YC Inox Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

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

DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES

The companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates in accordance with the "Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises" for the year ended December 31, 2020 are all the same as the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies as provided in International Financial Reporting Standard No. 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements". Relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies. Hence, we have not prepared a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Very truly yours,

YC Inox Co., Ltd.

By

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CHANG CHIN YU
Chairman

March 26, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
YC Inox Co., Ltd.

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

The key audit matter of the Group's consolidated statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 is described as follows:

Inventory Valuation

The amount of inventory held by the Group is considered material to the consolidated financial statements; and out of this amount, the provision for loss on inventory valuation and obsolescence is made based on the lower of cost and net realizable value of inventory. As the inputs and assumptions used in the determination of the net realizable value involve management's judgment, inventory assessment has been deemed as a key audit matter. For the accounting policies, significant accounting judgments, estimates and uncertainty of assumptions related to inventory assessment as well as other related disclosures, refer to Notes 4, 5, and 10.

The main audit procedures performed with respect to the aforementioned key audit matter are as follows:

1. We understood and assessed the appropriateness of the Group's policies on the provision for inventory valuation loss and the related internal control procedures.

2. We obtained the inventory valuation report and sampled and reviewed the correctness and reasonableness of the net realizable value.

3. By observing the year-end physical inventory count and through sample stock-taking, we understood whether there was any situation of obsolete or damaged inventory for the major inventory accounts, in order to assess the reasonableness of the amount for the provision of inventory valuation loss.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of YC Inox Co., Ltd. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance (including members of the audit committee) are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

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

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Done-Yuin Tseng and Shu-Chin Chiang.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 26, 2021

Notice to Readers

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

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

YC INOX CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2020		2019	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 1,354,142	10	$ 791,926	7
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	-	-	28,400	-
Notes receivable (Note 4)	60,333	1	45,852	-
Trade receivables (Notes 4 and 9)	962,951	7	1,222,978	10
Other receivables (Note 4)	250,061	2	892,375	7
Inventories (Notes 4, 5 and 10)	3,012,232	23	3,227,237	27
Prepaid expenses	50,742	-	48,036	1
Other current assets (Notes 4 and 27)	2,988	-	2,504	-
Total current assets	5,693,449	43	6,259,308	52
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4 and 8)	2,397,355	18	876,857	7
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4 and 12)	4,644,058	35	4,609,174	38
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 13)	8,597	-	3,353	-
Other intangible assets (Note 4)	187	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 22)	83,771	1	71,710	-
Prepayments for equipment	327,491	3	236,023	2
Refundable deposits (Note 4)	210	-	190	-
Other non-current assets	57,445	-	85,752	1
Total non-current assets	7,519,114	57	5,883,059	48
TOTAL	$ 13,212,563	100	$ 12,142,367	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Note 14)	$ 1,516,550	11	$ 2,958,788	25
Contract liabilities - current (Note 20)	290,364	2	178,891	2
Notes payable	181	-	10,201	-
Trade payables	121,084	1	188,976	2
Other payables (Notes 16 and 18)	331,429	3	386,215	3
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 22)	42,517	-	41,122	-
Provisions - current (Notes 4 and 17)	2,733	-	3,033	-
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 13)	4,647	-	1,318	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Note 14)	87,500	1	37,500	-
Other current liabilities	42,491	-	20,062	-
Total current liabilities	2,439,496	18	3,826,106	32
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (Notes 4 and 15)	1,500	-	-	-
Convertible bonds payable (Notes 4 and 15)	954,978	7	-	-
Long-term borrowings (Note 14)	587,500	5	762,500	6
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 22)	14,262	-	6,290	-
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 13)	3,427	-	1,402	-
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 18)	78,885	1	81,029	1
Guarantee deposits	43,140	-	16,760	-
Total non-current liabilities	1,683,692	13	867,981	7
Total liabilities	4,123,188	31	4,694,087	39
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY				
Capital stock	4,371,307	33	4,071,307	33
Capital surplus	1,882,352	14	1,663,578	14
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	1,124,194	9	1,061,821	9
Special reserve	185,661	1	-	-
Unappropriated earnings	522,557	4	837,235	7
Other equity	1,003,304	8	(185,661)	(2)
Total equity	9,089,375	69	7,448,280	61
TOTAL	$ 13,212,563	100	$ 12,142,367	100

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

YC INOX CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
NET REVENUE (Notes 4 and 20)	$ 12,717,152	100	$ 16,308,739	100
COST OF GOODS SOLD (Notes 5, 10 and 21)	11,532,537	91	14,727,148	90
GROSS PROFIT	1,184,615	9	1,581,591	10
OPERATING EXPENSES (Note 21)				
Selling and marketing expenses	517,820	4	574,459	4
General and administrative expenses	202,166	1	205,024	1
Total operating expenses	719,986	5	779,483	5
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	464,629	4	802,108	5
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest income	3,295	-	7,493	-
Other gains and losses, net	76,571	-	12,921	-
Interest expense (Notes 4 and 21)	(29,502)	-	(25,985)	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	(12,783)	-	(11,581)	-
Net foreign exchange losses (Note 4)	(1,960)	-	(4,792)	-
Gain (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	11,876	-	(2,800)	-
Total non-operating income and expenses	47,497	-	(24,744)	-
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	512,126	4	777,364	5
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 22)	88,559	1	153,635	1
NET INCOME	423,567	3	623,729	4
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Note 4)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Note 18)	(2,068)	-	17,565	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,362,843	11	(274,291)	(2)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 22)	414	-	(3,513)	-
	1,361,189	11	(260,239)	(2)

(Continued)

YC INOX CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2020		2019	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	$ (217,348)	(2)	$ (77,221)	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 22)	43,470	1	15,444	-
	(173,878)	(1)	(61,777)	-
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	1,187,311	10	(322,016)	(2)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	$ 1,610,878	13	$ 301,713	2
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 23)				
Basic	$ 1.04		$ 1.53	
Diluted	$ 0.95		$ 1.52	

