-use assets of $39.10 million and additional lease liabilities for the same amount were recognized and presented separately in the balance sheet.
- Deferred tax asset on lease liabilities and deferred tax liability on right-of-use assets amounting to $8.65 million were recognized.

The lease liabilities as at January 1, 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of December 31, 2018, as follows:

Assets	
Operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018	$25,223,675
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate as at January 1, 2019	1.98% to 9.31%
Discounted operating lease commitments as at January 1, 2019	21,304,366
Add:	
Commitment relating to leases previously classified as finance lease	220,217
Lease payments relating to renewal periods not included in operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018	17,575,359
Lease liabilities as at January 1, 2019	$39,099,942

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*

  The Interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of PAS 12, *Income Taxes*. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of PAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

  - Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
  - The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
  - How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
  - How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

  The entity is required to determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and use the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. The entity shall assume that the taxation authority will examine amounts that it has a right to examine and have full knowledge of all related information when making those examinations. If an entity concludes that it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, it shall reflect the effect of the uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment using the method the entity expects to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty.

  Based on the Group's assessment, it has no uncertain tax treatments. Accordingly, the adoption of this Interpretation has no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*

  Under PFRS 9, a debt instrument can be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to PFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

  These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

- Amendments to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits, Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*

  The amendments to PAS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to:

  - Determine current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event

  - Determine net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using: the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event; and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

  The amendments also clarify that an entity first determines any past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, without considering the effect of the asset ceiling. This amount is recognized in profit or loss. An entity then determines the effect of the asset ceiling after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. Any change in that effect, excluding amounts included in the net interest, is recognized in other comprehensive income.

  The amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as it did not have any plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements during the period.

- Amendments to PAS 28, *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*

  The amendments clarify that an entity applies PFRS 9 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (long-term interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in PFRS 9 applies to such long-term interests.

  The amendments also clarified that, in applying PFRS 9, an entity does not take account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on the net investment, recognized as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.

  These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements as the Group does not have long-term interests in its associate and joint venture.

- *Annual Improvements to PFRSs* 2015-2017 Cycle

  - Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations,* and PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*, *Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation*

    The amendments clarify that, when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including remeasuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value. In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation.

    A party that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in PFRS 3. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured.

    An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there is no transaction where joint control is obtained.

  - Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity*

    The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognizes the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

    An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application is permitted. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group because dividends declared by the Group do not give rise to tax obligations under the current tax laws.

  - Amendments to PAS 23, *Borrowing Costs, Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalization*

    The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

    An entity applies those amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted.

    Since the Group's current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Group does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2020

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Definition of a Business*

  The amendments to PFRS 3 clarify the minimum requirements to be a business, remove the assessment of a market participant's ability to replace missing elements, and narrow the definition of outputs. The amendments also add guidance to assess whether an acquired process is substantive and add illustrative examples. An optional fair value concentration test is introduced which permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

An entity applies those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted.

These amendments will apply on future business combinations of the Group.

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, *Definition of Material*

  The amendments refine the definition of material in PAS 1 and align the definitions used across PFRSs and other pronouncements. They are intended to improve the understanding of the existing requirements rather than to significantly impact an entity's materiality judgements.

  An entity applies those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted.

  The amendments will apply on future disclosures of the Group.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

  PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

  The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

  - A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)

  - A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

  PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.

  PFRS 17 is not applicable to the Group since none of the entities within the Group have activities that are predominantly connected with insurance or issue insurance contracts.

Deferred effectivity

- Amendments to PFRS 10 and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

  The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

  On January 13, 2017, the Financial Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2017 of the said amendments until the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) completes its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are summarized below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

<u>Current versus Noncurrent Classification</u>
The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet based on current or noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the balance sheet date; or
- Cash or cash equivalent, unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet date; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities, respectively.

<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>
Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

<u>Financial Instruments</u>
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a) Financial assets
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets are classified at fair value, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortized cost, FVOCI, and FVPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at FVPL

The financial assets of the Group as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 consist of financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments) and financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments).

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost includes cash and cash equivalents, receivables and miscellaneous deposits included under "Other noncurrent assets" account.

Financial assets designated at FVOCI (equity instruments)
Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation,* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the consolidated statement of income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its investments in club shares and non-listed common equity shares under this category.

Financial assets at FVPL
Financial assets at FVPL include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at FVPL, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at FVPL, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at FVPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at FVPL are carried in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

This category includes derivative instruments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at FVOCI.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of Financial Assets
The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

b) Financial liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at FVPL
Financial liabilities at FVPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by PFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVPL are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in PFRS 9 are satisfied.

This category applies to the Group's derivative liabilities, financial liabilities on put options over the non-controlling interests and contingent consideration liability.

Other financial liabilities
This category pertains to financial liabilities that are not held for trading or not designated as at FVPL upon the inception of the liability. These include liabilities arising from operations and borrowings.

After initial measurement, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when other financial liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the EIR amortization process.

This category applies to the Group's accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding advances from customers, advances from third party, statutory payables and taxes payables), loans and trust receipts payable and long-term debt.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

c) Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated balance sheets if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Fair Value Measurement
The Group measures its derivatives, financial assets at FVOCI and financial liabilities at FVPL at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are disclosed in Note 32.

The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure the fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which the fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at balance sheet date.

For purposes of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Inventories
Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). Cost is determined using the moving average method for raw materials and supplies. For finished goods and work-in-process, cost includes direct materials, direct labor, and a proportion of manufacturing overhead costs based on normal operating capacity determined using the moving average method. NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. In the event that NRV is lower than cost, the decline shall be recognized as an expense in profit or loss.

Deferred Charges
Deferred charges are recognized when the Group incurred expenses but the benefits are not expected to be realized on a short-term basis. These are normally chargeable to the customers as part of the selling price of the manufactured items.

Property, Plant and Equipment
Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of property, plant and equipment consists of its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to profit or loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property, plant and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property, plant and equipment.

Construction in progress is stated at cost, less impairment loss, if any. This includes costs of construction and installation of equipment and machinery items, and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its intended use. Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment commences once the property, plant and equipment are available for use and is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives (EUL) of the assets as follows:

	Years
Buildings	25 - 30
Building improvements	5
Machineries and facilities equipment	7
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 - 5
Transportation equipment	3 - 5
Tools and instruments	2 - 5

The EUL and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. The EUL of property, plant and equipment are based on expected asset utilization as anchored on business plans and strategies that also consider expected future technological developments and market behavior to ensure that the period of depreciation is consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the accounts until these are no longer used and no further depreciation is charged to profit or loss.

Borrowing Costs
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Group incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Business Combinations and Goodwill
Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling

interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in the consolidated statements of income under "Operating expenses" account.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability, that is a financial instrument and within the scope of PFRS 9 is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of PFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses. For purposes of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating unit (CGU), or group of CGUs, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units.

Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated should:

- Represent the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- Not be larger than an operating segment determined in accordance with PFRS 8, *Operating Segments*.

When goodwill has been allocated to a CGU and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill allocated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation.

If the initial accounting for a business combination can be determined only provisionally by the end of the period in which the combination is effected because either the fair values to be assigned to the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities or the cost of the combination can be determined only provisionally, the acquirer shall account for the combination using those provisional values. The acquirer shall recognize any adjustments to those provisional values as a result of completing the initial accounting within twelve months of the acquisition date as follows: (i) the carrying amount of the identifiable asset, liability or contingent liability that is recognized or adjusted as a result of completing the initial accounting shall be calculated as if its fair value at the acquisition date had been recognized from that date; (ii) goodwill or any gain recognized shall be adjusted by an amount equal to the adjustment to the fair value at the acquisition date of the identifiable asset, liability or contingent liability being recognized or adjusted; and (iii) comparative information presented for the periods before the initial accounting for the combination is complete shall be presented as if the initial accounting has been completed from the acquisition date.

Intangible Assets
Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value as of the date of acquisition.

Research and development costs
Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognized as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

(a) The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale;
(b) Its intention to complete and ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
(c) How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the entity can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset;
(d) The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
(e) Its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortization begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected benefit.

The EUL of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over their EUL and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset is impaired. The amortization period and method for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at the end of each balance sheet date. Changes in the EUL or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in profit or loss.
The EUL of intangible assets of finite useful life are as follows:

	Years
Customer relationships	5
Unpatented technology	5
Licenses	3-5
Intellectual properties	5
Product development costs	5

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and those not yet available for use are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the CGU level. The assessment of indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite useful life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Leases (Upon Adoption of PFRS 16 beginning January 1, 2019)
The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as Lessee
The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use Assets
The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease Liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term Leases (STL) and Leases of Low-value Assets
The Group applies the STL recognition exemption to those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. The Group applies the low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of underlying assets with a value, when new, of US$5,000 and below. Lease payments on short-term leases and low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases (Prior to Adoption of PFRS 16 beginning January 1, 2019)
The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date. The arrangement is assessed for whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets, or whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Operating and finance lease commitments - Group as lessee
Finance leases that transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Group are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments and included in the “Property, plant and equipment” account, with the corresponding liability to the lessor included in the “Accounts payable and accrued expenses” account for the current portion, and “Noncurrent portion of obligation under finance lease” account for the noncurrent portion in the consolidated balance sheets. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized under “Interest expense and bank charges” account in the consolidated statements of income.

Capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the EUL of the assets and the respective lease terms.

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the assets are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the respective lease terms.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets
The Group assesses, at each balance sheet date, whether there is an indication that a nonfinancial asset (e.g., deferred charges, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets) is impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset’s recoverable amount. An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s or CGU’s fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group’s CGU to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally covered a period of five years.

For nonfinancial assets, excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset’s or CGU’s recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset’s recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization expense is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset’s revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining EUL.

Goodwill allocated to STI, STEL, the Parent Company and IMI CZ is tested for impairment annually as of September 30. Goodwill allocated to VIA is tested annually as of December 31. Goodwill is also tested for impairment when circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is impaired. Provisional goodwill allocated to a CGU is also tested for impairment even if the fair value exercise is not complete during the year.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Provisions
Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Equity
Capital stock
Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued and outstanding. When the Parent Company issues more than one class of stock, a separate account is maintained for each class of stock and the number of shares issued.

Preferred shares may be issued with various rights. In determining whether a preference share is financial liability or equity instrument, the issuer is required to assess the particular rights attaching to the share to determine whether it exhibits the fundamental characteristic of a financial liability. A preference share redeemable only at the holder’s option is an equity instrument because the issuer does not have a present or future obligation to transfer financial assets to the shareholder.

Additional paid-in capital
Additional paid-in capital pertains to the difference of the par value and selling price of issued and outstanding shares of stock. Direct costs incurred related to equity issuance, such as underwriting, accounting and legal fees, printing costs and taxes are charged to “Additional paid-in capital” account. If additional paid-in capital is not sufficient, the excess is charged against “Retained earnings” account. The financial liabilities for the put options over the non-controlling interests are recognized at the acquisition date with a debit to additional paid-in capital.

Subscriptions receivable
Subscriptions receivable pertains to the uncollected portion of the subscribed shares.

Retained earnings and dividends on capital stock of the Parent Company
Retained earnings represent net accumulated earnings of the Group, less dividends declared. Dividends on capital stock are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by Parent Company’s BOD.

Treasury stock
Treasury stock is recorded at cost and is presented as a deduction from equity. When the shares are retired, the “Capital stock” account is reduced by its par value and the excess of cost over par value upon retirement is debited to “Additional paid-in capital” account to the extent of the specific or average additional paid-in capital when the shares were issued and to “Retained earnings” account for the remaining balance.

Revenue Recognition (Upon adoption of PFRS 15 beginning January 1, 2018)

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group is in the business of providing electronic manufacturing and other related services to various customers. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Manufacturing of goods
The Group provides manufacturing services in accordance with the customer's specifications. The Group promises to provide a combined performance obligation comprised of non-distinct goods or services, which include issuance of materials to production, assembly, testing and packaging.

Contracts with customers are generally classified as turnkey or consignment. In a turnkey contract, the Group procures the materials and provides the assembly services to the customer. In a consignment contract, the Group only provides assembly services to the customer.

For turnkey contracts, revenue is recognized over time since the products created have no alternative use to the Group and the Group has right to payment for performance completed to date including the related profit margin, in case of termination for reasons other than the Group's failure to perform as promised.

For goods manufactured not covered by customer purchase orders or firm delivery schedule, revenues are recognized at a point in time, when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally when goods are shipped or goods are received by the customer, depending on the corresponding agreement with the customer.

For consignment contracts, revenue is recognized over time as services are rendered since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Group performs.

Revenue from optical bonding technology and metal mesh touch sensors (VIA and VTS)
Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

For optical bonding services performed under the consignment model, revenue is recognized at a point in time based on the fact that the assets created have alternative use to the Group entities. This is when the enhancement process is finalized, the customer removes the enhanced products from the consignment stock and is invoiced, according to contract.

For the sale of products under the full service model, revenue is recognized at a point in time when control of the products are transferred to the customers, generally on delivery of the products.

Non-recurring engineering services
Non-recurring engineering charges, tooling and other pre-production revenue stream (NREs) are recognized at a point in time since the criteria for over time recognition is not met. This is based on the assessment that while, in general, the Group has no alternative use for these NREs, either due to customization or restrictions by the customer, there is no assurance or relevant experience that IMI has enforceable right to payment or can recover the cost, plus reasonable margin, in case of contract termination. Point in time revenue recognition for NREs would mean revenue is recognized upon customer acceptance of the NREs (transfer of control).

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., customer options that provide material rights to customers, warranties). In determining the transaction price, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

Variable consideration
If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Significant financing component
The Group's contracts with its customers are short-term in nature. Using the practical expedient in PFRS 15, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration of the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Group does not have significant separate performance obligations wherein the transaction price needs to be allocated as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

b) Contract balances

Contract asset
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract liability
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). A contract liability is recognized as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

c) Cost to obtain a contract

The Group pays sales commission to its employees for each contract that they obtain. The Group has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain a contract which allows the Group to immediately expense sales commissions (included under operating expenses) because the amortization period of the asset that the Group otherwise would have used is one year or less.

Revenue Recognition (Prior to Adoption of PFRS 15)
Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Sale of goods
Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when goods are shipped or goods are received by the customer, depending on the corresponding agreement with the customers, title and risk of ownership have passed, the price to the buyer is fixed or determinable, and recoverability is reasonably assured.

Rendering of services
Revenue from sale of services is recognized when the related services to complete the required units have been rendered.

Other Income
Interest income
Interest income is recognized as it accrues using the EIR method.

Dividends
Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the payment is established.

Miscellaneous income
Miscellaneous income is recognized as the Group earns the right over it.

Expenses
Cost of sales
This account includes cost of goods sold and cost of services. These expenses pertain to the direct expenses incurred by the Group in relation to the products and services offered. Cost of sales is recognized when the related goods are sold and when services are rendered.

Operating expenses
This account pertains to the general and administrative expenses. Operating expenses are recognized when incurred, except for rental expense, which is computed on a straight line-basis over the lease term.

Government Grants
Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is initially recognized as a liability in the consolidated balance sheet and recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to the acquisition or construction of a fixed asset, it is initially recognized as a liability in the consolidated balance sheet and recognized as income in equal amounts over the period of depreciation of the related asset.

Foreign Currency Transactions
The functional currencies of the Group's foreign operations are determined as the currency in the country where the subsidiary operates. For consolidation purposes, the foreign subsidiaries' balances are translated to USD, which is the Parent Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to profit or loss. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of initial transaction. Nonmonetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined.

The functional currencies of the Group's foreign subsidiaries are summarized in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. As at the balance sheet date, the assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated into the presentation currency of the Parent Company at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and their profit and loss accounts are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and reported as a separate component of equity.

Exchange differences arising from elimination of intragroup balances and intragroup transactions are recognized in profit or loss. As an exception, if the exchange differences arise from intragroup balances that, in substance, forms part of an entity's net investment in a foreign operation, the exchange differences are not to be recognized in profit or loss, but are recognized in OCI and accumulated in a separate component of equity until the disposal of the foreign operation.

On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Income Taxes
Current tax
Current tax assets and current tax liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable profit.

Current tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions, when appropriate.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes as of the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same tax authority.

For periods where an Income Tax Holiday (ITH) is in effect, no deferred taxes are recognized in the consolidated financial statements as the ITH status of the Group neither results in a deductible temporary difference or taxable temporary difference. However, for temporary differences that are expected to reverse beyond the ITH, deferred taxes are recognized.

Earnings per Share (EPS) Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company
Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to common equity holders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and adjusted to give retroactive effect to any stock dividends declared during the period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to common equity holders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, plus the weighted average number of common shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential common shares. The calculation of diluted EPS does not assume conversion, exercise or other issue of potential common shares that would have an antidilutive effect on EPS.

Retirement and Other Employee Benefits
Defined benefit plans
The Parent Company, PSi and IMI BG maintain separate defined benefit plans covering substantially all of their employees. The plans of the Parent Company and PSi are funded and noncontributory retirement plans administered by their respective Boards of Trustees, while that of IMI BG is unfunded and noncontributory.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method. This method reflects services rendered by employees up to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries. Actuarial valuations are conducted with sufficient regularity, with the option to accelerate when significant changes to underlying assumptions occur.

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs.

Net interest on net retirement liabilities is the change during the period in net retirement liabilities that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to net retirement liabilities. Net interest on retirement liabilities is recognized as expense or income in profit or loss.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on net retirement liabilities) are recognized immediately in OCI in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net retirement liabilities are the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the balance sheet date reduced by the fair value of plan assets, adjusted for any effect of limiting a net retirement asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group, nor can they be paid directly to the Group. The fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations).