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

YC INOX CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

			Retained Earnings (Note 19)			Other Equity (Note 4)		
	Capital Stock - Ordinary Shares (Note 19)	Capital Surplus (Note 19)	Legal Reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations	Valuation Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019	$ 4,071,307	$ 1,663,578	$ 970,836	$ -	$ 1,023,274	$ -	$ 150,407	$ 7,879,402
Appropriation of 2018 earnings								
Legal reserve	-	-	90,985	-	(90,985)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(732,835)	-	-	(732,835)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	623,729	-	-	623,729
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	14,052	(61,777)	(274,291)	(322,016)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	637,781	(61,777)	(274,291)	301,713
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	4,071,307	1,663,578	1,061,821	-	837,235	(61,777)	(123,884)	7,448,280
Appropriation of 2019 earnings								
Legal reserve	-	-	62,373	-	(62,373)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	185,661	(185,661)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(488,557)	-	-	(488,557)
Equity component of convertible bonds issued by the Company	-	40,913	-	-	-	-	-	40,913
Issuance of cash dividends from capital surplus	-	(122,139)	-	-	-	-	-	(122,139)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	423,567	-	-	423,567
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(1,654)	(173,878)	1,362,843	1,187,311
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	421,913	(173,878)	1,362,843	1,610,878
Issuance of ordinary shares for cash	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	600,000
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	$ 4,371,307	$ 1,882,352	$ 1,124,194	$ 185,661	$ 522,557	$ (235,655)	$ 1,238,959	$ 9,089,375

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

YC INOX CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	$ 512,126	$ 777,364
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	270,317	228,283
Amortization expenses	5	-
(Gain) loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(11,876)	2,800
Interest expense	29,502	25,985
Interest income	(3,295)	(7,493)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	12,783	11,581
(Reversal of write-down) write-downs of inventories	(131,500)	20,600
Loss on foreign currency exchange	9,122	2,303
(Reversal) recognition of provisions	(300)	1,155
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Notes receivable	(14,481)	53,708
Trade receivables	255,672	350,075
Other receivables	572,569	(712,440)
Inventories	346,505	448,867
Prepaid expenses	(6,536)	(5,011)
Other current assets	(485)	756
Contract liabilities	111,473	(110,945)
Notes payable	(10,020)	10,042
Trade payables	(67,892)	(105,513)
Other payables	(24,542)	(35,831)
Other current liabilities	22,532	14,147
Net defined benefit liabilities	(4,212)	(3,797)
Cash generated from operations	1,867,467	966,636
Interest received	3,295	7,493
Interest paid	(29,745)	(25,411)
Income tax paid	(90,181)	(292,190)
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,750,836	656,528
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(157,655)	-
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	39,276	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(248,912)	(821,235)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	54,060	33,393
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits	(32)	86,275
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets	28,307	(9,399)
Increase in prepayments for equipment	(357,050)	(118,761)
Net cash used in investing activities	(642,006)	(829,727)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Repayments of) proceeds from short-term borrowings	(1,442,238)	1,068,284
Proceeds from issuance of convertible bonds	998,000	-
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	500,000	700,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(625,000)	(500,000)
Increase in guarantee deposits	26,380	11,645

(Continued)

YC INOX CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
Repayments of the principal portion of lease liabilities	$ (2,530)	$ (1,872)
Cash dividends distributed	(610,696)	(732,835)
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares	600,000	-
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	(556,084)	545,222
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	9,470	632
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	562,216	372,655
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	791,926	419,271
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 1,354,142	$ 791,926

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

YC Inox Co., Ltd. (the Company) was incorporated in the Republic of China (ROC) in January 1973; and is mainly engaged in the production, processing and sale of stainless steel pipes, stainless steel sheets and coils, agency services and international trading of stainless steel products.

The Company's shares were listed and have been trading on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since September 2001.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (referred to collectively as the Group) are presented in the Company's functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 26, 2021.

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

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

The initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have a material impact on the Group's accounting policies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 4: The amendments are applicable to property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after January 1, 2021.

Note 5: The amendments are applicable to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on January 1, 2022.

Note 6: The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 7: The amendments are applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

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

b. Basis of preparation

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

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

1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

c. Classification of current and noncurrent assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and

3) Cash unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and

3) Liabilities for which the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

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

d. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (i.e. its subsidiaries). When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Company. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company.

See Note 11 and Table 3 for the detailed information on subsidiaries (including the percentage of ownership and main business).

e. Foreign currencies

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

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

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

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and are not retranslated.

For the purpose of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the functional currencies of foreign entities in the Group (including subsidiaries in other countries, or those that use currencies different from the currency of the Company) are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar. Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

f. Inventories

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

g. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use.

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

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

h. Intangible assets

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

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets other than goodwill and concession

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

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

j. Financial instruments

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

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

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement categories

Financial assets held by the Group are classified into the following categories: financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost, and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCL.

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such financial assets are mandatorily classified as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and any dividends, interest earned and remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 25.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

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

i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more of the following events have occurred:

i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;

ii) Breach of contract, such as a default;

iii) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo a financial reorganization; or

iv) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

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

iii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

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

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

b) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Group determines that the following situations indicate that a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group):

i. Internal or external information show that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.

ii. When a financial asset is more than 181 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

2) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3) Convertible bonds

The component parts of compound instruments (i.e., convertible bonds) issued by the Group are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

On initial recognition, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or upon the instrument's maturity date. Any embedded derivative liability is measured at fair value.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognized and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised; in which case, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to capital surplus - share premiums. When the conversion option remains unexercised at maturity, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to capital surplus - share premiums.

Transaction costs that relate to the issuance of the convertible notes are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component.

k. Provisions

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the discounted cash flows of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

l. Revenue recognition

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

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

m. Leasing

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

1) The Group as lessor

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

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

2) The Group as lessee

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

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

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

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate, residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and payments of penalties for terminating a lease if the lease term reflects such termination, less any lease incentives receivable. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

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

n. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to an acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Other than that which is stated above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

o. Government grants

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

Government grants are recognized on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognizes as expenses the related costs that the grants intend to compensate.

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

p. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

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

2) Retirement benefits

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

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

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

q. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

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

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

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

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

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

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

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

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

3) Current and deferred tax

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The Group considers the economic implications of the COVID-19 when making its critical accounting estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty - Write-down of Inventories

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

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Cash on hand	$ 1,208	$ 1,048
Checking accounts and demand deposits	1,352,934	715,927
Cash equivalents		
Time deposits	-	74,951
	$ 1,354,142	$ 791,926
Annual interest rate (%)		
Demand deposits	0.00-0.2	0.00-0.65
Time deposits	-	1.5

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL		
Domestic listed shares	$ -	$ 28,400

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NON - CURRENT

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI		
Foreign unlisted shares	$ 306,954	$ 400,015
Domestic unlisted shares	2,090,401	476,842
	$ 2,397,355	$ 876,857

These investments in equity instruments are held for long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Group's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

9. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 964,579	$ 1,224,823
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(1,628)	(1,845)
	$ 962,951	$ 1,222,978

The credit period of sales of goods is 30 to 150 days. No interest was charged on trade receivables. The Group adopted a policy of only dealing with entities that are rated the equivalent of investment grade or higher and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group uses other publicly available financial information or its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the risk management committee annually.

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

The Group measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to the past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecasted direction of economic conditions at the reporting date. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Group's different customer base.

The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Group continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The loss allowance of trade receivables of the Group was as follows:

	Not Past Due	Past Due 1-60 Days	Past Due 61-120 Days	Past Due 121-180 Days	Past Due More than 180 Days	Total
December 31, 2020						
Expected credit loss rate	0%	1%	10%	50%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 874,776	$ 89,667	$ 29	$ 107	$ -	$ 964,579
Loss allowance	-	(1,571)	(3)	(54)	-	(1,628)
Amortized cost	$ 874,776	$ 88,096	$ 26	$ 53	$ -	$ 962,951
December 31, 2019						
Expected credit loss rate	0%	1%	10%	50%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 1,098,273	$ 126,550	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,224,823
Loss allowance	-	(1,845)	-	-	-	(1,845)
Amortized cost	$ 1,098,273	$ 124,705	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,222,978

The movements of the loss allowance of trade receivables were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	$ 1,845	$ 1,845
Less: Amounts written off	(217)	-
Balance at December 31	$ 1,628	$ 1,845

Refer to Note 25 for details of the factoring agreements for trade receivables.

10. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Raw materials	$ 890,966	$ 1,257,893
Work in progress	96,344	84,402
Semi-finished goods	389,615	313,217
Finished goods	1,609,339	1,547,197
Merchandise	25,968	24,528
	$ 3,012,232	$ 3,227,237

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was $11,532,537 thousand and $14,727,148 thousand, respectively. The cost of goods sold included the gain on reversal of inventory write-downs of $131,500 thousand and loss on inventory write-downs of $20,600 thousand. Inventory write-downs were reversed as a result of increased selling prices of raw materials.

11. SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements were as follows:

		Proportion of Ownership (%)	
Investor	Investee	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
The Company	Chi Mao Investment Co., Ltd. (Chi Mao Company)	100	100
	YC INOX TR CELIK SANAYI VE TICARET A.S. (YC INOX TR Company)	100	100

For the nature of activities of the subsidiaries listed above, refer to Table 3.

In February 2019, the Company invested NT$11,794 thousand for the establishment of YC INOX TR Company and acquired 100% of its interest, and invested an additional NT$929,189 thousand and NT$726,146 thousand in the subsidiary in July 2019 and September 2020, respectively. The aforementioned investment has been approved by the Overseas Chinese and Foreign Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The aforementioned subsidiaries are both immaterial subsidiaries, and its financial statements have been audited by certified public accountants.

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020					
	Balance, Beginning of the Year	Additions	Disposals	Reclassifications	Effect of Foreign Currency Exchange Differences	Balance, End of the Year
Cost						
Land	$ 2,381,968	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (91,424)	$ 2,290,544
Land improvements	13,046	450	-	-	-	13,496
Buildings	1,424,307	18,931	-	42,259	-	1,485,497
Machinery and equipment	2,432,636	68,056	(78,971)	147,207	-	2,568,928
Transportation equipment	139,433	37,184	(57,855)	16,520	-	135,282
Office equipment	105,730	15,587	(1,667)	4,973	(19)	124,604
Other equipment	513,693	47,646	(7,035)	60,218	-	614,522
Construction in progress	30,962	31,704	-	(25,621)	(4,097)	32,948
	7,041,775	$ 219,558	$ (145,528)	$ 245,556	$ (95,540)	7,265,821
Accumulated depreciation						
Land improvements	6,612	$ 1,428	$ -	$ -	$ -	8,040
Buildings	463,979	68,965	-	-	-	532,944
Machinery and equipment	1,623,754	130,859	(56,082)	-	-	1,698,531
Transportation equipment	33,943	17,401	(13,952)	-	-	37,392
Office equipment	71,662	12,508	(1,667)	-	(7)	82,496
Other equipment	232,651	36,693	(6,984)	-	-	262,360
	2,432,601	$ 267,854	$ (78,685)	$ -	$ (7)	2,621,763
	$ 4,609,174					$ 4,644,058