Defined contribution plans
The Parent Company's subsidiaries in Singapore, China and Hong Kong, Czech Republic, Mexico, Germany, and UK participate in the respective national retirement schemes defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. These retirement schemes are considered as defined contribution plans. A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the subsidiary pays fixed contributions. Each subsidiary has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The required contributions to the national retirement schemes are recognized as retirement expense as accrued.

Singapore
The subsidiaries incorporated in Singapore make contributions to the Central Provident Fund (CPF) scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution scheme. Contributions to the CPF scheme are recognized as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

China
The subsidiaries incorporated and operating in China are required to provide certain staff retirement benefits to their employees under existing China regulations, a defined contribution scheme. Retirement contributions are provided at rates stipulated by China regulations and are contributed to a retirement fund managed by government agencies, which are responsible for administering these amounts for the subsidiaries' employees. Contributions to this defined contribution scheme are recognized as expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

Hong Kong
The subsidiary in Hong Kong participates in the defined provident fund. The subsidiary and its employees make monthly contributions to the scheme at 5% of the employees' earnings as defined under the Mandatory Provident Fund legislation. Contributions to this defined contribution scheme are recognized as expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

IMI CZ
IMI CZ, under its collective agreement, is committed to pay contributions to life and retirement insurance of its loyal employees. This is done on a monthly basis as part of payroll expenses and only over the employment period. IMI CZ is not obliged to any other payments if employment terminates.

IMI MX
In accordance with the Mexican Labor Law, IMI MX provides seniority premium benefits to its employees under certain circumstances. These benefits consist of a one-time payment equivalent to twelve days of wage for each year of service (at the employee's most recent salary, but not to exceed twice the legal minimum wage), payable to all employees with fifteen or more years of service, as well as to certain employees terminated involuntarily prior to the vesting of their seniority premium benefit.

IMI MX also provides statutorily mandated severance benefits to its employees terminated under certain circumstances. Such benefits consist of a one-time payment of three months wages plus twenty days wages for each year of service payable upon involuntary termination without just cause. These are recognized when such an event occurs.

VIA
VIA only has defined contribution plans relating to statutory pension. Funds paid by the employees and employers are not saved or invested but are used to pay current pension obligations. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense when incurred.

STI
Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Employee leave entitlement
Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they accrue to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the balance sheet date is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the balance sheet date.

Share-based Payment Transactions
Certain employees (including directors) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ("equity-settled transactions").

The Group has an employee stock ownership plan (ESOWN) which allows the grantees to purchase the Parent Company's shares at a discounted price. The Group recognizes employee benefit expense over the holding period. The Group treats its ESOWN plan as option payable within a given period. These are accounted for similar to the methods outlined in PFRS 2. Dividends paid on the awards that have vested are deducted from equity while those paid on awards that are unvested are charged to profit or loss.

Operating Segments
The Group is organized and managed separately according to geographical locations of businesses. The geographical segments are segregated as follows: Philippines, China, Europe, Mexico, Germany/UK, and USA/Japan/Singapore/IMI UK. These geographical businesses are the basis upon which the Group reports its operating segment information presented in Note 29.

Contingencies
Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. These are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Events after the Balance Sheet Date
Post period events that provide additional information about the Group's financial position at the balance sheet date (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post period events that are non-adjusting events are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements when material.

4. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with PFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Uncertainty about these judgments, assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgments
In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Group as lessee
The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., a change in business strategy, construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customization to the leased asset).

The Group's leases consist mainly of land, production facilities and warehouses and office buildings (land and buildings). The Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of land and buildings due to the significance of these assets to its operations. These leases have a lease term of more than one year and there will be a significant negative effect on the business if a replacement is not readily available.

Operating lease commitments - Group as lessee (Prior to adoption of PFRS 16)
The Group has entered into contracts with various lease contracts for office spaces and land. The Group has determined that all significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties are retained by the lessor. Further details are disclosed in Note 30.

Revenue from contracts with customers

- Identifying contracts with customers
  Generally, a valid and approved manufacturing service agreement (MSA), scheduling agreement (SA), customer accepted quote, customer forecast, and/or customer purchase order or firm delivery schedule will be in place before the Group provides services or manufacture goods for the customers. The Group is not obligated to transfer any goods or provide services until the customer submits a purchase order or firm delivery schedule under the MSA or SA, respectively. The purchase order or firm delivery schedule creates the enforceable rights and obligations and is therefore evaluated together with the MSA or SA for revenue recognition in accordance with PFRS 15.

- Determining the timing of revenue recognition
  The Group assessed that revenue from manufacturing of goods shall be recognized over time or point in time. For turnkey contracts wherein the products created have no alternative use to the Group and the Group has right to payment for performance completed to date including the related profit margin, in case of termination for reasons other than the Group's failure to perform as promised, revenue is recognized over time. For goods manufactured not covered by customer purchase orders or firm delivery schedule, revenues are recognized at a point in time. For consignment contracts, revenue is recognized over time as services are rendered since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Group performs.

- Determining the method of measure of progress for revenue recognized over time
  The Group measures progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation using an input method (i.e., costs incurred). Management believes that this method provides a faithful depiction of the transfer of goods or services to the customer because the Group provides integration service to produce a combined output and each item in the combined output may not transfer an equal amount of value to the customer.

Product development costs
Expenditures for the development of new products or production systems are recognized as intangible assets if such expenditures, with a high degree of certainty, will result in future economic benefits for the Group. The rules require stringent criteria to be met for these development expenditures to be recognized as assets such as determining technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset. Management assessed that it is able to meet the identifiability and separability criteria provided in PAS 38, *Intangible Assets,* on the premise that the projects involved are in separate locations from other existing lines and that each project arises from a contractual right between the Group and each customer. Moreover, management is able to demonstrate that the projects are in the advanced stage of development.

Functional currency
PAS 21, *Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*, requires management to use its judgment to determine each entity's functional currency such that it most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions that are relevant to the Group. In making this judgment, each entity within the Group considers the currency in which the sales prices for its goods and services are denominated and settled.

Contingencies
The Group is currently involved in various legal proceedings. The estimates of the probable costs of the resolutions and assessments of these claims have been developed in consultation with outside counsels handling the defense in these matters and are based upon analyses of potential results. The Group currently does not believe that these proceedings and tax assessments will have a material effect on the Group's financial position. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings.

Further details are disclosed in Note 34.

Estimates and Assumptions
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. The Group based its estimates and assumptions on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Lease commitments - Group as lessee

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate
The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency).

The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

Fair value of the financial liabilities on put options
The acquisition of VIA in 2016 and STI in 2017 included call and put options over the non-controlling interests. These options are considered when determining whether the entity has obtained control over the acquiree if in substance the entity already has access to the returns associated with that ownership interest. Management assessed that the options do not give the Group present access to the returns associated with the non-controlling interests in subsidiary and, therefore, accounted for the non-controlling interests under PFRS 10, while the financial liability was accounted for under PFRS 9 measured at the present value of the redemption amount, with a debit to a component of equity attributable to the parent.

Management assessed that the discounted, probability-weighted cash flow methodology is the appropriate model to derive the present value of the redemption amount. The key estimates and assumptions used in the valuation include the current equity value of the acquiree, forecasted interest rate and probability of trigger events occurring. The equity value of VIA is determined using the discounted cash flow approach. The future cash flows are projected using the projected revenue growth rate of VIA. The discount rate represents the current market assessment of the risk specific to the acquiree, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the acquiree and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital. For STI, management used the market approach by approximating the EBITDA multiple taken from comparable companies of STI that are engaged in providing electronic services solutions to derive its current equity value. Management computed EBITDA as the difference of forecasted gross profit and selling and administrative expenses before depreciation and amortization.

Further details on the valuation of the put options are disclosed in Note 32.

Fair value of contingent consideration liability
The cost of acquisition of STI includes contingent consideration that will depend on the actual normalized EBITDA performance less adjustments in 2018 and 2019. Management assessed that the probability-weighted average of payouts associated with each possible outcome is the appropriate model to derive the fair value as part of the consideration transferred. Valuing normalized EBITDA requires management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows of STI and an appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the fair value of the contingent consideration as of acquisition date. Further details on the valuation of the contingent consideration liability are disclosed in Note 32.

Estimating NRV of inventories
Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and NRV. This requires the Group to make an estimate of the inventories' estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, costs of completion and costs necessary to make a sale to determine the NRV. In the event that NRV is lower than cost, the decline is recognized as an expense. Further details on inventories are disclosed in Note 8.

Depreciation and amortization
The Group computes depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful life on a straight-line basis over the assets' EUL. The EUL and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed annually to ensure that these are consistent with the expected pattern of the economic benefits from the assets. This requires the Group

to make an estimate of the expected asset utilization from business plans and strategies, future technical developments and market behavior to determine the expected pattern of economic benefits from the assets. Changes in the EUL or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the depreciation and amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The depreciation and amortization expense on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful lives are recognized in profit or loss, in the expense category, consistent with the function of the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Further details on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are disclosed in Notes 10 and 12, respectively.

Evaluation of impairment of nonfinancial assets
The Group reviews certain deferred charges, property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets for impairment of value. This includes considering certain indications of impairment such as significant changes in asset usage, significant decline in assets' market value, obsolescence or physical damage of an asset, significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results and significant negative industry or economic trends. Impairment for goodwill is assessed at least annually. The Group estimates the recoverable amount as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. In determining the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets, the Group is required to make estimates and assumptions that may affect deferred charges, property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets. For goodwill, this requires an estimation of the recoverable amount which is the fair value less costs to sell or value-in-use of the CGU to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating a value-in-use amount requires management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows for the cash generating unit and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of cash flows. Further details on property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets are disclosed in Notes 10, 11, 12 and 14, respectively.

Taxes
Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws and the amount and timing of future taxable profits. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience on previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences in interpretation may arise for a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the entities within the Group.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax losses can be utilized. Significant judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Further details on taxes are disclosed in Note 25.

Retirement and other employee benefits
The cost of defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits as well as the present value of defined benefit obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, turnover rates, mortality rates, salary increase rates, and future retirement increases. Due to the complexity of the actuarial valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The turnover rate represents the proportion of the current plan members who will resign from service prior to their retirement date and hence, be entitled to resignation benefits instead of retirement benefits. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Salary increase rates and future retirement increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

The Group also estimates other short-term employee benefit obligations and expenses, including the cost of paid leaves based on historical leave availments of employees, subject to the Group's policies. These estimates may vary depending on the future changes in salaries and actual experiences during the period.

Further details on retirement and other employee benefits are disclosed in Note 27.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Cash on hand	**$81,479**	$92,551
Cash in banks	**127,288,749**	94,997,460
Cash equivalents	**25,289,888**	13,444,330
	$152,660,116	$108,534,341

Cash in banks earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Short-term investments are made for varying periods of up to three months and earn interest at the respective short-term investment rates.

Interest income earned from cash in banks and short-term investments amounted to $0.86 million in 2019, $1.00 million in 2018 and $0.17 million in 2017.

Cash and cash equivalents in 2018 include proceeds from the Parent Company's stock rights offering amounting to $95.93 million (see Note 19). As of December 31, 2018, the remaining balance of the proceeds amounting to $2.31 million is placed in various time deposits for varying periods up to three months and earns interests at the respective short-term investment rates ranging from 1.85% to 5.13% per annum. The balance was subsequently disbursed during the first quarter of 2019 for capital expenditures.

6. Receivables

This account consists of:

	2019	2018 (As restated - Note 2)
Trade	**$284,594,422**	$296,187,392
Nontrade	**6,080,113**	7,344,337
Receivable from insurance	**1,086,673**	1,056,529
Receivable from employees	**642,995**	586,322
Due from related parties (Note 31)	**439,973**	1,476,651
Others	**94,696**	52,259
	292,938,872	306,703,490
Less allowance for ECLs	**2,295,511**	2,014,208
	$290,643,361	$304,689,282

Trade
Trade receivables arise from manufacturing and other related services for electronic products and components and have credit terms averaging 80 days from invoice date.

Nontrade
Nontrade receivables represent billings to customers for production and test equipment and all other charges agreed with the customers in carrying out business operations. These receivables have credit terms averaging 45 days from invoice date.

Receivable from Insurance
Receivable from insurance pertains to claims for damages to equipment and inventories caused by a fire incident in the Parent Company's plant in Cebu in 2009 amounting to $1.09 million and which was fully impaired as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Receivable from Employees
Receivable from employees mostly pertain to non-interest bearing short-term loans granted to the Group's employees which are collectible through salary deduction.

Allowance for ECLs
Trade receivables, nontrade receivables, receivable from insurance and receivable from employees with aggregate nominal value of $2.30 million and $2.01 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, were individually assessed to be impaired and fully provided with allowance for doubtful accounts.

Movements in the allowance for ECLs are as follows:

	December 31, 2019			
			Receivable from	
	Trade	**Nontrade**	**Insurance**	**Total**
At beginning of year	**$797,163**	**$160,516**	**$1,056,529**	**$2,014,208**
Provisions	**265,059**	**31,148**	**–**	**296,207**
Accounts written-off	**(24,952)**	**(5,349)**	**–**	**(30,301)**
Foreign currency exchange difference	**14,445**	**(29,192)**	**30,144**	**15,397**
At end of year	**$1,051,715**	**$157,123**	**$1,086,673**	**$2,295,511**

	December 31, 2018			
			Receivable from	
	Trade	Nontrade	Insurance	Total
At beginning of year	$740,716	$203,316	$1,066,243	$2,010,275
Provisions	60,892	27,346	–	88,238
Accounts written-off	–	(68,906)	–	(68,906)
Foreign currency exchange difference	(4,445)	(1,240)	(9,714)	(15,399)
At end of year	$797,163	$160,516	$1,056,529	$2,014,208

Provisions during the year form part of "Operating expenses" account and are included under "Facilities costs and others" (see Note 22).

7. Contract Balances

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Contract assets	**$58,908,123**	$63,484,194
Contract liabilities	**4,742,170**	1,831,060

Contract assets are initially recognized for revenue earned from manufacturing of goods as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of the services. When goods are shipped or goods are received by the customer, depending on the corresponding agreement with the customers, the amounts recognized as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables. Payments are received from customers depending on the credit terms.

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group did not recognize a provision for expected credit losses on contract assets.

Contract liabilities includes short-term advances received to render manufacturing services. The significant increase in contract liabilities was mainly due to advance payments of new and existing customers towards the end of the year.

The Group applied the practical expedient in PFRS 15 on the disclosure of information about the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations given the customer contracts have original expected duration of one year or less.

8. Inventories

This account consists of:

	2019	2018 (As restated - Note 2)
Raw materials and supplies	**$149,038,976**	$181,522,470
Work-in-process	**7,767,003**	5,536,586
Finished goods	**8,989,036**	14,247,895
	165,795,015	201,306,951

(Forward)

Less allowance for:		
Inventory obsolescence	**$13,072,876**	$8,473,726
Decline in value of inventories	**92,867**	172,389
	13,165,743	8,646,115
	$152,629,272	$192,660,836

The cost of the inventories carried at NRV amounted to $46.90 million and $6.46 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The amount of inventories recognized as an expense under "Cost of sales" account amounted to $888.42 million in 2019, $952.19 million in 2018, and $756.16 million in 2017 (see Note 20).

Balance of work-in-process and finished goods inventories pertain to VIA's sale of product under the full service model since VIA typically controls the goods before transferring them to customers and therefore revenue is recognized at a point in time upon the delivery of products.

Movements in the allowance for inventory obsolescence follows:

	2019	2018
At beginning of year	**$8,473,726**	$6,129,568
Provisions (Note 22)	**4,599,150**	2,344,158
At end of year	**$13,072,876**	$8,473,726

Movements in the allowance for decline in value of inventories value follows:

	2019	2018
At beginning of year	**$172,389**	$79,266
Provisions (reversals) (Note 22)	**(79,522)**	93,123
At end of year	**$92,867**	$172,389

The Group recognized gains from sale of materials and scrap amounting to $0.03 million in 2019, $0.82 million in 2018, and $1.24 million in 2017. Gains from sale of materials and scrap are included under "Miscellaneous income (loss) - net" account in the consolidated statements of income (see Note 24).

9. Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Prepayments and deferred charges	**$11,113,227**	$5,033,541
Tax credits	**4,528,105**	7,454,694
Advances to suppliers	**2,893,138**	5,040,958
Input taxes	**557,591**	3,290,568
Derivative assets (Note 33)	**5,321**	3,521
Others	**9,010**	925
	$19,106,392	$20,824,207

Prepayments and Deferred Charges
Prepayments include prepayments for rent, life and fire insurance and prepaid insurance for product liability and recall which covers product recall expenses and potential liability to third parties seeking damage if the Group recalls any of its products. This also includes prepaid intellectual property rights and financing transaction costs and deferred charges related to capital raising activity.

Tax Credits
Tax credits represent recoverable taxes of IMI MX and BG such as VAT refundable and business tax and amounts withheld from income tax payments of the Parent Company and PSi.

Advances to Suppliers
This account represents advance payments made to suppliers for purchase of direct materials.

Input Taxes
This account includes input tax expected to be applied against output tax within 12 months from the balance sheet date. Input tax is recognized when an entity in the Group purchases goods or services from a supplier or vendor.