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019					
Cost						
Land	$ 1,999,794	$ 412,565	$ -	$ -	$ (30,391)	$ 2,381,968
Land improvements	11,001	2,045	-	-	-	13,046
Buildings	836,908	56,292	-	531,107	-	1,424,307
Machinery and equipment	2,015,989	169,783	(17,455)	264,319	-	2,432,636
Transportation equipment	107,672	70,354	(53,353)	14,760	-	139,433
Office equipment	83,021	20,525	(725)	2,911	(2)	105,730
Other equipment	370,236	54,971	(2,293)	90,779	-	513,693
Construction in progress	544,408	30,657	-	(543,678)	(425)	30,962
	5,969,029	$ 817,192	$ (73,826)	$ 360,198	$ (30,818)	7,041,775
Accumulated depreciation						
Land improvements	5,358	$ 1,254	$ -	$ -	$ -	6,612
Buildings	407,461	56,518	-	-	-	463,979
Machinery and equipment	1,525,046	114,877	(15,591)	(578)	-	1,623,754
Transportation equipment	26,691	17,628	(10,376)	-	-	33,943
Office equipment	62,976	9,411	(725)	-	-	71,662
Other equipment	206,670	27,563	(2,160)	578	-	232,651
	2,234,202	$ 227,251	$ (28,852)	$ -	$ -	2,432,601
	$ 3,734,827					$ 4,609,174

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Land improvements	10 years
Buildings	
Office buildings	35 years
Plants	20 years
Machinery and equipment	5-15 years
Transportation equipment	8 years
Office equipment	3-5 years
Other equipment	5-20 years

Farmland held by the Company which is situated in No.75-1 and 75-2 (2,044 square meters) of Jiumei Section, Xizhou Township, Changhua County and No.115 (171 square meters), No.115-1 and 115-2 (3,218 square meters), and No.116(120 square meters) situated in Xinguan Section., Puxin Township, Changhua County were designated as parking lots, finished goods storage and loading areas. As registration for the transfer of ownership rights cannot currently be implemented in accordance with the law, all the farmland was registered under the name of Chairman Chang Chin Yu, and all the 6 lots of land were mortgaged to the Company for a total of $40,000 thousand.

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

13. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Carrying amount		
Land	$ 306	$ 668
Buildings	1,600	-
Transportation equipment	2,064	2,685
Other equipment	4,627	-
	$ 8,597	$ 3,353

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 8,270	$ 3,047
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 362	$ 362
Buildings	400	308
Transportation equipment	891	362
Other equipment	810	-
	$ 2,463	$ 1,032

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Carrying amount		
Current	$ 4,647	$ 1,318
Non-current	3,427	1,402
	$ 8,074	$ 2,720

Discount rates for lease liabilities were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Land	1.20%	1.20%
Buildings	1.15%	-
Transportation equipment	16.50%	16.50%
Other equipment	0.88%	-

c. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Expenses relating to low value asset leases	$ 267	$ 144
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 3,239	$ 2,016

The Group leases certain office equipment which qualifies as low-value asset leases. The Group has elected to apply the recognition exemption for these leases and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

d. Material leasing activities and terms (the Group is lessee)

The Group leases certain land, buildings, transportation equipment and other equipment for operating uses with lease terms of 2 to 12 years. The Group does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold land, buildings, transportation equipment and other equipment at the end of the lease terms.

14. BORROWINGS

a. Short-term borrowings

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Unsecured borrowings		
Letter of credit borrowings and export bills	$ 1,196,550	$ 2,058,788
Line of credit borrowings	320,000	900,000
	$ 1,516,550	$ 2,958,788
Annual interest rate range (%)		
Letter of credit borrowings and export bills	0.43-0.83	0.94-1.00
Line of credit borrowings	0.72-1.40	0.76-0.99

b. Long-term borrowings

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Unsecured borrowings		
Line of credit borrowings	$ 675,000	$ 800,000
Less: Current portions	(87,500)	(37,500)
	$ 587,500	$ 762,500
Annual interest rate range (%)	0.88-0.90	0.79-1.32

	Contract Period	Major Contract Terms	December 31 2020	December 31 2019
Bank				
Bank of Taiwan	2020.11-2023.11	Interest payable monthly, one-time repayment of principal in full on the maturity date	$ 100,000	$ 100,000
The Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China	2020.03-2025.03	Interest payable monthly, one-time repayment of principal in full on the maturity date	200,000	400,000
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	2018.12-2023.12	Interest payable monthly, one-time repayment of principal in full one year after the maturity date	75,000	100,000
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	2019.07-2025.08	Interest payable monthly, one-time repayment of principal in full one year after the maturity date	200,000	100,000
E.SUN BANK	2020.02-2023.02	Interest payable monthly, one-time repayment of principal in full one year after the maturity date	100,000	100,000
Less: Current portion			(87,500)	(37,500)
			$ 587,500	$ 762,500

15. CONVERTIBLE BONDS PAYABLE

	December 31, 2020
3rd domestic unsecured convertible bonds	$ 954,978

On December 15, 2020, the Company issued 5-year, 0% NTD-denominated unsecured convertible bonds in Taiwan for $1,000,000 thousand, and the maturity date of the bonds is December 15, 2025. Each bond entitles the holder to convert it into ordinary shares of the Company at a conversion price of $26.5, such conversion price shall be later adjusted in accordance with the formula started in the Anti-dilution provisions of the "Rules and conditions of issuance and conversion of the 3rd domestic unsecured corporate bonds" (from the date of December 18, 2020, the conversion price has been adjusted to $26). For the period from the day following three months after the date of issuance of the convertible bonds (March 16, 2021) to 40 days before the maturity date (November 5, 2025), if the closing share price of the Company exceed 30% of the prevailing conversion price for 30 consecutive business days or the outstanding balance falls lower than 10% of the original total issuance amount, the Company may redeem the bonds in cash at face value. In addition, holders may request to sell the bonds they hold back to the Company at any time within 30 days before the expiry of the third year from the date of issuance (December 15, 2023).