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in this account follows:

	2019						
	Buildings and Improvements	Machineries and Facilities Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Tools and Instruments	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost							
At beginning of year, as previously stated	**$92,595,629**	**$188,629,382**	**$25,215,170**	**$2,457,369**	**$9,034,650**	**$13,547,924**	**$331,480,124**
Effects of finalization of business combination	**17,673**	**6,692,850**	**59,246**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**6,769,769**
At beginning of year, as restated	**92,613,302**	**195,322,232**	**25,274,416**	**2,457,369**	**9,034,650**	**13,547,924**	**338,249,893**
Additions	**5,028,622**	**21,801,433**	**1,354,800**	**348,897**	**1,406,714**	**7,457,591**	**37,398,057**
Disposals/retirement	**(14,457)**	**(13,755,433)**	**(2,223,490)**	**(303,371)**	**(292,879)**	**–**	**(16,589,630)**
Transfers	**1,999,274**	**13,668,702**	**535,160**	**22,211**	**159,751**	**(16,385,098)**	**–**
Foreign currency exchange difference	**(816,499)**	**(2,160,218)**	**(127,900)**	**(34,442)**	**(15,473)**	**(186,443)**	**(3,340,975)**
At end of year	**98,810,242**	**214,876,716**	**24,812,986**	**2,490,664**	**10,292,763**	**4,433,974**	**355,717,345**
Accumulated depreciation							
At beginning of year, as previously stated	**31,674,062**	**83,586,109**	**18,308,498**	**942,347**	**3,494,764**	**–**	**138,005,780**
Effects of finalization of business combination	**1,325**	**1,673,213**	**8,887**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,683,425**
At beginning of year, as restated	**31,675,387**	**85,259,322**	**18,317,385**	**942,347**	**3,494,764**	**–**	**139,689,205**
Depreciation	**6,188,538**	**25,581,603**	**2,691,888**	**583,575**	**262,416**	**–**	**35,308,020**
Depreciation capitalized as development cost	**295,704**	**1,225,787**	**13,203**	**–**	**33,204**	**–**	**1,567,898**
Disposals/retirement	**(2,528)**	**(13,068,055)**	**(2,201,573)**	**(272,443)**	**(281,439)**	**–**	**(15,826,038)**
Foreign currency exchange difference	**(145,139)**	**(670,115)**	**(178,744)**	**(26,508)**	**(27,894)**	**–**	**(1,048,400)**
At end of year	**38,011,962**	**98,328,542**	**18,642,159**	**1,226,971**	**3,481,051**	**–**	**159,690,685**
Accumulated impairment losses							
At beginning and end of year	**–**	**1,732,212**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,732,212**
Net book value	**$60,798,280**	**$114,815,962**	**$6,170,827**	**$1,263,693**	**$6,811,712**	**$4,433,974**	**$194,294,448**

	2018 (As Restated - Note 2)						
	Buildings and Improvements	Machineries and Facilities Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Tools and Instruments	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost							
At beginning of year	$84,500,239	$175,629,084	$24,359,471	$2,051,866	$8,673,788	$5,973,233	$301,187,681
Additions	4,172,131	26,397,717	1,924,331	783,899	173,598	30,370,753	63,822,429
Acquisition through business combination (Note 2)	18,680	7,171,617	62,621	–	–	–	7,252,918
Disposals/retirement	(7,427,830)	(19,879,798)	(962,741)	(430,216)	(152,234)	(4,173)	(28,856,992)
Transfers	12,268,609	9,332,813	15,669	93,085	366,397	(22,076,573)	–
Foreign currency exchange difference	(918,527)	(3,329,201)	(124,935)	(41,265)	(26,899)	(715,316)	(5,156,143)
At end of year, as restated	92,613,302	195,322,232	25,274,416	2,457,369	9,034,650	13,547,924	338,249,893
Accumulated depreciation							
At beginning of year	34,133,993	80,385,247	16,204,045	856,532	3,279,596	–	134,859,413
Depreciation	4,851,434	22,123,885	3,192,418	546,143	383,403	–	31,097,283
Depreciation capitalized as development cost	266,476	1,244,890	4,220	–	9,918	–	1,525,504
Disposals/retirement	(7,427,830)	(16,937,204)	(962,539)	(430,216)	(152,170)	–	(25,909,959)
Foreign currency exchange difference	(148,686)	(1,557,496)	(120,759)	(30,112)	(25,983)	–	(1,883,036)
At end of year, as restated	31,675,387	85,259,322	18,317,385	942,347	3,494,764	–	139,689,205
Accumulated impairment losses							
At beginning and end of year	–	1,732,212	–	–	–	–	1,732,212
Net book value, as restated	$60,937,915	$108,330,698	$6,957,031	$1,515,022	$5,539,886	$13,547,924	$196,828,476

The Group finalized the purchase price allocation on the acquisition of VTS and restated the 2018 balances. Net book value of the property, plant and equipment acquired through business combination (VTS) restated as of December 31, 2018 amounted to $5.09 million, net of accumulated depreciation and foreign currency revaluation.

The Group capitalized depreciation related to development phase for certain projects amounting to $1.57 million in 2019 and $1.53 million in 2018. The capitalized cost is included as part of product development under "Intangible assets" account.

Construction in progress pertains to the construction and development of manufacturing production lines of the Group. Construction in progress transferred in to property, plant and equipment amounted to $16.39 million and $22.08 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The Group recognized gains from disposal and retirement of certain property, plant and equipment amounting to $0.10 million in 2019, $0.19 million in 2018, and $0.05 million in 2017 (see Note 24).

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the cost of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment still being used by the Group amounted to $75.20 million and $85.53 million, respectively.

Depreciation expense included in "Cost of sales" and "Operating expenses" accounts follows:

	2019	2018 (As Restated – Note 2)	2017
Cost of sales (Note 20)	**$30,961,361**	$26,080,694	$21,247,569
Operating expenses (Note 21)	**4,346,659**	5,016,589	2,994,252
	$35,308,020	$31,097,283	$24,241,821

11. Goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations had been allocated to the following CGUs:

	2019	2018 (As Restated - Note 2)
STI	**$56,627,517**	$54,964,683
VIA	**44,324,971**	45,642,816
STEL	**38,225,186**	38,225,186
Parent Company	**1,097,776**	1,097,776
IMI CZ	**505,801**	520,839
	$140,781,251	$140,451,300

Movement in goodwill follows:

	2019	2018
Cost		
At beginning of year	**$147,354,138**	$147,370,912
Foreign currency exchange difference	**329,951**	(16,774)
At end of year	**147,684,089**	147,354,138
Accumulated impairment loss		
At beginning of year	**6,902,838**	–
Impairment loss	**–**	6,902,838
At end of year	**6,902,838**	6,902,838
	$140,781,251	$140,451,300

STI, VIA, STEL and IMI CZ
The recoverable amounts of these CGUs have been based on value-in-use calculations using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a 5-year period. The pre-tax discount rates applied to cash flow projections follows:

	2019	2018
STI	**9.47%**	11.83%
VIA	**12.78%**	11.76%
STEL	**12.36%**	14.25%
IMI CZ	**7.90%**	10.15%

Cash flows beyond the 5-year period are extrapolated using a steady growth rate of 1%, which does not exceed the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the global electronics manufacturing services (EMS) industry, specifically on automotive, industrial equipment, consumer electronics and telecommunications segments.

Key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations
The calculations of value-in-use for the CGUs are most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Revenue - Revenue forecasts are management's best estimates considering factors such as industry CAGR, existing customer contracts and projections, historical experiences and other economic factors.
- Forecasted gross margins - Gross margins are based on the mix of business model arrangements with the customers.
- Overhead and administrative expenses - estimates are based on applicable inflation rates in the respective countries of the CGUs considering expected future cost efficiencies and production facilities rationalization.
- Pre-tax discount rates - Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to each CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. This is also the benchmark used by management to assess operating performance. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and its operating segments and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital.

No impairment loss was assessed for STI, VIA, VTS and IMI CZ in 2019, 2018 and 2017.

For STEL, the assessment resulted to an impairment loss of $6.90 million in 2018 triggered by slowing growth in the region. The impairment loss is included under "Miscellaneous income (loss) - net" account in the consolidated statements of income (see Note 24). In 2019 despite the weak economy, management assessed that no additional impairment loss should be recognized given the strategies in place to improve the financial projections and lower discount rates.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions
With regard to the assessment of value-in-use of STI, VIA and IMI CZ, management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of these CGUs to exceed their recoverable amount.

Parent Company
The goodwill of the Parent Company pertains to its acquisition of M. Hansson Consulting, Inc. (MHCI) in 2006 and IMI USA in 2005. MHCI was subsequently merged to the Parent Company as testing and development department. IMI USA acts as direct support to the Group's customers by providing program management, customer service, engineering development and prototyping manufacturing services. IMI USA's expertise in product design and development particularly on the flip chip technology is being used across the Group in providing competitive solutions to customers. In 2018, the recoverable amount was based on the market price of the Parent Company's shares at valuation date less estimated costs to sell. The fair value of the Parent Company's shares represents the value of the Group. In 2019 given the volatile market, the Group assessed the impairment based on value-in-use calculations using cash flow projections of the Parent Company from financial budgets approved by management covering a 5-year period.

The comparison of the recoverable amounts and the carrying amounts resulted to no impairment loss in 2019, 2018 and 2017.

12. Intangible Assets

Movements in this account are as follows:

	December 31, 2019					
	Customer Relationships	Unpatented Technology	Licenses	Intellectual Properties	Product Development Costs	Total
Cost						
At beginning of year, as previously stated	**$19,666,617**	**$100,000**	**$13,439,236**	**$13,868,690**	**$16,510,367**	**$63,584,910**
Effects of finalization of business combination	**2,438,129**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,438,129**
At beginning of year, as restated	**22,104,746**	**100,000**	**13,439,236**	**13,868,690**	**16,510,367**	**66,023,039**
Additions	**–**	**–**	**573,704**	**814,777**	**–**	**1,388,481**
Capitalized development costs	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**4,088,764**	**4,088,764**
Foreign currency exchange difference	**(58,663)**	**–**	**(154,219)**	**(161,926)**	**–**	**(374,808)**
At end of year	**22,046,083**	**100,000**	**13,858,721**	**14,521,541**	**20,599,131**	**71,125,476**

(Forward)

	December 31, 2019					
	Customer Relationships	Unpatented Technology	Licenses	Intellectual Properties	Product Development Costs	Total
Accumulated amortization						
At beginning of year, as previously stated	**$19,666,617**	**$100,000**	**$8,260,262**	**$4,428,684**	**$2,815,074**	**$35,270,637**
Effects of finalization of business combination	**406,355**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**406,355**
At beginning of year, as restated	**20,072,972**	**100,000**	**8,260,262**	**4,428,684**	**2,815,074**	**35,676,992**
Amortization	**530,132**	**–**	**1,762,098**	**1,761,638**	**2,411,053**	**6,464,921**
Foreign currency exchange difference	**(3,970)**	**–**	**(85,514)**	**(28,495)**	**–**	**(117,979)**
At end of year	**20,599,134**	**100,000**	**9,936,846**	**6,161,827**	**5,226,127**	**42,023,934**
Accumulated impairment loss	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**524,705**	**524,705**
Net book value	**$1,446,949**	**$–**	**$3,921,875**	**$8,359,714**	**$14,848,299**	**$28,576,837**

	December 31, 2018 (As restated - Note 2)					
	Customer Relationships	Unpatented Technology	Licenses	Intellectual Properties	Product Development Costs	Total
Cost						
At beginning of year	$19,666,617	$100,000	$12,653,620	$8,872,808	$11,508,042	$52,801,087
Additions	–	–	1,027,771	111,760	–	1,139,531
Capitalized development costs	–	–	–	–	5,002,325	5,002,325
Acquisition through business combination (Note 2)	2,577,007	–	–	5,258,211	–	7,835,218
Foreign currency exchange difference	(138,878)	–	(242,155)	(374,089)	–	(755,122)
At end of year, as restated	22,104,746	100,000	13,439,236	13,868,690	16,510,367	66,023,039
Accumulated amortization						
At beginning of year	19,666,617	100,000	6,569,705	2,181,608	859,886	29,377,816
Amortization	416,083	–	1,779,988	2,289,025	1,955,188	6,440,284
Foreign currency exchange difference	(9,728)	–	(89,431)	(41,949)	–	(141,108)
At end of year, as restated	20,072,972	100,000	8,260,262	4,428,684	2,815,074	35,676,992
Accumulated impairment loss	–	–	–	–	524,705	524,705
Net book value, as restated	$2,031,774	$–	$5,178,974	$9,440,006	$13,170,588	$29,821,342

Customer Relationships
Customer relationships pertain to STEL Group, IMI BG and VTS' contractual agreements with certain customers, which lay out the principal terms upon which the parties agree to undertake business.

Customer relationships of STEL Group and IMI BG aggregating to $19.67 million were fully amortized as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017.

In 2018, the acquisition of VTS gave rise to identification and valuation of customer relationships that were not recognized as internally-developed intangible assets. The net book value of the customer relationships acquired through business combination (VTS) restated as of December 31, 2018 amounted to $2.03 million, net of accumulated amortization and foreign currency revaluation.

Licenses
This includes acquisitions of computer software, applications and modules.

Intellectual Properties
The Group's intellectual properties relate to the acquisition of VIA and VTS. VIA's intellectual properties pertain to display system optically bonded to a display region and enhanced liquid crystal display system and methods. The finalization of the purchase price allocation for the acquisition of VIA resulted to the measurement of intellectual properties at fair value amounting to $7.85 million.

Acquisition through business combination in connection with the establishment of VTS amounted to ¥568.68 million ($5.26 million). Toppan has agreed to transfer to VTS the intellectual property (technology) relevant to run the business through a shareholder loan to be paid in equal amount over 5 years, 65% of which was borne by VIA and eliminated at consolidated level, while 35% is payable to Toppan. The balance of the loan payable to Toppan included under "Other noncurrent liabilities" amounted to nil and $0.60 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the carrying value of VIA and VTS's intellectual properties amounted to $6.60 million and $4.32 million, respectively.

Product Development Costs
This includes capitalized costs arising from the development phase of certain projects which are still undergoing qualification.

Intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment following the value-in-use approach. The recoverable amounts of these product development costs and related property, plant and equipment have been determined using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a 5-year period, which is within the expected life cycle of the projects. The pre-tax discount rates applied to cash flow projections range from 13.79% to 16.67%. Key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations are consistent with those disclosed in Note 11.

Significant delay in the mass production of one project resulted to impairment of the related capitalized development cost. Impairment loss amounting to $0.52 million was recognized under "Miscellaneous income (loss) - net" account in 2017 (see Note 24). The comparison of the recoverable amounts and the carrying amounts of the product development costs and related property, plant and equipment resulted to no additional impairment loss in 2019 and 2018.

Research expenditure recognized as expense amounted to $0.85 million, $2.37 million, and $3.56 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Amortization expense included in "Cost of sales" and "Operating expenses" accounts follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Cost of sales (Note 20)	**$2,614,302**	$3,088,002	$952,288
Operating expenses (Note 21)	**3,850,619**	3,352,282	3,435,662
	$6,464,921	$6,440,284	$4,387,950

13. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

The fair value of each of the investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	2019	2018
Club shares - quoted	**$1,199,763**	$1,076,455

The table below shows reconciliation of fair value measurements:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	**$1,076,455**	$831,364
Change in fair value of quoted securities	**123,308**	245,091
Balance at end of year	**$1,199,763**	$1,076,455

14. Other Noncurrent Assets

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Deferred charges	**$20,080,285**	$13,676,947
Miscellaneous deposits	**1,558,138**	1,635,028
Others	**259,709**	358,619
	$21,898,132	$15,670,594

Deferred charges represent tooling items customized based on the specifications of the customers and to be repaid as part of the price of the manufactured items.

Miscellaneous deposits comprise utilities and rent deposits. This includes utility deposits to AC Energy Holdings Inc. (ACEHI) amounting to nil and $0.15 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 (see Note 31).

15. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Trade payables	**$188,022,901**	$208,572,112
Nontrade payables	**30,288,964**	14,814,790
Accrued compensation and benefits	**20,768,163**	24,083,116
Accrued expenses	**14,887,159**	16,074,477
Taxes payable	**7,778,907**	9,279,850
Accrued interest payable	**2,364,614**	2,018,068
Advances from customers	**934,975**	1,097,956
Customer deposits	**878,202**	1,027,111
Employee-related contributions	**675,808**	504,084
Due to related parties (Note 31)	**2,024**	1,458,691
Deposits from a third party	**–**	11,540,911
Current portion of obligation under finance lease	**–**	153,275
Others	**470,296**	550,279
	$267,072,013	$291,174,720

Trade Payables
Trade payables are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 90-day average terms.

Nontrade Payables
This account consists of obligations related to outsourced manpower, logistics and freight forwarders, professional and service fees and other nontrade related payables. These payables are normally settled on 30 to 60-day terms.

Accrued Compensation and Benefits
Accrued compensation and benefits include accrued salaries, leave credits and other employee benefits.

Accrued Expenses
Accrued expenses consist mainly of accruals for taxes, supplies, professional fees, utilities, insurance, and freight and brokerage.

Taxes Payable
Taxes payable pertain to taxes due other than corporate income tax.

Advances from Customers
Advances from customers include financial liabilities pertaining to commercial agreements with certain customers of VIA with interest ranging from 2.91% to 5.00%.

Employee-related Contributions
This account consists mainly of remittances related to government agencies such as social security and insurance, housing fund and health insurance.

Deposits from a Third Party
The amount pertains to the deposit received related to the sale and purchase agreement between STEL and Jinnuo Century Trading Limited (Jinnuo) in connection with the plan to relocate the SZSTE manufacturing facility in Liantang, Luohu to Pingshan, in line with the urban redevelopment projects of the Shenzhen City government. In 2017, the advances were offset by a provision for refund related to the actual spin-off compensation paid amounting to $5.30 million. The transaction was completed in 2018 and the balance as of December 31, 2018 was refunded to Jinnuo in 2019.

Others
This account consists of unreleased checks and consignment payables of the Parent Company for the materials received from its customers.

16. Loans and Trust Receipts Payable

This account consists of borrowings of the following entities:

	2019	2018
Parent Company	**$72,000,000**	$63,000,000
VIA	**26,387,252**	30,290,771
STEL	**25,901,039**	42,611,959
STI	**1,763,256**	436,230
	$126,051,547	$136,338,960

Parent Company
As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Parent Company has unsecured short-term loans aggregating to $72.00 million and $63.00 million, respectively, with maturities ranging from 30 to 90 days, and fixed annual interest rates ranging from 2.45% to 2.95% in 2019, 2.50% to 3.12% in 2018, and 1.82% to 2.34% in 2017.

The Parent Company incurred interest expense on its short-term loans amounting to $1.67 million in 2019, $2.68 million in 2018, and $1.50 million in 2017 (see Note 23).

VIA
The loans of VIA consist of factoring loan from China-based banks denominated in USD and RMB aggregating $17.58 million and $16.48 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively, with terms ranging from 70 to 150 days and annual interest rate from 2.91% to 5.00% in 2019 and 4.69% to 4.85% in 2018. There were also loans from a German-based bank amounting to €7.91 million ($8.81 million) in 2019 and €12.04 million ($13.81 million) in 2018 with term of 90 days and bears interest rate of 1.95% per annum. The carrying value of the related trade receivables factored amounted to $17.58 million and $16.48 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

VIA incurred interest expense on short-term loans amounting to $1.28 million in 2019, $1.39 million in 2018 and $0.84 million in 2017 (see Note 23).

STEL
As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, STEL has short-term loans aggregating to $25.90 million and $42.61 million, respectively, are from existing revolving credit facilities with Singapore-based banks and bear annual interest rate from 3.46% to 4.64% in 2019, 4.02% to 5.32% in 2018, and 2.88% to 4.31% in 2017, and have maturities of 30 to 60 days from the date of issue.

STEL incurred interest expense on short-term loans amounting to $1.51 million in 2019, $1.29 million in 2018, and $0.34 million in 2017 (see Note 23).

STI
STI has unsecured short-term loans from a local bank amounting to nil and $0.19 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and UK-based bank of £1.35 million ($1.76 million) and £0.19 million ($0.24 million) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, with maturities ranging from 90 to 240 days and annual interest rates of 4% in 2019 and 3.9% to 4.7% in 2018.

STI incurred interest expense on short-term loans amounting to $0.01 million in 2019 and $0.06 million in 2018, respectively (see Note 23).

IMI CZ
The loans of IMI CZ are clean loans from existing revolving credit facilities with Czech-based bank which bear annual interest based on 1-month EURIBOR plus 1.20%. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the short term loans payable of IMI CZ has been fully paid.

IMI CZ incurred interest expense on short-term loans amounting to $0.01 million in 2019, $0.02 million in 2018 and $0.05 million in 2017 (see Note 23).

PSI
PSI has trust receipts payable amounting to $0.20 million which was fully paid as of December 31, 2018. PSI incurred interest expense on its trust receipt payable amounting to $2,449 in 2018 and $0.04 million in 2017.

17. Long-Term Debt

This account consists of borrowings of the following entities:

	2019	2018
Parent Company	**$135,835,000**	$180,000,000
VIA	**4,436,401**	4,465,107
IMI CZ	**2,152,414**	3,509,911
	142,423,815	187,975,018
Less current portion:		
Parent Company	**25,830,000**	61,165,000
VIA	**1,168,810**	973,322
IMI CZ	**1,039,092**	1,293,522
	28,037,902	63,431,844
Noncurrent portion	**$114,385,913**	$124,543,174

Parent Company
The long-term debts of the Parent Company aggregating to $135.84 million and $180.00 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, were obtained from Singapore-based and local banks with terms of three to five years, subject to fixed annual interest rates ranging from 2.70% to 3.41% in 2019 and 2.15% to 3.94% in 2018.

Loan covenants related to the Parent Company's loans are as follows:

- The ratio of net debt to EBITDA shall not exceed 4:1 at all times, with reference to the borrower's consolidated financial statements;
- Maintenance of debt service coverage ratio of at least 1.5:1;
- Maintenance at all times of a current ratio of at least 1:1; and
- Maintenance of a debt-to-equity ratio, computed with reference to the borrower's consolidated financial statements, of not greater than 1.75:1.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Parent Company has complied with all of the above-mentioned loan covenants.

The Parent Company incurred interest expense on its long-term loans amounting to $5.70 million in 2019, $5.00 million in 2018, and $2.64 million in 2017 (see Note 23).

VIA
VIA has a long-term debt from Germany-based bank amounting to nil as of December 31, 2019 and €0.05 million ($0.06 million) as of December 31, 2018. The loan is unsecured and bears annual interest of 5.35% and settled on June 30, 2019.

VIA also has a long-term loan with a Japanese bank with a face amount of JPY600,000,000 ($4.44 million) and JPY500,000,000 ($5.78 million) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The loan is payable monthly and bears interest rate ranging from 0.975% to 1.28% and will mature in 2023.

VIA incurred interest expense on its long-term debt amounting to $0.05 million in 2019, $0.02 million in 2018 and $0.02 million in 2017 (see Note 23).

IMI CZ
IMI CZ has unsecured term loan facility from Czech-based bank payable in 60 regular monthly installments and bears interest of 1-month EURIBOR plus spread ranging from 0.9% to 2.70% but is not to exceed 15% per annum. Outstanding balance as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to €1.93 million ($2.15 million) and €3.06 million ($3.51 million), respectively.

IMI CZ incurred interest expense on its long-term debt amounting to $0.03 million in 2019, $0.04 million in 2018, and $0.05 million in 2017 (see Note 23).

Cooperatief and IMI BG
Cooperatief and IMI BG has long-term debt amounting to $5.10 million and $0.24 million, respectively, which both matured in 2018. Interest expense incurred for these long-term debts amounted to $0.07 million and $0.16 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively.

18. **Other Financial Liabilities**

The account consists of financial liabilities, all classified as current, arises from the acquisition of VIA and STI as follows:

	2019	2108
Put options over non-controlling interests (Note 32)		
VIA	**$16,892,858**	$15,722,287
STI (Note 2)	**5,477,227**	10,356,560
Contingent consideration (Note 2)	**–**	3,726,336
	$22,370,085	$29,805,183

Put options over non-controlling interests

The put options of VIA pertain to the right of the non-controlling shareholder to sell to IMI a portion of its shareholding that is approximately 5% of the issued and outstanding nominal share capital of VIA within the first and third anniversary of the agreement (5% put option) and all remaining shares held by the non-controlling shareholder upon the happening of certain trigger events (exit put options). The 5% put option is exercisable any time between the 1st and 3rd anniversary of the agreement or if prior to the 3rd anniversary, the share capital of VIA is increased, the 5% put option may be exercised within three months from registration of the capital increase. The exit put options are exercisable when there is a termination for a cause of the service agreement or the share capital of VIA is increased that will dilute the holding of non-controlling interest to below 10%.

The put option of STI pertains to the right of the non-controlling shareholder to sell to IMI all non-controlling interests held upon the happening of certain trigger events as specified in the shareholders agreement. The put option of STI is exercisable during the period commencing upon the earlier of: (1) No Fault Leaver Event (i.e., First Founder of STI ceases to be an employee of a member of the STI Group) occurring in respect of a Founder, (2) the aggregate relevant proportion of the Founders falling to less than 5%, or (3) the fifth anniversary of the service agreement.

Mark-to-market gains (loss) on put options included under "Miscellaneous income (expense) - net" account amounted to $3.45 million in 2019, ($5.37) million in 2018 and $2.30 million in 2017 (see Note 24).

Contingent consideration

The contingent consideration is part of the cost of acquisition of STI and is valued based on the actual normalized EBITDA performance less adjustments in 2018 and 2019.

In 2018, the Group reversed $21.30 million contingent liability (see Note 24). The remaining balance of $3.73 million was reversed in full in 2019 and was included under "Miscellaneous income (expense) - net" account. Fair values of the contingent consideration amounted to nil and £2.94 million ($3.73 million) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

19. **Equity**

Authorized Capital Stock

On February 15, 2017, the Parent Company's BOD approved the proposed decrease of authorized capital stock of the Parent Company to reflect the retirement of the redeemed ₱1.3 billion redeemable preferred shares and the corresponding amendment to the Articles of Incorporation. The SEC issued the certificate of approval of decrease in capital stock on December 20, 2017.

Capital Stock

This account consists of:	**2019**		2018		2017	
	Shares	**Amount**	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Authorized - ₱1 par value						
Common	**2,250,000,000**		2,250,000,000		2,250,000,000	
Preferred	**200,000,000**		200,000,000		200,000,000	
Issued – Common						
At beginning of year	**2,190,076,503**	**$42,648,042**	1,829,892,224	$35,709,679	1,793,518,641	$34,935,709
Issuances from ESOWN	**1,197,019**	**25,985**	10,184,279	220,513	36,373,583	773,970
Issuance from stock rights offer	**–**	**–**	350,000,000	6,717,850	–	–
At end of year*	**2,191,273,522**	**$42,674,027**	2,190,076,503	$42,648,042	1,829,892,224	$35,709,679

* *Out of the total issued shares, 15,892,224 shares or $1.01 million as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 pertain to treasury shares.*

On January 30, 2018, IMI obtained the approval of the PSE for a stock rights offer of up to 350,000,000 new common shares to eligible shareholders. Under the rights offer, each shareholder is entitled to subscribe to one rights share for every 5.3551 existing common shares held as of record date February 14, 2018. The offer price was determined to be at ₱14.28 per rights share which was based on the 30-day volume-weighted average price of IMI common shares listed at the PSE as of February 7, 2018 at a discount of 25.3%. On March 2, 2018, the Parent Company completed the offer and the listing of the shares, raising ₱5.00 billion ($95.93 million) of proceeds to fund capital expenditures and support business expansions and refinance debts. The Parent Company has 2,190,076,503 issued and outstanding shares after the offer.

On October 11, 2017, the PSE in its regular meeting approved the application of the Parent Company to list an additional 200,000,000 common shares with a par value of ₱1.00.

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, there were 287, 295 and 342 registered common stockholders, respectively.

Subscribed Capital Stock

Subscribed capital pertains to subscriptions relating to the ESOWN of the Group.

Details of this account follow:

	2019		2018		2017	
	Shares	**Amount**	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
At beginning of year	**36,177,963**	**$815,198**	47,403,889	$1,058,278	84,936,229	$1,857,440
Issuances during the year - ESOWN	**(1,197,019)**	**(25,985)**	(10,184,279)	(220,513)	(36,373,583)	(773,970)
Forfeitures during the year - ESOWN	**(1,672,663)**	**(36,653)**	(1,041,647)	(22,567)	(1,158,757)	(25,192)
At end of year	**33,308,281**	**$752,560**	36,177,963	$815,198	47,403,889	$1,058,278

Additional Paid-in Capital

The financial liabilities arising from the written put options over the non-controlling interests of VIA and STI were initially recognized with a corresponding debit to the "Additional paid-in capital" account.

The effects of the initial recognition of financial liabilities arising from put options on business combinations are $12.88 million in 2017 for STI and $12.06 million in 2016 for VIA.

The grant of equity-settled awards to the Group's employees was recognized as increase in the "Additional paid-in capital" account.

Subscriptions Receivable

Details of this account follow:

	2019	2018	2017
At beginning of year	**$3,402,940**	$5,351,844	$12,334,692
Forfeitures during the year	**(341,818)**	(212,357)	(217,470)
Collections during the year	**(105,541)**	(1,736,547)	(6,765,378)
At end of year (Note 28)	**$2,955,581**	$3,402,940	$5,351,844

Dividends

2019

On April 8, 2019, the BOD of the Parent Company approved the declaration of cash dividend of $0.00201 or ₱0.10542 per share to all outstanding common shares aggregating to $4.44 million as of record date of April 25, 2019 paid on May 7, 2019.

2018

On February 20, 2018, the BOD of the Parent Company approved the declaration of cash dividend of $0.00458 or ₱0.235 per share to all outstanding common shares aggregating to $10.13 million as of record date of March 7, 2018 paid on March 21, 2018.

2017

On April 4, 2017, the BOD of the Parent Company approved the declaration of cash dividend of $0.004529 or ₱0.22739 per share to all outstanding common shares aggregating to $8.43 million as of record date of April 20, 2017 payable on May 4, 2017.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings as of January 1, 2019 was adjusted for the effect of the finalization of purchase price allocation of VTS with a net increase of $1.68 million. The net increase is due to the gain on a bargain purchase of $2.41 million, net of the increase in depreciation and amortization, deferred taxes and corresponding share of non-controlling interest totaling to $0.73 million.

Upon adoption of PFRS 9, any cumulative impairment losses previously recognized under PAS 39 for equity instruments measured at FVOCI will have to be transferred from retained earnings to OCI. As a result, a cumulative catch up adjustment was made as of January 1, 2018 resulting to a decrease in OCI and an increase in retained earnings of $1.75 million.

Accumulated net earnings of the subsidiaries amounting to $201.15 million and $209.48 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, are not available for dividend declaration. This accumulated net earnings of subsidiaries becomes available for dividend upon receipt of cash dividends from the investees.

The retained earnings are restricted to dividend declaration to the extent of the cost of treasury shares amounting to $1.01 million.

In accordance with Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, As Amended (2019), Annex 68-D, the Parent Company's retained earnings available for dividend declaration as of December 31, 2019 amounted to $13.03 million.

Non-controlling interest

Issuance of capital stock - preferred by IMI Singapore

In 2019, IMI Singapore, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Parent Company, issued redeemable cumulative preferred stocks (RCPS), which were subscribed by AC Industrials (Singapore) Pte, Ltd., an entity under common control of AC Industrials. The preferred shares have certain features, rights and privileges, which include redemption at the option of the issuer and cumulative, non-participating dividend rights at rates to be determined by the Board of Directors. There is no conversion option to the shareholders to convert the RCPS into ordinary shares of IMI Singapore and the shareholders have no voting rights unless the resolution in question varies the rights attached to the RCPS or is for the winding-up of the IMI Singapore. Total shares issued aggregated to $100 million, $60 million of which was allotted and issued in July 2019 and $40 million in November 2019.

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio of debt-to-equity and net debt-to-equity. The Group considers bank borrowings in the determination of debt, which consist of loans and trust receipts payable and long-term bank debt. Net debt is equivalent to the total bank borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

	2019	2018
Loans and trust receipts payable	**$126,051,547**	$136,338,960
Long-term bank borrowings	**142,423,815**	187,975,018
Total bank debt	**268,475,362**	324,313,978
Less cash and cash equivalents	**152,660,116**	108,534,341
Net bank debt	**$115,815,246**	$215,779,637
Total Equity	**$483,778,797**	$410,635,045
Debt-to-equity ratio	**0.55:1**	0.79:1
Net debt-to-equity ratio	**0.24:1**	0.53:1

The Group is not subject to externally-imposed capital requirements.

20. Cost of Sales

This account consists of:

	2019	2018 (As Restated – Note 2)	2017
Direct, indirect and other material-related costs (Notes 2 and 8)	**$888,417,084**	$952,186,147	$756,164,017
Direct labor, salaries, wages and employee benefits (Note 27)	**172,657,671**	179,892,752	137,867,620
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 2, 10, 12 and 30)	**38,475,325**	29,168,696	22,199,857
Facilities costs and others (Note 22)	**48,587,618**	53,732,244	44,758,049
	$1,148,137,698	$1,214,979,839	$960,989,543

21. Operating Expenses

This account consists of:

	2019	2018 (As Restated – Note 2)	2017
Salaries, wages and employee benefits (Note 27)	**$54,178,946**	$46,727,732	$47,800,516
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 2, 10, 12 and 30)	**10,253,348**	8,368,871	6,429,914
Facilities costs and others (Note 22)	**41,789,769**	41,838,682	34,930,245
	$106,222,063	$96,935,285	$89,160,675

Operating expenses in 2017 include plant relocations costs representing expenses incurred on the transfer of China operations from Liantang, Luohu to Pingshan. This is in line with the urban redevelopment projects of the Shenzhen City government.

The relocation costs consist of net employee relocation incentive amounting to $6.44 million ($11.74 million less $5.30 million provision for refund related to the actual spin-off compensation paid), included under "Salaries, wages and employee benefits", and incidental expenses such as rental, machine transfer, overtime during transition, dormitory expense, security and janitorial, transportation and system transfer aggregating to $1.60 million included under "Facilities costs and others".