The convertible bonds contain both liability and equity components. The equity component was presented in equity under the heading of capital surplus - options. The effective interest rate of the liability component was 0.93% per annum on initial recognition.

Changes in the main contract of the debt and sell-back rights of derivatives (recognized as financial liabilities at FVTPL - non-current) from the issuance date to December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Proceeds from issuance (less issuance costs of $2,000 thousand)	$ 998,000
Equity component (less issuance costs allocated to the equity component of $87 thousand)	(40,913)
Financial liabilities	(2,500)
Liability component at the date of issuance	954,587
Amortization of the current year	391
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 954,978

16. OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Payables for salaries and bonuses	$ 108,449	$ 127,384
Payables for acquisition of equipment	60,940	90,371
Payables for employees' profit sharing bonus and directors' compensation	37,622	58,159
Payables for commission	11,369	17,787
Others	113,049	92,514
	$ 331,429	$ 386,215

17. PROVISIONS - CURRENT

When calculating the provision for sales rebates, product discounts which may occur are estimated based on the sales contracts, annual purchase amounts and other known reasons. The rebates are recognized as a deduction to sales revenue in the year the products are sold.

Movements of provisions were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	$ 3,033	$ 1,878
(Reversal of) additional provision recognized	(300)	1,155
Balance at December 31	$ 2,733	$ 3,033

18. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plan

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

Chi Mao Company is an investment holding company; therefore, there is no retirement policy. YC INOX TR Company adopted a pension plan operated by the Social Security Institution. The pension plan requires the contribution of 20% of the average payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company is required to contribute 11% out of the 20%, while the employees contribute the remaining 9%.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is operated by the government of the ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contributes amounts equal to 5% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the Bureau); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

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

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 160,629	$ 162,903
Fair value of plan assets	(81,321)	(81,447)
Net liabilities recognized in the consolidated balance sheets	79,308	81,456
Other payables	(423)	(427)
Net defined benefit liabilities	$ 78,885	$ 81,029

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	**Fair Value of the Plan Assets**	**Net Liabilities Recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets**
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 184,246	$ (81,409)	$ 102,837
Service cost			
Current service cost	503	-	503
Net interest expense (income)	1,810	(812)	998
Recognized in profit or loss	2,313	(812)	1,501
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(2,842)	(2,842)
Actuarial loss - Changes in demographic assumptions	6	-	6
Actuarial gain - Changes in financial assumptions	(4,197)	-	(4,197)

(Continued)

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Liabilities Recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets
Actuarial gain - Experience adjustments	$ (10,532)	$ -	$ (10,532)
Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	(14,723)	(2,842)	(17,565)
Contributions from the employer	-	(5,317)	(5,317)
Benefits paid	(8,933)	8,933	-
Balance at December 31, 2019	162,903	(81,447)	81,456
Service cost			
Current service cost	403	-	403
Net interest expense (income)	1,205	(616)	589
Recognized in profit or loss	1,608	(616)	992
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(2,716)	(2,716)
Actuarial gain - Changes in demographic assumptions	(2)	-	(2)
Actuarial loss - Changes in financial assumptions	7,015	-	7,015
Actuarial gain - Experience adjustments	(2,229)	-	(2,229)
Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	4,784	(2,716)	2,068
Contributions from the employer	-	(5,208)	(5,208)
Benefits paid	(8,666)	8,666	-
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 160,629	$ (81,321)	$ 79,308

(Concluded)

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

1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets shall not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

2) Interest rate risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plans' debt investments.

3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salaries of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

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

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Discount rate(s)	0.30%	0.75%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	2.00%	2.00%

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

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	$ (3,953)	$ (4,170)
0.25% decrease	$ 4,097	$ 4,326
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ 4,017	$ 4,262
0.25% decrease	$ (3,897)	$ (4,130)

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

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	$ 5,606	$ 5,723
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	9 years	10 years

19. EQUITY

a. Capital stock

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Authorized shares (in thousands of shares)	499,00	499,000
Authorized capital	$ 4,990,000	$ 4,990,000
Issued and paid shares (in thousands of shares)	437,131	407,131
Issued capital	$ 4,371,307	$ 4,071,307

A holder of issued common shares with par value of NT$10 per share is entitled to vote and to receive dividends.

In October 2020, the Company's board of directors resolved to issue cash capital increase of 30,000 thousand ordinary shares at par value of $10, which increased the paid-in capital to $4,371,307 thousand. Such cash capital increase was approved by the FSC and entered into effective on November 25, 2020, the book closure ending date was December 18, 2020, and the change of paid-in capital registration has completed.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2020	2019
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed a cash dividends, or transferred to share capital		
Additional paid-in capital	$ 1,841,439	$ 1,663,578
Not allowed to be used for any purpose		
Option of convertible bonds	40,913	-
	$ 1,882,352	$ 1,663,578

Under the relevant laws, the capital surplus generated from the excess of the issuance price over the par value of capital stock may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital, limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Under the dividend policy as set forth in the amended articles of incorporation, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the stockholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to stockholders. For the policies on the distribution of employees' profit sharing bonus and directors' compensation, please refer to Note 21(c).

In line with the current and future development plans, the Company's dividend policy stipulates that at least 50% of the accumulated unappropriated earnings should be distributed as dividends to shareholders, taking into consideration the investment environment, funding needs, and foreign and domestic competition. However, when the dividend is less than 0.5 dollars per share, the Company reserves the right to not distribute any dividends. As the Company belongs to the traditional industry, and current operations have entered into a mature and stable phase, cash dividends should take precedence over share dividends. In the case of distribution of share dividends, the amount of cash dividends distributed should not be lower than 20% of the total dividends distributed.