22. Facilities Costs and Others

This account consists of:

	Cost of Sales			**Operating Expenses**		
	2019	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Utilities	**$18,561,156**	$19,599,504	$18,242,235	**$948,015**	$1,336,139	$1,316,836
Repairs and maintenance	**13,052,752**	11,508,562	8,580,727	**1,076,059**	921,113	677,734
Outsourced activities	**10,332,444**	15,828,874	10,694,698	**14,143,794**	14,377,484	12,733,622
Travel and transportation	**1,741,426**	1,497,218	2,335,214	**5,314,278**	5,435,915	3,514,058
Insurance	**1,359,974**	1,564,971	959,715	**2,000,776**	1,928,184	1,221,086
Government-related	**1,316,475**	2,226,864	1,190,448	**3,497,749**	4,505,120	4,370,955
Technology-related	**1,098,239**	361,746	1,008,761	**3,912,362**	6,229,630	5,735,110
Promotional materials, representation and entertainment	**476,418**	242,534	639,577	**1,012,922**	1,102,576	776,113
Postal and communication	**371,828**	382,798	387,258	**1,459,905**	1,171,214	1,082,683
Staff house	**155,727**	333,749	470,564	**296,117**	477,608	472,922
Membership fees	**57,467**	10,237	12,690	**143,923**	174,346	413,152

(Forward)

	Cost of Sales			Operating Expenses		
	2019	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
Provision (reversal of provision) for inventory obsolescence (Note 8)	**$–**	$–	$–	**$4,599,150**	$2,344,158	($202,303)
Sales commission	**–**		–	**1,659,413**	1,398,391	1,444,950
Provision for ECLs (Note 6)	**–**	–	–	**296,207**	88,238	225,535
Provision (reversal of provision) for decline in value of inventories (Note 8)	**–**	–	–	**(79,522)**	93,123	(155,001)
Others	**63,712**	175,187	236,162	**1,508,621**	255,443	1,302,793
	$48,587,618	$53,732,244	$44,758,049	**$41,789,769**	$41,838,682	$34,930,245

Others include donations, small tools and instruments, spare parts, materials, office supplies, and copying expenses.

23. Interest Expense and Bank Charges

This account consists of:

	2019	2018	2017
Interest expense on loans (Notes 16 and 17)	**$10,262,423**	$10,566,675	$5,723,185
Bank charges	**1,505,259**	1,398,669	1,162,322
Interest on leases	**1,368,494**	25,508	14,153
Others	**5,759**	1,532	1,147
	$13,141,935	$11,992,384	$6,900,807

Others include interest on employee housing and car loans in 2019, 2018, and 2017.

24. Miscellaneous Income (Loss) - Net

Miscellaneous income (loss) - net consists of:

	2019	2018 (As Restated - Note 2)	2017
Reversal of contingent consideration (Note 18)	**$3,728,985**	$21,304,030	$–
Mark-to-market gain (loss) on put options (Note 18)	**3,445,288**	(5,372,114)	2,298,664
Financial subsidies	**1,735,855**	1,223,397	907,435
Other income from customers	**456,291**	890,489	1,318,671
Gain on sale and retirement of property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	**99,404**	189,298	48,116
Sale of materials and scrap (Note 8)	**32,927**	820,231	1,242,931
Gain on insurance claims	**12,672**	–	–
Set up of intellectual property related liability	**(1,638,206)**	–	–
Net gain on disposal of a subsidiary	**–**	19,062,344	–
Gain from bargain purchase (Note 2)	**–**	2,411,951	–
Reversal of impairment on property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	815,150
Impairment loss on goodwill (Note 11)	**–**	(6,902,838)	–
Impairment loss on product development cost (Note 12)	**–**	–	(524,705)
Other income	**1,412,072**	551,703	821,887
	$9,285,288	$34,178,491	$6,928,149

The contingent liability was reversed in full to arrive at the fair value of the expected earn-out based on target normalized EBITDA performance in relation to the acquisition of STI. No actual payment was made to the non-controlling interest in 2019 and 2018.

Financial subsidies pertain to business development and employment-related grants provided by the China and European government and the amortization of the grant incentives received from the government of Serbia related to the new manufacturing facility. The balance of the grant incentive included under "Other noncurrent liabilities" account amounted to $1.61 million and $1.85 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Intellectual property (IP) related liability pertains to provision for potential compensation related to IP rights acquired on the acquisition of VTS.

The net gain recognized from sale of Shenzhen entity in 2018 amounted to $19.06 million, net of employee relocation incentive.

Other income from customers pertains to other activities rendered for the customers not in the normal course of business.

25. Income Tax

<u>Current Tax</u>

Parent Company

The Parent Company is registered with PEZA and is entitled to certain incentives, which include ITH. As of December 31, 2019, there are four remaining project activities with ITH. Under its PEZA registrations, the Parent Company's projects and activities are subject to certain requirements and are entitled to certain incentives, which include, but are not limited to, ITH and tax and duty free importation of inventories and capital equipment. Upon the expiration of the ITH, the Parent Company will be subject to a 5% tax on gross income earned after certain allowable deductions provided under Republic Act (R.A.) No. 7916, otherwise known as the "Special Economic Zone Act of 1995", in lieu of payment of national and local taxes. Income from other income-producing activities that are not registered with PEZA is subject to regular corporate income tax (RCIT) rate of 30%.

IMICD, SZSTE, IMISZ and STJX

In accordance with the "Income Tax Law of the China for Enterprises with Foreign Investment and Foreign Enterprises," the subsidiaries in China are entitled to full exemption from Enterprise Income Tax (EIT) for the first two years and a 50% reduction in EIT for the next three years, commencing from the first profitable year after offsetting all tax losses carried forward from the previous five years.

IMICD is subject to taxation at the statutory rate of 15% on its taxable income as reported in the financial statements. With effect from year 2008, the China authority ceased the incentive of preferential tax treatment for enterprises with foreign investment and foreign enterprises.

SZSTE, IMISZ and STJX are subject to taxation at the statutory tax rate of 25% on their taxable income as reported in their respective financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting regulations in China.

STHK

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% on the estimated assessable profit for the year.

Cooperatief

Taxation is calculated on the reported pre-tax result, at the prevailing tax rate of 20% on the first €200,000 and 25% on the taxable amount exceeding €200,000, taking into account any losses carried forward from previous financial years (if applicable), tax-exempt items and nondeductible expenses, and using tax facilities.

IMI BG

Income taxes are calculated in accordance with Bulgarian legislation, and the effect of the current and deferred taxes is reported. The current tax is calculated based on the taxable income for tax purposes. The nominal tax rate is 10%.

IMI NIS

Taxable income is established on the basis of accounting profit. The applicable tax rate is 15%.

IMI CZ

Income tax due is calculated by multiplying the tax base by the rate as defined by the income tax law of Czech Republic. The tax base comprises the book income from operations, which is increased or decreased by permanently or temporarily tax-decreasing costs and tax-deductible revenues (for example, creation and recording of other provisions and allowances, entertainment expenses, difference between book and tax depreciations). The applicable tax rate is 19%.

IMI MX

The Mexican Income Tax Law (MITL) established a corporate income tax rate of 30% for fiscal years 2019, 2018 and 2017. The MITL established requirements and limits regarding certain deductions, including restrictions on the deductibility of payroll-related expenses that are considered tax-exempt for employees, contributions to create or increase pension fund reserves, and Mexican Social Security Institute dues that are paid by the company but should be paid by the employees. The MITL also establishes that certain payments made to related parties shall not be deductible if they do not meet certain requirements.

IMI France
Income tax is computed based on the income earned by the entity during the calendar year. Losses may be carried forward with no time limit. On certain conditions, losses may be carried back one year. The tax rate applicable is 33% based on net income.

VIA and VTS
VIA GmbH is subject to corporate income tax and trade taxes in Germany. For the years ending December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the statutory German corporate income tax rate applicable to VIA GmbH is 15.0% plus solidarity surcharge of 5.5% thereon. The municipal trade tax is approximately 16.0% in 2019 and 2018 and 11.6% in 2017. Overall tax rate for Germany is 31.8% for 2019 and 2018 and 27.4% in 2017. The change in the municipal trade tax is due to the relocation of a permanent establishment from Altdorf to Nuremberg, with Nuremberg having higher tax rates.

For VIA's subsidiaries, VIA LLC (USA) a tax rate of 27.0% in 2019 and 2018 and 40.0% in 2017, for VIA Suzhou (China) a tax rate of 25.0% for 2019, 2018 and 2017 and for VTS (Japan) a tax rate of 33.9% is applicable.

STI
The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK is 20%. STI Philippines is governed by the rules of R.A. No. 7916, which prescribes a final tax rate of 5% on gross income net of certain deductions specifically provided for by the law.

PSi
As a PEZA-registered entity, PSi is subject to a 5% tax on gross income less allowable deductions, as defined in R.A. No. 7916, as amended by R.A. No. 8748, in lieu of all national and local taxes, except real property tax on land being leased by PSi. The 5% tax on gross income shall be paid and remitted as follows: (a) 3% to the National Government; and (b) 2% to the treasurer's office of the municipality or city where the enterprise is located. Income from other income-producing activities that are not registered with PEZA is subject to RCIT rate of 30%.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, PSi has no PEZA-registered activities with ITH entitlement.

Deferred Tax
Recognized deferred taxes of the Group relate to the tax effects of the following:

	2019	2018
Deferred tax assets:		
Lease liabilities	**$7,254,586**	$–
Net operating loss carry-over	**3,970,284**	2,782,771
Allowance for inventory obsolescence	**173,612**	256,663
Fair value adjustment on property, plant and equipment arising from business combination	**78,571**	250,730
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**21,493**	67,592
Unrealized foreign exchange loss on monetary assets – net	**–**	8,029
Others	**–**	122,916
	$11,498,546	$3,488,701

	2019	2018
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Right of use asset	**$7,230,198**	$–
Fair value adjustment on property, plant and equipment arising from business combination	**857,370**	3,435,777
Contract assets	**856,766**	709,048
Fair value adjustments on Intangible Assets from business combination	**615,557**	967,304
Unrealized foreign exchange gain on monetary assets - net	**34,956**	30,288
Unrealized gain on financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	281,668
Others	**163,015**	1,264,654
	$9,757,862	$6,688,739

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset on per entity level and the net amount is reported in consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	December 31, 2019			
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Total Deferred Tax Assets - net	Total Deferred Tax Liabilities - net
Parent Company	**$–**	**($45,751)**	**$–**	**($45,751)**
PSI	**172,261**	**(116,244)**	**56,017**	**–**
IMI BG	**–**	**(289,848)**	**–**	**(289,848)**
IMI CZ	**286,905**	**(82,596)**	**204,309**	**–**
IMI MX	**1,037,754**	**(984,357)**	**53,397**	**–**
VIA	**4,292,971**	**(3,592,855)**	**700,116**	**–**
STI Group	**1,521,720**	**(984,372)**	**537,348**	**–**
STEL	**4,169,299**	**(2,109,847)**	**2,059,452**	**–**
Others	**17,636**	**(1,551,992)**	**–**	**(1,534,356)**
	$11,498,546	**($9,757,862)**	**$3,610,639**	**($1,869,955)**

	December 31, 2018			
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Total Deferred Tax Assets - net	Total Deferred Tax Liabilities - net
Parent Company	$220,978	($386,356)	$–	($165,378)
PSI	61,380	(3,522)	57,858	–
IMI BG	–	(195,144)	–	(195,144)
IMI CZ	230,650	(76,271)	154,379	–
IMI MX	31,715	(533,426)	–	(501,711)
VIA	2,202,990	(2,405,924)	2,202,990	(2,405,924)
STI Group	492,839	(497,069)	492,839	(497,069)
STEL	–	(185,128)	–	(185,128)
Others	248,149	(2,405,900)	248,150	(2,405,900)
	$3,488,701	($6,688,739)	$3,156,216	($6,356,254)

Others pertain to the deferred tax liabilities resulting from the acquisition of IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries.

The movement in deferred taxes are impacted by the translation of the deferred taxes of the subsidiaries with functional currency other than the presentation currency of the Parent Company. The deferred taxes are translated using the closing rate as at balance sheet date and the exchange differences are recognized as part of the other comprehensive income and reported as separate component of equity.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized are as follows:

	2019	2018
Accumulated impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	**$8,924,752**	$8,349,046
Net operating loss carry-over	**8,784,599**	7,045,430
Allowance for impairment losses on investments	**1,436,049**	1,436,049
Excess of cost over NRV of inventories	**644,030**	398,176
Provisions	**591,617**	457,590
Accrued retirement benefits obligation	**300,432**	242,026
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**143,539**	461,887
Allowance for probable losses - current	**55,061**	–
Allowance for inventory losses	**–**	997,196
Depreciation	**–**	8,739,067
Allowance for inventory obsolescence	**–**	2,179,147
	$20,880,079	$30,305,614

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be used.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries (see Note 19) and the related cumulative translation adjustments since the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled by the Group and management does not expect the reversal of the temporary differences in the foreseeable future.

The carry-over losses of certain entities within the Group expires between three to ten years from the date incurred depending on the jurisdiction the entity is operating.

The tax on income from foreign subsidiaries was derived by aggregating the effective income tax for each national jurisdiction.

The reconciliation of the statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax rate of the Group follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Statutory income tax	**(30.00%)**	30.00%	30.00%
Tax effects of:			
Nondeductible expenses and movement in unrecognized deferred taxes	**(12.64%)**	16.06%	20.06%
Income subject to gross income tax	**17.45%**	(18.37%)	(23.16%)
Difference in tax jurisdiction	**7.24%**	(13.40%)	(9.08%)
Interest income subjected to final tax	**0.19%**	(0.14%)	(0.01%)
Provision for income tax	**(17.76%)**	14.15%	17.81%

26. **Earnings per Share**

The following table presents information necessary to calculate EPS on net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company:

	2019	2018	2017
Net income (loss) attributable to equity holders of Parent Company	**($7,780,648)**	$47,187,313	$34,001,982
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	**2,208,966,029**	2,152,356,856	1,861,846,929
Basic and diluted EPS	**($0.004)**	$0.022	$0.018

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Group has no dilutive potential common shares.

27. **Personnel Costs**

Details of salaries, wages, and employee benefits follow:

	2019	2018	2017
Salaries, wages and benefits	**$203,260,943**	$202,411,802	$165,841,441
Retirement expense under defined contribution plans	**8,877,809**	9,104,762	6,002,663
Social security costs	**4,668,800**	4,040,844	2,638,993
Net retirement expense under defined benefit plans	**1,552,705**	1,574,569	1,545,312
Employee spin-off (Note 21)	**131,270**	–	6,442,215
Others	**8,345,090**	9,488,507	3,197,512
	$226,836,617	$226,620,484	$185,668,136

Others include expenses such as health/medical premium, housing premium, employee social and recreation, employee awards and recognition, trainings and seminars, labor union expenses, and uniforms.

Salaries, wages, and employee benefits are allocated as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Cost of sales (Note 20)	**$172,657,671**	$179,892,752	$137,867,620
Operating expenses (Note 21)	**54,178,946**	46,727,732	47,800,516
	$226,836,617	$226,620,484	$185,668,136

Defined Benefit Plans

The Parent Company, IMI BG and PSi have defined benefit plans covering substantially all of their employees. The latest actuarial valuations were made on December 31, 2019.

The plan is administered by local banks as trustees. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the investment direction of the assets. It defines the investment strategy as often as necessary, at least annually, especially in the case of significant market developments or changes to the structure of the plan participants. When defining the investment strategy, it takes into account the plan's objectives, benefit obligations and risk capacity. The investment strategy is defined in the form of a long-term target structure (investment policy). The Board of Trustees delegates the implementation of the investment policy in accordance with the investment strategy, as well as various principles and objectives to an Investment Committee, which also consists of members of the Board of Trustees, and the Treasurer. The Treasurer oversees the entire investment process.

The defined benefit plans of the Parent Company and PSi meet the minimum retirement benefit specified under R.A. No. 7641, *Retirement Pay Law*, while IMI BG is in accordance with the Bulgarian labour legislation and the Collective Labour Contract.

The Group has net retirement liabilities attributable to the following:

	2019	2018
Parent Company	**$7,549,797**	$2,872,655
IMI BG	**1,314,853**	1,118,253
PSi	**300,432**	242,026
	$9,165,082	$4,232,934

Parent Company, IMI BG and PSi

Changes in net retirement liabilities of the Parent Company, IMI BG and PSi's defined benefit plans are as follows:

	2019													
		Net Retirement Expense					**Remeasurements**							
	January 1	**Current Service Cost**	**Net Interest**	**Loss on Curtailments and Settlements**	**Subtotal**	**Separation and Benefits Paid**	**Return on Plan Assets (Excluding Amount Included in Net Interest)**	**Actuarial Changes Due to Experience Adjustments**	**Actuarial Changes Due to Demographic Assumptions**	**Actuarial Changes Arising from Changes in Financial Assumptions**	**Subtotal**	**Actual Contribution**	**Foreign Currency Exchange Difference**	**December 31**
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**$16,224,860**	**$1,403,966**	**$1,081,100**	**$19,299**	**$2,504,365**	**($1,557,084)**	**$–**	**$1,044,080**	**($327,171)**	**$3,681,397**	**$4,398,306**	**$–**	**$623,539**	**$22,193,986**
Fair value of plan assets	**(11,991,926)**	**–**	**(951,660)**	**–**	**(951,660)**	**562,269**	**(174,752)**	**(8,585)**	**–**	**–**	**(183,337)**	**–**	**(464,250)**	**(13,028,904)**
Net retirement liabilities	**$4,232,934**	**$1,403,966**	**$129,440**	**$19,299**	**$1,552,705**	**($994,815)**	**($174,752)**	**$1,035,495**	**($327,171)**	**$3,681,397**	**$4,214,969**	**$–**	**$159,289**	**$9,165,082**

	2018													
		Net Retirement Expense					Remeasurements							
	January 1	Current Service Cost	Net Interest	Loss on Curtailments and Settlements	Subtotal	Separation and Benefits Paid	Return on Plan Assets (Excluding Amount Included in Net Interest)	Actuarial Changes Due to Experience Adjustments	Actuarial Changes Due to Demographic Assumptions	Actuarial Changes Arising from Changes in Financial Assumptions	Subtotal	Actual Contribution	Foreign Currency Exchange Difference	December 31
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$17,860,900	$1,402,731	$908,304	$–	$2,311,035	($1,025,136)	$–	$193,122	($9,852)	($2,216,544)	($2,033,274)	$–	($888,665)	$16,224,860
Fair value of plan assets	(12,728,755)	–	(736,466)	–	(736,466)	800,173	831,972	–	–	–	831,972	(800,173)	641,323	(11,991,926)
Net retirement liabilities	$5,132,145	$1,402,731	$171,838	$–	$1,574,569	($224,963)	$831,972	$193,122	($9,852)	($2,216,544)	($1,201,302)	($800,173)	($247,342)	$4,232,934

The maximum economic benefit available is a contribution of expected refunds from the plans and reductions in future contributions.