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

The Company appropriates or reverses special reserve in compliance with the FSC's letter of Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi No. 1010012865, the "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs" and other applicable regulations.

The appropriations of 2019 and 2018 earnings which were approved by the shareholders in the shareholders' meetings in June 2020 and June 2019, respectively, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Legal reserve	$ 62,373	$ 90,985
Special reserve	$ 185,661	$ -
Cash dividends	$ 488,557	$ 732,835
Cash dividends per share (NT$)	$ 1.2	$ 1.8

The appropriation of $122,139 thousand cash dividends from capital surplus was approved by shareholders in the shareholders' meetings in June 2020.

The appropriation of the 2020 earnings, which has been proposed by the Company's board of directors on March 26, 2021, was as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings
Legal reserve	$ 42,191
Reversal of special reserve	$ 185,661
Cash dividends	$ 655,696
Cash dividends per share (NT$)	$ 1.5

The appropriation of the 2020 earnings is subject to the resolution of the shareholders in the shareholders' meeting to be held in June 2021.

20. NET REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from the sale of goods	$ 12,717,152	$ 16,308,739

Contract liabilities

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Contract balance		
Sale of goods	$ 290,364	$ 178,891

21. NET PROFIT (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Interest expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Interest on borrowings	$ 28,701	$ 27,334
Interest on short-term bills payable	207	942
Interest on lease liabilities	443	124
Interest on convertible bonds	391	-
	29,742	28,400
Less: Capitalized interest amount	(240)	(2,415)
	$ 29,502	$ 25,985

Information about capitalized interest was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Capitalized interest amount	$ 240	$ 2,415
Capitalization rate (%)	0.66-1.18	0.64-0.98

b. Employee benefits expense, depreciation expense and amortization expense

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2020			2019		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Short-term employee benefits	$ 442,757	$ 149,439	$ 592,196	$ 470,960	$ 162,004	$ 632,964
Post-employment benefits						
Defined contribution plans	15,879	4,755	20,634	17,186	4,453	21,639
Defined benefit plans	740	252	992	1,126	375	1,501
Directors' remuneration	-	12,699	12,699	-	18,567	18,567
Labor and health insurance expense	41,067	10,645	51,712	44,515	11,013	55,528
Other employee benefits	36,630	6,299	42,929	41,313	6,780	48,093
Depreciation expense	240,448	29,869	270,317	201,038	27,245	228,283
Amortization expense	-	5	5	-	-	-

c. Employees' profit sharing bonus and directors' compensation

According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, if the Company has profit in the year, the Company should accrue employees' profit sharing bonus and directors' compensation at the rates of 5% and no higher than 2%, respectively, of net income before income tax. Employees' profit sharing bonus and directors' compensation for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were estimated as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Accrual Rate	Amount	Accrual Rate	Amount
Employees' profit sharing bonus	5%	$ 26,873	5%	$ 41,542
Directors' compensation	2%	10,749	2%	16,617

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance, the differences will be recorded as a change in the accounting estimate in the following year.

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

Information on the employees' profit sharing bonus and directors' compensation resolved by the board of directors of the Company is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

22. INCOME TAXES

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	$ 54,885	$ 163,422
Adjustment for prior years	(6,121)	(173)
	48,764	163,249
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	39,795	(9,614)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 88,559	$ 153,635

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 112,255	$ 158,404
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	1,475	2,130
Tax-exempt income	(19,050)	(7,735)
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	-	975
Unrecognized loss carryforwards	-	34
Income tax adjustments on prior years	(6,121)	(173)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 88,559	$ 153,635

In July 2019, the President of the ROC announced the amendments to the Statute for Industrial Innovation, which stipulate that the amounts of unappropriated earnings in 2018 and thereafter that are reinvested in the construction or purchase of certain assets or technologies are allowed as deduction when computing the income tax on unappropriated earnings. When calculating the tax on unappropriated earnings, the Company only deducts those amounts that has actually put into reinvestment of capital assets. The tax rate applicable to YC INOX TR Company is 22% in 2020, pursuant to Turkish tax laws.

b. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020			
	Beginning Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Ending Balance
Deferred Tax Assets				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit obligations	$ 16,292	$ (844)	$ 414	$ 15,862
Unrealized loss on inventories	29,180	(26,300)	-	2,880
Payables for annual leave	4,420	209	-	4,629
Unrealized exchange loss	6,198	(4,888)	-	1,310
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	15,444	-	43,470	58,914
Others	176	-	-	176
	$ 71,710	$ (31,823)	$ 43,884	$ 83,771
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Allowance for impairment loss on trade receivables	$ 2,172	$ (448)	$ -	$ 1,724
Unrealized revaluation appreciation	890	-	-	890
Unappropriated earnings of subsidiaries	3,228	8,420	-	11,648
	$ 6,290	$ 7,972	$ -	$ 14,262

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019			
Deferred Tax Assets				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit obligations	$ 20,568	$ (763)	$ (3,513)	$ 16,292
Unrealized loss on inventories	25,060	4,120	-	29,180
Payables for annual leave	-	4,420	-	4,420
Unrealized exchange loss	404	5,794	-	6,198
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	-	-	15,444	15,444
Others	395	(219)	-	176
	$ 46,427	$ 13,352	$ 11,931	$ 71,710
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Allowance for impairment loss on trade receivables	$ 1,663	$ 509	$ -	$ 2,172
Unrealized revaluation appreciation	890	-	-	890
Unappropriated earnings of subsidiaries	-	3,228	-	3,228
	$ 2,553	$ 3,737	$ -	$ 6,290

c. Income tax assessments

The tax returns through 2018 of the Company and Chi Mao Company have been assessed by the tax authorities.

23. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Net Profit Attributable to Owners of the Company	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Earnings Per Share (NT$)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020			
Basic earnings per share			
Net income for the year attributable to owners of the Company	$ 423,567	407,460	$1.04
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:			
Convertible bonds	48	38,461	
Employees' profit sharing bonus	-	1,401	
Diluted earnings per share			
Net income for the year attributable to owners of the Company plus effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares	$ 423,615	447,322	$0.95
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019			
Basic earnings per share			
Net income for the year attributable to owners of the Company	$ 623,729	407,131	$1.53
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:			
Employees' profit sharing bonus	-	1,967	
Diluted earnings per share			
Net income for the year attributable to owners of the Company plus effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares	$ 623,729	409,098	$1.52

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

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and cash equivalents) and equity of the Group (comprising issued capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, and other equity).

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Key management personnel of the Group review the capital structure on a quarterly basis. As part of this review, the key management personnel of the Group consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on the recommendations of the key management personnel, the Group expects to balance its capital structure through the payment of dividends, issuance of new shares, repurchase of shares and issuance of new debt or repayment of old debt.

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value

1) Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

Management of the Group consider the carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments that are not measured at fair value as close to their fair values or their fair values could not be reasonably measured.

2) Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Fair Value Hierarchy

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2020				
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Domestic and foreign unlisted shares	$ 2,090,401	$ -	$ 306,954	$ 2,397,355
December 31, 2019				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Domestic listed shares	$ 28,400	$ -	$ -	$ 28,400
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Domestic and foreign unlisted shares	$ -	$ -	$ 876,857	$ 876,857

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 in the current and prior year.

In 2020, the Group transferred $2,090,401 thousand from Level 3 to Level 1 as its investee company listed on the emerging stock board of the Taipei Exchange and thus were assessed as being traded in an active market.

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

The fair values of unlisted equity securities were determined using the income approach. In this approach, the discounted cash flow method was used to capture the present value of the expected future economic benefits to be derived from the ownership of these investees.

b. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Financial assets		
FVTPL		
Mandatorily measured at FVTPL	$ -	$ 28,400
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	2,630,682	2,955,821
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	2,397,355	876,857
Financial liabilities		
Amortized cost (2)	3,642,362	4,360,940
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	1,500	-
Derivatives		

1) The balances include financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, trade receivables, other receivables, other current assets and refundable deposits.

2) The balances include financial liabilities at amortized cost, which comprise short-term and long-term borrowings (including current portion of long-term borrowings), notes payable, trade payables, other payables, convertible bonds payable and guarantee deposits.

c. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group’s major financial instruments include equity, trade receivables, trade payables, borrowings, and lease liabilities. The Group’s financial department provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group’s policies approved by the board of directors, which provided written principles on foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Group did not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The financial department reports quarterly to the Group’s management, an independent body that monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

1) Market risk

The Group's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

There is no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Group enters into foreign currency denominated sales and purchases, which expose the Group to foreign currency risk.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities and of the derivatives exposed to foreign currency risk at the end of the year are set out in Note 29.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group is mainly exposed to the USD and EUR.

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the NTD against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and representing management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates is 1%. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and foreign exchange forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges, and adjusts their translation at the end of the year for a 1% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in income before income tax associated with the NTD strengthening 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of the NTD against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on income before income tax, and the balances below would be negative.

	USD Impact		EUR Impact	
	For the Year Ended December 31		For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Profit or loss	$ 18,562	$ 19,491	$ 199	$ 407

The Group's sensitivity to foreign currency decreased during the current year mainly due to the decrease in USD bank deposits and trade receivables.

b) Interest rate risk

The Group was exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Group borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings and using interest rate swap contracts and forward interest rate contracts. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetites ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

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

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 2,985	$ 77,451
Financial liabilities	963,052	2,720

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 481,533	$ 681,232
Financial liabilities	2,191,550	3,758,788

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Group's exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the year. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of each liability outstanding at the end of the year was outstanding for the whole year. A 0.1% increase or decrease in interest rates is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 0.1% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's income before income tax for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have decreased/increased by $1,710 thousand and $3,078 thousand, respectively.

The Group's sensitivity to interest rates decreased during the current year mainly due to the decrease in financial liabilities with cash flow interest rate risk.

c) Other price risk

The Group was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in equity securities. The Group manages this exposure by maintaining a portfolio of investments with different risk levels.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the year.

Had equity prices been 1% higher/lower, income before income tax for the year ended December 31, 2019 would have increased/decreased by $284 thousand. There is no impact on income before income tax for the year ended December 31, 2020 because the Group did not hold any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in 2020.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. At the end of the year, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk, which would cause a financial loss to the Group due to the failure of the counterparty to discharge its obligation and due to the financial guarantees provided by the Group, could be equal to the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets.

The Group adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Group continuously monitors its exposure to credit risk and the credit ratings of its counterparties, and allocates the total transaction amount among the creditworthy customers. The Group's management also controls credit risk by reviewing the credit limits of its counterparties on an annual basis.

The Group also continuously evaluates the financial status of the customers of the trade receivables, and purchases credit guarantee insurance contracts when necessary.

3) Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Group relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. The Group had available unutilized bank loan facilities set out as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Unutilized bank loan limits	$ 13,965,290	$ 13,837,412

Liquidity and interest rate risk tables for non-derivative financial liabilities

As the Group has sufficient operating capital, there is no liquidity risk as a result of the inability to raise funds to satisfy performance obligations.

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturities for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed upon repayment periods.