The distribution of the plan assets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 follows:

	2019	2018
Government securities	**$9,623,334**	$7,243,301
Equities	**1,207,358**	827,040
Corporate bonds	**1,100,609**	1,589,760
Trust funds	**645,374**	817,688
Investment properties	**461,378**	391,105
Cash and cash equivalents	**76**	12,056
Mutual funds	**–**	1,114,457
Others	**(9,205)**	(3,481)
	$13,028,924	$11,991,926

The plan assets include corporate bonds and deposit instruments of related parties, primarily AC, Ayala Land, Inc. (ALI) and Bank of the Philippine Islands (BPI). As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the fair value of these plan assets amounted to $1.02 million and $1.17 million, respectively. The plan assets pertain to diverse investments and do not have any concentration risk.

The overall investment policy and strategy of the Group's defined benefit plans are guided by the objective of achieving an investment return which, together with contributions, ensures that there will be sufficient assets to pay retirement benefits as they fall due while also mitigating the various risk of the plans.

The Group expects to contribute $4.73 million to the defined benefit plans for 2020.

The actual return (loss) of plan assets amounted to ($0.17) million, $0.83 million and $0.32 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The average duration of net retirement liabilities at the end of the balance sheet date is 14.26 to 21.31 years as of December 31, 2019 and 17.29 to 20.28 years as of December 31, 2018.

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefit payments as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Less than one year	**$1,843,180**	$1,523,893
More than one year to five years	**8,497,569**	5,974,461
More than five years to ten years	**11,889,588**	10,230,877
More than ten years to fifteen years	**13,784,395**	13,167,666
More than fifteen years	**52,490,273**	64,513,573
	$88,505,005	$95,410,470

Principal actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions used to determine retirement benefits are shown below:

	2019	2018
Discount rate	**0.40% - 4.99%**	0.90% - 7.38%
Salary increase rate	**4.00% - 5.00%**	4.00% - 5.00%

The sensitivity analysis per entity below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the net retirement liabilities as of the end of the balance sheet date, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

	Increase/ Decrease in Actuarial	Effect on Net Retirement Liability	
Actuarial Assumption	Assumption	**2019**	2018
Discount rate	+1%	**($1,647,358)**	($1,187,356)
	-1%	**1,951,455**	1,362,733
Salary increase rate	+1%	**2,068,298**	1,522,201
	-1%	**(1,873,459)**	(1,345,781)

The mortality rate in 2019 and 2018 is based on the 2017 Philippine Intercompany Mortality Table for the Parent Company and PSi. Meanwhile, IMI BG used the table for mortality and average life continuance population in the period 2016-2018 from National Statistical Institute (of Bulgaria) for 2019 and 2018.

The net retirement expense of the Parent Company, IMI BG and PSi under the defined benefit plans is allocated as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Cost of sales	**$1,058,798**	$1,133,974	$1,180,625
Operating expenses	**493,907**	440,595	364,687
	$1,552,705	$1,574,569	$1,545,312

Defined Contribution Plans

The Parent Company's subsidiaries, excluding PSi and IMI BG, participate in their respective national retirement schemes which are considered as defined contribution plans. The retirement expense of these subsidiaries is allocated as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Cost of sales	**$7,696,667**	$7,726,248	$4,792,830
Operating expenses	**1,181,142**	1,378,514	1,209,833
	$8,877,809	$9,104,762	$6,002,663

28. Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOWN)

The Group has an ESOWN, which is a privilege extended to the Group's eligible managers and staff whereby the Group allocates up to 10% of its authorized capital stock for subscription by said personnel under certain terms and conditions stipulated in the ESOWN.

The key features of the plan are as follows:

- The subscription price per share shall be based on the average closing price at the PSE for 20 consecutive trading days with a discount to be determined by the Parent Company's Compensation Committee.

- Term of payment is eight years reckoned from the date of subscription:

Initial payment	2.5%
1st Anniversary	5.0%
2nd Anniversary	7.5%
3rd Anniversary	10.0%
Over the remaining years	75.0% balance

- Holding period:
  40% after one (1) year from subscription date
  30% after two (2) years from subscription date
  30% after three (3) years from subscription date

Movements in the number of shares outstanding under ESOWN in 2019, 2018 and 2017 follow:

	2019		2018		2017	
	Number of Shares	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
At beginning of year	**139,364,849**	**₱6.65**	140,406,496	₱6.67	141,565,253	₱6.69
Forfeitures	**(1,672,663)**	**9.39**	(1,041,647)	9.40	(1,158,757)	8.66
At end of year	**137,692,186**	**₱6.65**	139,364,849	₱6.65	140,406,496	₱6.67

The balance of the subscriptions receivable amounted to $2.96 million, $3.40 million and $5.35 million as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 19).

The share option expense amounted to nil, $0.03 million and $0.26 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

29. Segment Information

Management monitors operating results per geographical area for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. It evaluates the segment performance based on gross revenue, interest income and expense and net income before and after tax of its major manufacturing sites. The Parent Company and PSi are combined under Philippine segment, STEL Group is categorized under China segment, IMI BG, IMI CZ and IMI Serbia are combined under Europe based on the industry segment and customers served, IMI Mexico is presented under Mexico segment, VIA and STI are combined under Germany/UK segment representing non-wholly owned subsidiaries, IMI USA, IMI Japan, IMI UK and IMI Singapore/ROHQ are combined being the holding and support facilities for strategic management, research and development, engineering development and sales and marketing.

Prior period information is consistent with the current year basis of segmentation.

The Parent Company and its subsidiaries generally account for inter-segment revenue and transfers as if the revenue and transfers were to third parties at current market prices. These transactions are accounted for in accordance with PFRS.

Intersegment revenues, cost of sales, and operating expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

The amount of segment assets and liabilities are based on measurement principles that are similar with those used in measuring assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position which is in accordance with PFRS.

The following tables present revenue and profit information regarding the Group's geographical segments per legal entity's location for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017:

December 31, 2019	Philippines		China	Europe	Mexico	Germany/UK	USA/ Japan/ Singapore/ IMI UK	Consolidation and Eliminations	Total
	Parent Company	PSi							
Revenue from contracts with customers:									
Third party	$227,466,226	$18,381,775	$258,300,064	$324,687,337	$159,560,558	$247,597,090	$14,372,864	$–	$1,250,365,914
Intersegment	24,023,512	–	19,542,444	308,343	612,541	–	5,291,552	(49,778,392)	–
Total revenue from contracts with customers	$251,489,738	$18,381,775	$277,842,508	$324,995,680	$160,173,099	$247,597,090	$19,664,416	($49,778,392)	$1,250,365,914
Segment interest income	$2,846,963	$2,835	$796,795	$–	$–	$–	($157,958)	($2,627,860)	$860,775
Segment interest expense	$7,543,137	$1,051,845	$2,397,163	$951,700	$3,302,459	$3,557,069	($3,033,578)	($2,627,860)	$13,141,935
Segment profit (loss) before income tax	$2,906,087	($3,325,773)	($5,308,769)	$18,988,480	($10,218,427)	($15,776,081)	$1,416,364	113,342	($11,204,777)
Segment provision for income tax	(2,362,461)	25,119	2,119,691	(1,843,725)	(259,504)	18,518	311,927	–	($1,990,435)
Segment profit (loss) after income tax	$543,626	($3,300,654)	($3,189,078)	$17,144,755	($10,477,931)	($15,757,563)	$1,728,291	$113,342	($13,195,212)
Net income (loss) attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	$543,626	($3,300,654)	($3,189,078)	$17,144,755	($10,477,931)	($10,635,161)	$2,020,453	$113,342	($7,780,648)

December 31, 2018 (As restated)	Philippines		China	Europe	Mexico	Germany/UK	USA/ Japan/ Singapore/ IMI UK	Consolidation and Eliminations	Total
	Parent Company	PSi							
Revenue from contracts with customers:									
Third party	$242,582,741	$36,044,400	$332,755,846	$317,889,771	$106,714,074	$312,401,704	$1,011,909	$–	$1,349,400,445
Intersegment	1,992,122	–	85,555	613	338,737	–	5,255,682	(7,672,709)	–
Total revenue from contracts with customers	$244,574,863	$36,044,400	$332,841,401	$317,890,384	$107,052,811	$312,401,704	$6,267,591	($7,672,709)	$1,349,400,445
Segment interest income	$3,175,737	$1,705	$1,039,448	$–	$–	$–	$2,342,669	($5,560,564)	$998,995
Segment interest expense	$8,056,665	$666,421	$1,748,361	$645,939	$2,319,178	$2,855,175	$1,261,209	($5,560,564)	$11,992,384
Segment profit (loss) before income tax	$14,487,977	$400,983	$15,152,053	$27,601,829	($15,701,909)	$15,495,937	$3,875,994	($4,488,222)	$56,824,642
Segment provision for income tax	(2,442,028)	(171,797)	1,066,461	(3,040,902)	(950,036)	(2,402,042)	(101,998)	–	($8,042,342)
Segment profit (loss) after income tax	$12,045,949	$229,186	$16,218,514	$24,560,927	($16,651,945)	$13,093,895	$3,773,996	($4,488,222)	$48,782,300
Net income (loss) attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	$12,045,949	$229,186	$16,218,514	$24,560,927	($16,651,945)	$11,206,744	$4,066,160	($4,488,222)	$47,187,313

December 31, 2017	Philippines		China	Europe	Mexico	Germany/UK	USA/ Japan/ Singapore/ IMI UK	Consolidation and Eliminations	Total
	Parent Company	PSi							
Revenue:									
Third party	$227,810,115	$35,916,986	$271,144,656	$276,487,668	$84,224,600	$193,849,982	$1,154,182	$–	$1,090,588,189
Intersegment	818,300	–	41,309	26,598	–	–	5,690,924	(6,577,131)	–
Total revenue	$228,628,415	$35,916,986	$271,185,965	$276,514,266	$84,224,600	$193,849,982	$6,845,106	($6,577,131)	$1,090,588,189
Segment interest income	$1,406,060	$2,299	$732,769	$229	$–	$2,911	$582,266	($2,560,288)	$166,246
Segment interest expense	$4,705,673	$607,406	$546,159	$1,755,715	$291,193	$1,541,777	$13,170	($2,560,286)	$6,900,807
Segment profit (loss) before income tax	$8,955,279	($426,370)	$3,633,408	$30,362,046	$662,391	$7,752,895	($6,278,775)	($2,755,542)	$41,905,332
Segment provision for income tax	(1,690,363)	(80,212)	(427,769)	(2,907,914)	(225,900)	(2,057,582)	(72,854)	–	($7,462,594)
Segment profit (loss) after income tax	$7,264,916	($506,582)	$3,205,639	$27,454,132	$436,491	$5,695,313	($6,351,629)	($2,755,542)	$34,442,738
Net income (loss) attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	$7,264,916	($506,582)	$3,205,639	$27,454,132	$436,491	$5,254,557	($6,351,629)	($2,755,542)	$34,001,982

The following table presents segment assets of the Group's geographical segments as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Philippines		China	Europe	Mexico	Germany /UK	USA/ Japan/ Singapore/ IMI UK	Consolidation and Eliminations	Total
	Parent Company	PSi							
2019	**$515,512,985**	**$11,743,464**	**$272,001,788**	**$289,406,640**	**$123,660,935**	**$219,970,705**	**$418,136,948**	**($754,097,527)**	**$1,096,335,938**
2018	$541,529,388	$15,422,204	$275,016,289	$283,495,370	$116,241,457	$216,698,740	$308,156,072	($679,362,277)	$1,077,197,243

Investments in subsidiaries and intersegment receivables amounting to $195.39 million and $156.92 million as of December 31, 2019, respectively, and $195.39 million and $311.29 million as of December 31, 2018, respectively are eliminated in consolidation.

Goodwill arising from the acquisitions as disclosed in Note 11, are recognized at consolidated level for both years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenues from contracts with customers are further disaggregated by type, customer's nationality, market segment and timing of revenue recognition, as management believes it best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

The following table presents revenue by type:

	2019	2018
Manufacturing of goods	**$1,244,997,918**	$1,345,162,109
Non-recurring engineering services	**5,367,996**	4,238,336
Revenue from contracts with customers	**$1,250,365,914**	$1,349,400,445

The following table presents revenue from contracts with customer per timing of revenue recognition for each reportable segments:

	2019		
	Revenue recognized over time	**Revenue recognized at point in time**	**Total**
Philippines			
Parent Company	**$227,466,226**	**$–**	**$227,466,226**
PSi	**18,381,775**	**–**	**18,381,775**
China	**258,300,064**	**–**	**258,300,064**
Europe	**322,701,152**	**1,986,185**	**324,687,337**
Mexico	**157,852,371**	**1,708,187**	**159,560,558**
Germany/UK	**93,569,019**	**154,028,071**	**247,597,090**
USA/Japan/Singapore	**–**	**14,372,864**	**14,372,864**
Revenue from contracts with customers	**$1,078,270,607**	**$172,095,307**	**$1,250,365,914**

	2018		
	Revenue recognized over time	Revenue recognized at point in time	Total
Philippines			
Parent Company	$242,582,741	$–	$242,582,741
PSi	36,044,400	–	36,044,400
China	332,273,881	481,965	332,755,846
Europe	314,547,968	3,341,803	317,889,771
Mexico	106,299,506	414,568	106,714,074
Germany/UK	109,264,651	203,137,053	312,401,704
USA/Japan/Singapore	–	1,011,909	1,011,909
Revenue from contracts with customers	$1,141,013,147	$208,387,298	$1,349,400,445

The following table presents revenues from external customers based on customer's nationality:

	2019	2018	2017
Europe	**$639,508,462**	$670,603,567	$519,149,422
America	**218,518,165**	292,610,530	240,888,727
Japan	**39,191,710**	45,241,436	42,842,182
Rest of Asia/Others	**353,147,577**	340,944,912	287,707,858
	$1,250,365,914	$1,349,400,445	$1,090,588,189

Revenues are attributed to countries on the basis of the customer's location. Certain customers that are independent of each other, but within the same company group, account for 9.94%, 10.55% and 12.58% of the Group's total revenue in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The following table presents revenues per market segment:

	2019	2018	2017
Automotive	**$599,518,201**	$541,859,546	$446,460,645
Industrial	**315,327,149**	334,634,178	221,670,425
Consumer	**127,298,191**	176,176,123	188,760,154
Telecommunication	**94,873,717**	134,078,546	121,639,521
Aerospace/defense	**52,919,112**	56,827,484	24,973,446
Medical	**15,980,478**	12,954,240	19,303,996
Multiple market/others	**44,449,066**	92,870,328	67,780,002
	$1,250,365,914	$1,349,400,445	$1,090,588,189

The following table presents noncurrent assets based on their physical location:

	2019	2018
Europe*	**$211,101,116**	$198,452,854
America**	**45,076,036**	41,740,115
Rest of Asia/Others	**139,502,988**	126,908,149
	$395,680,140	$367,101,118

**Pertains to Europe, Germany and UK*
***Pertains to Mexico and USA*

Noncurrent assets include property, plant and equipment, goodwill, intangible assets and right of use assets.

The following table presents the depreciation and amortization expense based on their physical location:

	2019	2018	2017
Europe*	**$21,958,792**	$14,147,465	$9,268,724
America**	**4,575,137**	4,054,506	3,969,119
Rest of Asia/Others	**22,194,744**	19,335,596	15,391,928
	$48,728,673	$37,537,567	$28,629,771

**Pertains to Europe, Germany and UK*
***Pertains to Mexico and USA*

30. **Lease Commitments**

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets presented under non-current assets, and the movements during the period:

	2019
As at January 1, 2019	$39,099,942
Amortization expense	(6,955,732)
Cumulative translation adjustment	(116,606)
As at December 31, 2019	$32,027,604

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the Group's lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	2019
As at January 1, 2019	$39,099,942
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,368,494
Rental payments	(7,603,732)
Cumulative translation adjustment	933,008
As at December 31, 2019	$33,797,712
Current	$4,074,866
Noncurrent	$29,722,846

The following are the amounts recognized in consolidated statements of income:

	2019
Amortization expense of right-of-use assets	$6,955,732
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,368,494
Expense related to short-term leases and low-value assets (included in cost of sales)	2,552,296
Expense related to short-term leases and low-value assets (included in operating expenses)	409,527
	$11,286,049

The Group's lease agreements have terms of fixed payments and there are no variable payment provisions.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with Group's business needs.

Management exercises significant judgment in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised (see Note 4).

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted lease payments as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 follow:

	2019	2018
Within one year	**$8,451,525**	$6,105,339
After one year but not more than five years	**27,268,012**	18,597,670
More than five years	**10,694,962**	520,666
	$46,414,499	$25,223,675

<u>Lease Commitments</u>
Parent Company
In 2018, the Parent Company entered into a lease agreement related to warehouse building located in Laguna. The non-cancellable lease is for a period of five years from September 1, 2018 to August 31, 2023 without renewal and termination option.

The Parent Company entered into an amended lease contract with Technopark Land, Inc. (TLI), an affiliate, for the lease of parcels of land situated at the Special Export Processing Zone, Laguna Technopark, Biñan, Laguna. The lease shall be for a period of three years, commencing on January 1, 2017 up to December 31, 2019.

On March 7, 2014, the Parent Company executed a Lease Agreement with PEZA for the use of land located at the Blk 16 Phase 4 PEZA, Rosario, Cavite to be used exclusively for IMI Cavite's registered activities. The lease is for a period of 50 years renewable once at the option of the lessee for a period of not more than 25 years.

The Parent Company also entered into an agreement involving the lease of residential houses and lots located in Sta. Rosa, Laguna covering a period of five years from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2020.

IMI Singapore and STEL Group
IMI Singapore and STEL Group have various operating lease agreements on office premises, land, equipment and dormitories. These non-cancellable lease contracts have lease terms of between one to ten years. Most of the lease contracts of IMI Singapore and STEL Group contain renewal options. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these leases.

In 2017, the new entity, IMI SZ, entered into a lease agreement on its manufacturing facility covering a period of six years from May 2017 to May 2023. The lease premise is a five floor building with 29,340 square meters located in an industrial park in Pingshan district of Shenzhen.

IMI BG
IMI BG have lease agreements related to office and warehouse building rent lease terms of five years. These leases have renewal options.

IMI CZ
IMI CZ have various operating lease agreements in respect of its company cars with lease terms of four to five years.

PSi
PSi leases its plant facilities, office spaces and other facilities in Calamba, Laguna from Centereach Resources, Inc. (CRI), an unrelated entity with a term of four years. The operating lease agreements will expire in 2022.

VIA and VTS
VIA and VTS lease production buildings with terms ranging from 10 to 20 years. Other agreements involve lease of vehicles and other equipment for periods ranging from one to eight years.

STI
STI have various lease agreements in respect of manufacturing facilities, office premises and vehicles both in the UK and Philippines. These non-cancellable lease contracts have remaining non-cancellable lease terms of between three to fifty years. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these leases.

IMI Japan
IMI Japan entered into a six-year lease for the lease of office premises maturing in 2018. The lease contract provides for the automatic renewal of the lease contract, unless prior notice of termination is given to the lessor.

IMI USA
On November 16, 2014, IMI USA entered into a third amendment to a standard industrial commercial single tenant lease contract for an extended term of five years commencing from November 1, 2015 to October 31, 2020 for the lease of office premises. The lease contract contains provisions including, but not limited to, an escalation rate of 3% per year and early termination penalties.

31. Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence which include affiliates. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities.

The Group, in its regular conduct of business, has entered into transactions with subsidiaries, affiliate, and other related parties principally consisting of advances, loans and reimbursement of expenses. Sales and purchases of goods and services as well as other income and expenses to and from related parties are made at normal commercial prices and terms.

<u>Terms and Conditions of Transactions with Related Parties</u>
The Group has a Related Party Transactions (RPT) Committee that evaluates and governs related party transactions. Prior to finalization of any related party agreement, the management shall report for review and approval to the RPT Committee all new and proposed significant related party transaction above the threshold set by the RPT Committee.

Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash unless otherwise stated. For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Group has not recorded any impairment on receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. Impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the markets in which the related parties operate.

In the ordinary course of business, the Group transacts with its related parties. The transactions and balances of accounts with related parties follow:

a. Transactions with BPI, an affiliate

   As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group maintains current and savings accounts and short-term investments with BPI amounting to $1.14 million and $1.70 million, respectively.

   Total interest income earned from investments with BPI amounted to $0.01 million, $0.31 million and $6,797 for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

b. Outstanding balances of the Group's related party transactions with its affiliates follow:

	Receivables/Deposits		Payables	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
KTM Asia Motor Manufacturing Inc. (KAMMI)	**$256,167**	$982,357	**$–**	$–
Merlin Solar Technologies (Phils.) Inc. (MSTPI)	**135,751**	282,138	**–**	–
AC Industrials Technology Inc. (AC Industrials)	**48,055**	–	**–**	–
ACEHI (Note 14)	**–**	146,950	**–**	–
Isuzu Automotive Dealership, Inc. (IADI)	**–**	121,990	**–**	–
Honda Cars Makati, Inc. (HCMI)	**–**	73,194	**–**	–
Automotive Central Enterprise, Inc. (ACEI)	**–**	16,972	**–**	–
AC	**–**	–	**–**	1,439,268
AG Legal	**–**	–	**–**	13,221
Globe Telecom, Inc. (GTI)	**–**	–	**2,024**	6,202
	$439,973	$1,623,601	**$2,024**	$1,458,691

   i. Transaction with KAMMI and MSTPI pertains to trade related receivables.

   ii. Transaction with ACEHI represents deposit required by the distribution utility (DU) in a form of cash in accordance with the distribution wheeling services agreement between ACEHI and the DU, to be returned to the Parent

Company at the end of the contract term. The contract with ACEHI ended in January 2019 and the deposit was refunded in April 2019 (see Note 14).

iii. Transaction with AC Industrials, IADI, HCMI and ACEI pertains to management fee on corporate and support services.

iv. Payable to AC pertains to management fee on corporate support services.

v. AG Legal pertains to professional fees rendered for the company's legal consultation.

vi. Payables to GTI pertain to billings for software and WiFi connections. These are due and demandable.

c. Revenue/income and expenses from the Group's affiliates follow:

	Revenue/Income			Expenses		
	2019	2018	2017	**2019**	2018	2017
KAMMI	**$1,361,041**	$3,845,192	$–	**$–**	$–	$–
MSTPI	**668,115**	872,118	–	**–**	–	–
AC Industrials	**49,370**	–	–	**–**	–	–
BPI	**9,740**	223,944	6,797	**–**	–	–
IADI	**–**	110,900	456,447	**–**	–	–
HCMI	**–**	66,540	273,868	**–**	–	–
ACEI	**–**	15,430	63,903	**–**	–	–
ACEHI	**–**	–	–	**463,874**	4,633,019	5,199,357
AC	**–**	–	–	**1,913,224**	1,664,336	404,588
TLI	**–**	–	–	**1,094,592**	1,032,845	1,029,332
Laguna Water (LAWC)	**–**	–	–	**608,094**	571,938	–
ICI	**–**	–	–	**210,871**	132,578	70,243
AG Legal	**–**	–	–	**113,111**	131,289	88,560
GTI	**–**	–	–	**147,337**	108,812	85,595
Direct Power Services, Inc. (DPSI)	**–**	–	–	**–**	–	3,368,862
	$2,088,266	$5,134,124	$801,015	**$4,551,103**	$8,274,817	$10,246,537

Revenue/income from its affiliates pertains to the following transactions:

i. Revenues from KAMMI and MSTPI pertain to subcontracting services related to registered activities.

ii. Revenues from AC Industrials, IADI, HCMI and ACEI represent recoveries for the provision of corporate and support services.

iii. Interest income earned from investments with BPI.

Expenses incurred from related party transactions include:

i. Light and power allocation charged by ACEHI to the Parent Company. The contract with ACEHI ended in January 2019.

ii. Administrative services charged by AC related to certain transactions.

iii. Rental expense from the lease contract between the Parent Company and TLI.

iv. Water allocation charged by LAWC.

v. Building rental, leased lines, internet connections and ATM connections with ICI.

vi. Consultations on legal matters and assistance on regulatory and legal requirements from AG Legal.

vii. Billings for cellphone charges and WiFi connections with GTI.

viii. Light and power allocation charged by DPSI to PSi.

d. Revenue and expenses eliminated at the Group level follow:

i. Intercompany revenues mainly pertain to billings of IMI USA and IMI Japan to IMI Singapore and the Parent Company for recovery costs related to the management salaries of key management personnel under IMI ROHQ.

ii. Expenses incurred from related party transactions include interest expense of PSi, IMI MX, STI and IMI CZ from loans granted by the Parent Company, IMI Singapore and STSN.

Guarantees and Commitments

IMI BG has agreed to provide continuing operational, investment and financial assistance to the facilities of C-Con GmbH ("C-Con"), a related party and an entity under common control of AC Industrials, for C-Con will duly and timely perform all required obligations under contracts to be entered into with a particular customer. In case of C-Con's failure to perform its contractual obligations under the contract including but not limited to failure to perform due to C-Con's insolvency ("Breach"), IMI BG will indemnify and hold harmless the customer from any and all costs, liabilities, damages, losses, and reasonable amount of actually-incurred out of pocket expenses (including court costs and legal expenses) of the customer occasioned by or arising from such Breach. As consideration for extending said guarantee, IMI BG will be charging C-Con a guarantee fee equivalent to two (2%) of the revenue for the projects won using or relying upon IMI BG's guarantee. Additionally, IMI BG's guarantee to C-Con is backstopped by AC Industrials (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., another related party of IMI BG.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel of the Group

Compensation of key management personnel by benefit type follows:

	2019	2018
Short-term employee benefits	**$9,804,203**	$9,535,672
Post-employment benefits	**273,852**	125,847
Share-based payments	**–**	13,431
	$10,078,055	$9,674,950

32. **Fair Values of Financial Instruments**

Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities where the Carrying Amounts Approximate Fair Values

Financial assets and financial liabilities that are liquid or are short-term in nature which consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, accounts payables and accrued expenses, loans and trust receipts payable and current portion of long-term debt, are assumed to have carrying amounts approximating their fair values.

Below are the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are either carried at fair value or where the carrying amounts do not approximate fair values as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Carrying Amounts		Fair Values	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at FVOCI	**$1,199,763**	$1,076,455	**$1,199,763**	$1,076,455
Financial liabilities:				
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt	**$114,385,913**	$124,543,174	**$109,757,132**	$109,614,879
Financial liabilities on put options	**22,370,085**	26,078,847	**22,370,085**	26,078,847
Contingent consideration	**–**	3,726,336	**–**	3,726,336
	$136,755,998	$154,348,357	**$132,127,217**	$139,420,062

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

Financial assets at FVOCI pertain to investments in club shares. Fair value is based on the most recent selling price of the club shares.

Derivatives - These pertain to currency forwards hedged by the Group for risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations. The fair value of the currency forwards is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturities as advised by the counterparty to the currency forwards contracts.

Financial liabilities on put options - These pertain to the liabilities of Cooperatief and IMI UK arising from the written put options over the non-controlling interest of VIA and STI. The fair value of the financial liabilities is estimated using the discounted, probability-weighted cash flow method. The future cash flows were projected using the equity forward pricing formula with reference to the current equity value of the acquiree and the forecasted interest rate which is the risk-free rate in Germany and UK. The risk-free rate used is 0.17% and 0.26% for VIA and 0.74% and 0.91% for STI for 2019 and 2018, respectively. Management applied weights on the estimated future cash flows, based on management's judgment on the chance that the trigger events for the put options will occur.

The current equity value of VIA is determined using the discounted cash flow approach. The future cash flows are projected using the projected revenue growth rate of VIA. The discount rate represents the current market assessment of the risk specific to the acquiree, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the acquiree and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital.

For STI, management used the market approach by approximating the EBITDA multiple taken from comparable companies of STI that are engaged in providing electronics services solutions to derive its current equity value. Management computed EBITDA as the difference of forecasted gross profit and selling and administrative expenses before depreciation and amortization. Another significant assumption is the probability of trigger event occurring within the put option period.

Contingent consideration - This pertains to the contingent consideration related to the acquisition of STI determined by discounting the probability weighted payout as estimated by management. The payout is estimated using the projected revenue growth rate of STI. The discount rate is based on the specific circumstances of the acquiree and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital.

Noncurrent portion of long-term debt - The fair value of long-term debt is estimated by using the discounted cash flow method using the current incremental borrowing rates for similar borrowings, with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued. The discount rates used for 2019 and 2018 ranged from 1.67% to 3.76% and from 1.91% to 6.98%, respectively.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The following tables provide the fair value hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities:

	December 31, 2019			
	Fair Value Measurement Using			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	**Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**	**Total**
Assets measured at fair value:				
Financial assets at FVOCI	**$–**	**$1,199,763**	**$–**	**$1,199,763**
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Financial liabilities on put options	**$–**	**$–**	**$22,370,085**	**$22,370,085**
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:				
Long-term debt	**$–**	**$–**	**$114,385,913**	**$114,385,913**

	December 31, 2018			
	Fair Value Measurement Using			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets measured at fair value:				
Financial assets at FVOCI	$–	$1,076,455	$–	$1,076,455
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Financial liabilities on put options	$–	$–	$26,078,847	$26,078,847
Contingent consideration	–	–	3,726,336	3,726,336
	$–	$–	$29,805,183	$29,805,183
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:				
Long-term debt	$–	$–	$109,614,879	$109,614,879

The table below shows reconciliation of recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	Dec 31, 2018	**Mark-to-market gain-net**	**Reversal**	**Currency Translation Adjustment**	**Dec 31, 2019**
Financial liabilities on put options	**$26,078,847**	**($3,445,288)**	**$–**	**($263,474)**	**$22,370,085**
Contingent consideration	**3,726,336**	**–**	**(3,728,985)**	**2,649**	**–**
	$29,805,183	**($3,445,288)**	**($3,728,985)**	**($260,825)**	**$22,370,085**

The Group's policy is to recognize transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

The following table presents the valuation techniques and unobservable key inputs used to value the Group's financial liabilities categorized as Level 3:

December 31, 2019

	Valuation Technique	**Unobservable inputs**	**Range of unobservable inputs**	**Sensitivity of the input to the fair value**
Financial liabilities on put options	Discounted, probability-weighted cash flow method	Growth rate	0%-2% (1%)	1% increase in growth rate would result in an increase in fair value by $1.59 million. Decrease in growth rate by 1% would result in a fair value decrease of $1.25 million.
		Discount rate	8%-10% (9%)	1% increase in discount rate would result in a decrease in fair value by $1.83 million. Decrease in discount rate by 1% would result in a fair value increase of $2.31 million.
		Probability of trigger events occurring	1%-10% (5%)	Increase in the probability to 10% would result in an increase in fair value by $0.77 million. Decrease in the probability to 1% would result in a decrease in fair value by $1.17 million.

December 31, 2018

	Valuation Technique	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs	Sensitivity of the input to the fair value
Financial liabilities on put options	Discounted, probability-weighted cash flow method	Growth rate	0%-2% (1%)	1% increase in growth rate would result in an increase in fair value by $1.78 million. Decrease in growth rate by 1% would result in a fair value decrease of $1.40 million.
		Discount rate	10%-12% (11%)	1% increase in discount rate would result in a decrease in fair value by $1.82 million. Decrease in discount rate by 1% would result in a fair value increase of $2.32 million.
		Probability of trigger events occurring	1%-10% (5%)	Increase in the probability to 10% would result in an increase in fair value by $0.71 million. Decrease in the probability to 1% would result in a decrease in fair value by $1.08 million.
Contingent consideration	Discounted, probability-weighted payout	Growth rate	19%-21% (20%)	1% increase in growth rate for the remaining period of the contingent consideration would result in an increase in contingent liability of $1.87 million. Decrease in growth rate by 1% would result to a decrease in contingent liability of $0.01 million.
		Probability of pay-out	£0 to £2.9 million ($0 to $3.7 million)	£0 to £2.9 million ($0 to $3.7 million)

33. **Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies**

The Group's principal financial instruments, composed of loans and trust receipts payable, long-term debt and other financial liabilities, were issued primarily to raise financing for the Group's operations. The Group has various financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, receivables and accounts payable and accrued expenses which arise directly from its operations.

The main purpose of the Group's financial instruments is to fund its operational and capital expenditures. The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and foreign currency risk. The Group also enters into currency forwards to manage the currency risk arising from its operations and financial instruments.

The Group's risk management policies are summarized below:

Interest Rate Risk
The Group's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to its long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Group's policy is to manage its interest cost using a mix of fixed and variable rate debt.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's income before income tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings) for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those already affecting income.

	Effect on Net Income before Tax	
Increase/Decrease in Basis Points	**2019**	2018
+100	**($1,114,874)**	($1,145,099)
-100	**1,114,874**	1,145,099

The following table shows the information about the Group's debt as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 that are exposed to interest rate risk presented by maturity profile:

	2019	2018
Within one year	**$78,369,092**	$61,958,522
One to five years	**33,118,322**	52,551,403
	$111,487,414	$114,509,925

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. The Group's exposure to liquidity risk relates primarily to its short-term and long-term obligations. The Group seeks to manage its liquidity profile to be able to finance its capital expenditures and operations. The Group maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed sufficient to finance its operations. As part of its liquidity risk management, the Group regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. To cover financing requirements, the Group intends to use internally-generated funds and loan facilities with local and foreign banks. Surplus funds are placed with reputable banks.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	2019				
	On Demand	**Less than 3 Months**	**3 to 12 Months**	**1 to 5 Years**	**Total**
Accounts payable and accrued expenses:					
Trade payables	**$–**	**$188,022,901**	**$–**	**$–**	**$188,022,901**
Accrued compensation and benefits	**–**	**20,768,163**	**–**	**–**	**20,768,163**
Accrued expenses*	**–**	**14,887,159**	**–**	**–**	**14,887,159**
Nontrade payables	**–**	**30,288,964**	**–**	**–**	**30,288,964**
Accrued interest payable	**–**	**2,364,614**	**–**	**–**	**2,364,614**
Due to related parties	**–**	**2,024**	**–**	**–**	**2,024**
Others	**–**	**470,296**	**–**	**–**	**470,296**
Contract liabilities	**–**	**4,742,170**	**–**	**–**	**4,742,170**
Financial liabilities on put options	**22,370,085**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**22,370,085**
Loans and trust receipts payable	**–**	**109,861,945**	**16,189,602**	**–**	**126,051,547**
Current portion of long-term debt	**–**	**–**	**28,037,902**	**–**	**28,037,902**
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**117,999,395**	**117,999,395**
	$22,370,085	**$371,408,236**	**$44,227,504**	**$117,999,395**	**$556,005,220**

** Excluding statutory payables.*
*** Including future interest payments.*

	2018				
	On Demand	Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued expenses:					
Trade payables	$–	$208,572,112	$–	$–	$208,572,112
Accrued compensation and benefits	–	24,083,116	–	–	24,083,116
Accrued expenses*	–	16,074,477	–	–	16,074,477
Nontrade payables	–	14,814,790	–	–	14,814,790
Accrued interest payable	–	2,018,068	–	–	2,018,068
Due to related parties	–	1,458,691	–	–	1,458,691
Others	–	550,279	–	–	550,279
Contract liabilities	–	1,831,060	–	–	1,831,060
Financial liabilities on put options	26,078,847	–	–	–	26,078,847
Contingent consideration	–	–	3,726,336	–	3,726,336
Loans and trust receipts payable	–	105,000,000	31,338,960	–	136,338,960
Current portion of long-term debt	–	–	63,431,844	–	63,431,844
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt**	–	–	–	128,417,943	128,417,943
	$26,078,847	$374,402,593	$98,497,140	$128,417,943	$627,396,523

** Excluding statutory payables.*
*** Including future interest payments.*

The financial liabilities in the above tables are gross undiscounted cash flows and these amounts are to be settled through cash and cash equivalents. Furthermore, liquid assets such as cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables, and available credit lines are used by the Group to manage liquidity.

Credit lines
The Group has credit lines with different financing institutions as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, as follows:

	2019		2018	
Financial Institution / Currency	**Credit Limit**	**Available Credit Line**	Credit Limit	Available Credit Line
Local:				
USD	**68,000,000**	**26,000,000**	66,000,000	36,807,770
PHP	**300,000,000**	**300,000,000**	300,000,000	300,000,000
Foreign:				
USD	**84,000,000**	**31,200,000**	84,000,000	24,000,000
Singapore Dollar (SGD)	**32,000,000**	**27,679,595**	32,000,000	17,150,000
EUR	**17,830,000**	**15,896,636**	17,830,000	12,222,402
GBP	**5,000,000**	**3,648,121**	4,000,000	3,808,000

Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk that the Group's counterparties to its financial assets will fail to discharge their contractual obligations. The Group's major credit risk exposure relates primarily to its holdings of cash and cash equivalents and receivables from customers and other third parties. Credit risk management involves dealing with institutions for which credit limits have been established. The treasury policy sets credit limits for each counterparty. The Group trades only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. The Group has a well-defined credit policy and established credit procedures. The Group extends credit to its customers consistent with sound credit practices and industry standards. The Group deals only with reputable, competent and reliable customers who pass the Group's credit standards. The credit evaluation reflects the customer's overall credit strength based on key financial and credit characteristics such as financial stability, operations, focus market and trade references. All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The Group defines a financial asset as in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. Such internal or external information includes discontinuance of orders, financial difficulty or insolvency, probable bankruptcy or other financial reorganization. Actual historical experience shows low defaulted accounts which were also substantially recovered subsequently resulting to insignificant write-offs.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is the carrying amounts of the financial assets. The Group's maximum exposure for cash and cash equivalents excludes the carrying amount of cash on hand.

The Group has 25% and 26% of trade receivables relating to three major customers as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the aging analysis of receivables, contract assets and miscellaneous deposits follows:

	December 31, 2019							
		Neither Past Due nor	Past Due but not Impaired					Specifically
	Total	**Impaired**	**<30 Days**	**30-60 Days**	**60-90 Days**	**90-120 Days**	**>120 Days**	**Impaired**
Receivables:								
Trade	**$284,594,422**	**$243,321,981**	**$20,071,061**	**$6,174,046**	**$4,368,587**	**$449,142**	**$9,157,890**	**$1,051,715**
Nontrade	**6,080,113**	**5,765,890**	**26,151**	**46,769**	**43,508**	**3,284**	**37,388**	**157,123**
Receivable from insurance	**1,086,673**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1,086,673**
Receivable from employees	**642,995**	**642,995**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Due from related parties	**439,973**	**439,973**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Others	**94,696**	**94,696**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contract assets	**58,908,123**	**58,908,123**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous deposits	**1,558,138**	**1,558,138**	–	–	–	–	–	–
	$353,405,133	**$310,731,796**	**$20,097,212**	**$6,220,815**	**$4,412,095**	**$452,426**	**$9,195,278**	**$2,295,511**

	December 31, 2018							
		Neither Past Due nor	Past Due but not Impaired					Specifically
	Total	Impaired	<30 Days	30-60 Days	60-90 Days	90-120 Days	>120 Days	Impaired
Receivables:								
Trade	$296,187,392	$242,211,498	$36,375,018	$5,293,768	$4,686,621	$1,924,288	$4,899,036	$797,163
Nontrade	7,344,337	7,069,204	280	12,312	5,270	–	96,755	160,516
Receivable from			–	–	–	–	–	
insurance	1,056,529	–						1,056,529
Receivable from employees	586,322	586,322	–	–	–	–	–	–
Due from related			–	–	–	–	–	–
parties	1,476,651	1,476,651						
Others	52,259	52,259	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contract assets	63,484,194	63,484,194	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous deposits	1,635,028	1,635,028	–	–	–	–	–	–
	$371,822,712	$316,515,156	$36,375,298	$5,306,080	$4,691,891	$1,924,288	$4,995,791	$2,014,208

The following table summarizes the credit quality of the Group's financial assets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	December 31, 2019					
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired				Past Due or	
	Minimal Risk	**Average Risk**	**Fairly High Risk**	**High Risk**	**Individually Impaired**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	**$152,660,116**	**$–**	**$–**	**$–**	**$–**	**$152,660,116**
Receivables:						
Trade	**7,639,505**	**235,682,476**	–	–	**41,272,441**	**284,594,422**
Nontrade	**5,765,890**	–	–	–	**314,223**	**6,080,113**
Receivable from insurance	–	–	–	–	**1,086,673**	**1,086,673**
Receivable from employees	**642,995**	–	–	–	–	**642,995**
Due from related parties	**439,973**	–	–	–	–	**439,973**
Others	**94,696**	–	–	–	–	**94,696**
Financial assets at FVOCI	**1,199,763**	–	–	–	**1,753,589**	**2,953,352**
Miscellaneous deposits	**1,558,138**	–	–	–	–	**1,558,138**
	$170,001,076	**$235,682,476**	**$–**	**$–**	**$44,426,926**	**$450,110,478**

	December 31, 2018					
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired				Past Due or	
	Minimal Risk	Average Risk	Fairly High Risk	High Risk	Individually Impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$108,534,341	$–	$–	$–	$–	$108,534,341
Receivables:						
Trade	8,362,799	233,848,699	–	–	53,975,894	296,187,392
Nontrade	7,069,204	–	–	–	275,133	7,344,337
Receivable from insurance	–	–	–	–	1,056,529	1,056,529
Receivable from employees	586,322	–	–	–	–	586,322
Due from related parties	1,476,651	–	–	–	–	1,476,651
Others	52,259	–	–	–	–	52,259
Financial assets at FVOCI	1,076,455	–	–	–	1,753,589	2,830,044
Miscellaneous deposits	1,635,028	–	–	–	–	1,635,028
	$128,793,059	$233,848,699	$–	$–	$57,061,145	$419,702,903

The Group classifies credit quality as follows:

Minimal Risk - Credit can proceed with favorable credit terms; can offer term of 15 to maximum of 45 days.

Average Risk - Credit can proceed normally; can extend term of 15 to maximum of 30 days.

Fairly High Risk - Credit could be extended under a confirmed and irrevocable LC and subject to semi-annual review for possible upgrade.

High Risk - Transaction should be under advance payment or confirmed and irrevocable Stand-By LC; subject to quarterly review for possible upgrade after one year.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Group's foreign exchange risk results primarily from movements of the functional currency of each legal entity against other currencies. As a result of significant transactions denominated in RMB, PHP and EUR the consolidated statements of income can be affected significantly by movements in the USD versus these currencies. In 2019 and 2018, the Group entered into currency forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations.

The Group also has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises from sales or purchases denominated in other than the Group's functional currency. Approximately 61% and 60% of the Group's sales for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and 48% and 51% of costs for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, are denominated in currencies other than USD.

The Group manages its foreign exchange exposure risk by matching, as far as possible, receipts and payments in each individual currency. Foreign currency is converted into the relevant domestic currency as and when the management deems necessary. The unhedged exposure is reviewed and monitored closely on an ongoing basis and management will consider hedging any material exposure where appropriate.

Information on the Group's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities and their USD equivalent follows:

Renminbi (RMB)

	2019		2018	
	In USD	**In RMB**	In USD	In RMB
Cash and cash equivalents	**$12,454,756**	**RMB87,035,335**	$14,326,280	RMB98,327,251
Receivables	**57,840,044**	**404,193,179**	63,461,693	435,564,128
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**(44,575,728)**	**(311,500,545)**	(40,507,128)	(278,017,352)
Net foreign currency-denominated assets	**$25,719,072**	**RMB179,727,969**	$37,280,845	RMB255,874,027

Philippine Peso (₱)

	2019		2018	
	In USD	**In PHP**	In USD	In PHP
Cash and cash equivalents	**$1,006,890**	**₱50,983,899**	$7,125,941	₱374,655,147
Receivables	**903,770**	**45,762,395**	1,299,007	68,296,902
Miscellaneous deposits	**681,536**	**34,509,570**	783,424	41,189,471
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**(12,508,462)**	**(633,365,998)**	(15,663,237)	(823,514,025)
Net retirement liabilities	**(7,549,797)**	**(382,283,970)**	(3,114,681)	(163,758,212)
Net foreign currency-denominated liabilities	**($17,466,063)**	**(₱884,394,104)**	($9,569,546)	(₱503,130,717)

Euro (€)

	2019		2018	
	In USD	**In EUR**	In USD	In EUR
Cash and cash equivalents	**$2,919,381**	**€2,622,277**	$1,251,429	€1,091,616
Receivables	**10,341,564**	**9,289,108**	6,975,637	6,084,819
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**(9,088,738)**	**(8,163,782)**	(13,007,302)	(11,346,216)
Net foreign currency-denominated assets	**$4,172,207**	**€3,747,603**	($4,780,236)	(€4,169,781)

Information on the Group's USD-denominated monetary assets and liabilities of the Parent Company's subsidiaries with functional currencies other than USD and which is also affected by movements of USD compared with their respective functional currencies as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 follows:

	2019			
	In USD	**In EUR***	**In RMB***	**In GBP***
Cash and cash equivalents	**$2,592,288**	**€1,043,813**	**RMB1,064**	**£1,096,419**
Receivables	**13,763,749**	**3,194,786**	**359,633**	**7,786,193**
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**(27,643,450)**	**(12,978,500)**	**(31,648,618)**	**(6,643,847)**
Net foreign currency-denominated assets	**($11,287,413)**	**(€8,739,901)**	**(RMB31,287,921)**	**£2,238,765**

**The USD-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated using EUR0.8982 for $1, RMB6.9881 for $1 and GBP0.7667 for $1.*

	2018			
	In USD	In EUR	In RMB	In GBP
Cash and cash equivalents	$2,230,612	€1,672,382	(RMB12,024)	£248,930
Receivables	13,051,900	4,164,490	5,453,124	5,910,907
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(23,133,745)	(8,933,470)	(38,158,660)	(5,792,021)
Net foreign currency-denominated assets	($7,851,233)	(€3,096,598)	(RMB32,717,560)	£367,816

**The USD-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated using EUR0.8723 for $1, RMB6.8634 for $1 and GBP0.7899 for $1.*

Sensitivity Analysis

The following tables demonstrate sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the USD exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's income before income tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018. The reasonably possible change was computed based on one year average historical movement of exchange rates between the USD and other currencies.

There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those already affecting income. The increase in USD rate as against other currencies demonstrates weaker functional currency while the decrease represents stronger USD value.

	Increase/Decrease	**Effect on Net Income before Tax**	
Currency	in USD Rate	**2019**	2018
RMB	+1%	**($284,898)**	($512,821)
	-1%	**284,898**	512,821
PHP	+1%	**167,699**	60,444
	-1%	**(167,699)**	(60,444)
EUR	+1%	**(42,366)**	32,549
	-1%	**42,366**	(32,549)
USD*	+1%	**(138,146)**	(83,617)
	-1%	**141,162**	85,637

** The USD-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated using EUR0.8982 for $1, RMB6.9881 for $1 and GBP0.7667 for $1.*

Derivatives

As of December 31, 2019, and 2018, the outstanding forward contracts have a net fair value of $5,321 and $3,521, respectively. The changes in fair value of currency forwards recognized in 2019 and 2018 amounted to $0.02 million and $0.15 million gain, respectively. The changes in fair value of currency forwards are recognized in the consolidated statements of income under "Foreign exchange gains (losses) - net" account.

Fair Value Changes on Derivatives

The net movements in the fair value of the Group's derivative instruments as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 follow:

	2019	2018
Financial assets:		
At beginning of year	**$3,521**	$–
Fair value of currency forwards	**15,373**	152,368
Fair value of settled instruments	**(13,555)**	(142,819)
Foreign currency exchange difference	**(18)**	(6,028)
At end of year	**$5,321**	$3,521
Financial liabilities:		
At beginning of year	**$–**	$30,144
Fair value of currency forwards	**–**	–
Fair value of settled currency forwards	**–**	(30,144)
Foreign currency exchange difference	**–**	–
At end of year	**$–**	$–

34. **Contingencies**

The Group has various contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary conduct of business which are either pending decision by the courts or being contested. The outcome of these cases is not presently determinable.

The Group's expanding global activities, while continuing to present a myriad of growth opportunities, also tend to increase its exposure to potential disputes with customers and suppliers. Such exposure could, in turn, directly or indirectly, affect the Group's ability to realize its short and long-term target revenues and operating margins from its services as well as adversely impact its net assets, financial position and results of operations. In this connection, the Group is currently involved in an ongoing arbitration proceeding arising from a contractual dispute with its customer.

In the opinion of management and its legal counsel, the eventual liability under these lawsuits or claims, if any, will not have a material or adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations. The information usually required by PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, is not disclosed on the ground that it can be expected to prejudice the outcome of these lawsuits, claims and assessments.

35. **Notes to Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

The Group's noncash investing activities include capitalization by the Group of depreciation related to the development phase of certain projects amounting to $1.57 million and $1.53 million for 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The following table shows the reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

		Cash Flows			**Non-cash Changes**				
	2018	**Availment**	**Settlement/ Payment**	**Reclass**	**Addition**	**Declaration**	**Accretion of interest expense**	**Foreign currency translation**	**2019**
Dividends payable	**$–**	**$–**	**($4,436,707)**	**$–**	**$–**	**$4,436,707**	**$–**	**$–**	**$–**
Loans and trust receipts payable	**136,338,960**	**11,099,338**	**(20,540,547)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(846,204)**	**126,051,547**
Current portion of long-term debt	**63,431,844**	**–**	**(46,510,457)**	**11,167,522**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(51,007)**	**28,037,902**
Long-term debt	**124,543,174**	**903,420**	**–**	**(11,167,522)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**106,841**	**114,385,913**
Lease liabilities	**39,099,942**	**–**	**(7,603,732)**	**–**	**1,174,346**	**–**	**1,368,494**	**(241,338)**	**33,797,712**
Other noncurrent liabilities	**5,249,903**	**–**	**(1,626,646)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,623,257**
	$368,663,823	**$12,002,758**	**($80,718,089)**	**$–**	**$1,174,346**	**$4,436,707**	**$1,368,494**	**($1,031,708)**	**$305,896,331**

		Cash Flows			Non-cash Changes			
	2017	Availment	Settlement/ Payment	Reclass	Declaration	Acquisition through business combination	Foreign currency translation	2018
Dividends payable	$–	$–	($10,130,122)	$–	$10,130,122	$–	$–	$–
Loans and trust receipts payable	135,057,620	36,963,560	(35,152,844)	–	–	–	(529,376)	136,338,960
Current portion of long-term debt	6,872,679	883,263	(6,653,629)	62,564,123	–	–	(234,592)	63,431,844
Long-term debt	158,224,056	29,033,054	(56,810)	(62,564,123)	–	–	(93,003)	124,543,174
Other noncurrent liabilities	3,300,016	1,949,887	–	–	–	–	–	5,249,903
	$303,454,371	$68,829,764	($51,993,405)	$–	$10,130,122	$–	($856,971)	$329,563,881

Most of the loans are from existing revolving credit lines.

36. **Events after Reporting Date**

In January 2020, the outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in China caused delayed resumptions of work in all China manufacturing facilities in conformance with local government notices. The subsidiaries with operations in China are discussed in Note 2.

As at reporting date, all subsidiaries in China were operational at different levels of capacity.

The Group will monitor the developments of the COVID-19 situation closely and continue to assess its impact on the 2020 financial position and performance of the Group. However, the Group does not expect that this will have significant impact on the 2019 judgments and estimates.

On February 24, 2020, the Board of Directors of the Parent Company authorized and approved the execution of a shareholders' agreement among Coöperatief IMI Europe U.A. (Cooperatief), the non-controlling shareholder of VIA, and VIA Optronics AG to extend the exercise period of the non-controlling shareholder's 5% put option right, subject to, among others, Cooperatief having a right of first refusal over said non-controlling shareholder's shares including those transferred to his immediate family.

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Our corporate values are the true drivers of success that will continue to push us to stay at the edge of innovation, creativity, collaboration, design, and digitalization.

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