	Less than 1 Year	**1-3 Years**	**Total**
December 31, 2020			
Non-interest bearing liabilities	$ 743,058	$ -	$ 743,058
Lease liabilities	4,738	3,452	8,190
Floating interest rate liabilities	1,604,050	587,500	2,191,550
	$ 2,351,846	$ 590,952	$ 2,942,798
December 31, 2019			
Non-interest bearing liabilities	$ 764,283	$ -	$ 764,283
Lease liabilities	1,677	2,549	4,226
Floating interest rate liabilities	2,996,288	762,500	3,758,788
	$ 3,762,248	$ 765,049	$ 4,527,297

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	More than 20 Years
December 31, 2020						
Lease liabilities	$ 4,738	$ 3,452	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
December 31, 2019						
Lease liabilities	$ 1,677	$ 2,549	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

d. Transfers of financial assets

Information regarding the Company's trade receivables factoring was as follows:

Counterparty	Proceeds from the Factoring of Receivables in the Current Period	Advances Paid at the End of the Period	Advances - Annual Interest Rate	Credit Limit
December 31, 2020				
Fubon bank	$ 338,380 (USD 11,881)	$ 120,026 (USD 4,214)	2M TAFIX3 +0.25%	USD 53,500
December 31, 2019				
Fubon bank	$ 505,769 (USD 16,870)	$ 52,972 (USD 1,767)	2M TAFIX3 +0.25%	USD 53,500

Pursuant to the Group's factoring agreements, losses from commercial disputes (such as sales returns and discounts) are borne by the Group, while losses from credit risk are borne by the banks.

26. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

a. Categories of related parties categories

Related Party	Relationship with the Company
Tai Chyang Investment Co. Ltd.	Other Related Party

b. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Other related parties	$ 30	$ 30

c. Remuneration of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	$ 45,819	$ 57,178
Post-employment benefits	509	463
	$ 46,328	$ 57,641

27. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for usage of gas and construction:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Pledged time deposits (classified as other current assets)	$ 2,985	$ 2,500

28. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

Significant contingencies and unrecognized commitments of the Group as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

a. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, unused letters of credit for purchases of raw materials amounted to $436,516 thousand and $481,120 thousand, respectively.

b. Unrecognized commitments were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	$ 176,216	$ 162,727

c. On January 6, 2021, YC INOX TR Company has signed a contract with a total of USD27,000 thousand for the construction of mills and office buildings.

29. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The following information was aggregated by the foreign currencies other than the functional currencies of the entities in the Group and the exchange rates between the foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were disclosed. The significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount (In Thousands)
December 31, 2020			
Financial assets			
USD	$ 65,177	28.48	$ 1,856,239
EUR	568	35.02	19,902
December 31, 2019			
Financial assets			
USD	65,014	29.98	1,949,120
EUR	1,212	33.59	40,719

The significant foreign exchange gains (losses) (including realized and unrealized) were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020		For the Year Ended December 31, 2019	
Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses)	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses)
USD	28.48 (USD:NTD)	$ (2,562)	29.98 (USD:NTD)	$ (8,537)
EUR	35.02 (EUR:NTD)	603	33.59 (EUR:NTD)	3,745

30. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information about significant transactions and investees:

1) Financing provided to others (None)

2) Endorsements/guarantees provided (None)

3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) (Table 1)

4) Marketable securities acquired or disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 2)

5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)

6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)

7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)

8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)

9) Trading in derivative instruments (None)

10) Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions (None)

11) Information on investees (Table 3)

b. Information on investments in mainland China (None)

c. Information of major shareholders: list all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder (Table 4)

31. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods or services delivered or provided. Specifically, the Group's reportable segments were as stainless steel sheets/coils, stainless steel tubes/pipes, and others.

a. Segment revenue and operating results

The following was an analysis of the Group's revenue and operating results from continuing operations by reportable segments:

	Segment Revenue		Segment Profit or Loss	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Stainless steel tubes/pipes	$ 6,841,412	$ 7,681,747	$ 465,957	$ 591,873
Stainless steel sheets/coils	5,644,691	8,334,218	10,728	205,352
Others	231,049	292,774	(12,056)	4,883
Generated from Continuing Operating Segment	$ 12,717,152	$ 16,308,739	464,629	802,108
Interest income			3,295	7,493
Other gains and losses, net			76,571	12,921
Interest expense			(29,502)	(25,985)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment			(12,783)	(11,581)
Gain (loss) on financial instruments at FVTPL			11,876	(2,800)
Net foreign exchange losses			(1,960)	(4,792)
Income before income tax			$ 512,126	$ 777,364

Segment revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers. There were no intersegment sales in 2020 and 2019.

Segment profit represents the gains and losses earned by each segment excluding interest income, net other gains and losses, interest expense, loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, gain (loss) on financial instruments at FVTPL, net foreign exchange losses and income tax expense. This was the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

b. Geographical information

The Group operates in three principal geographical areas - Asia, Europe, and America.

Revenue from continuing operations of the Group from external customers by location of operations and information about its non-current assets by location of assets were as follows.

	Revenue from External Customers		Non-current Assets	
	For the Year Ended December 31		December 31	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Asia	$ 4,879,862	$ 5,158,925	$ 4,508,865	$ 4,544,219
Europe	2,950,876	5,038,151	529,123	390,273
America	2,372,694	3,183,455	-	-
Others	2,513,720	2,928,208	-	-
	$ 12,717,152	$ 16,308,739	$ 5,037,988	$ 4,934,492

Non-current assets exclude assets classified as financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

c. Information of major customers

No single customer contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue for both 2020 and 2019.

TABLE 1

YC INOX CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	Ending Balance			
				Number of Shares/Units	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value (Notes 1 and 2)
The Company	Ordinary Shares						
	AltruBio Inc. (Note 3)	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (FVTOCI)	11,051	$ 90,843	9.33	$ 90,843
	Gongwin Biopharm Holdings Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (FVTOCI)	7,720	1,865,615	7.07	1,865,615
	Preference Shares						
	AltruBio Inc. (Note 3)	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (FVTOCI)	20,426	167,901	6.33	167,901
Chi Mao Company	Ordinary Shares						
	AltruBio Inc. (Note 3)	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (FVTOCI)	560	4,603	0.47	4,603
	Gongwin Biopharm Holdings Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (FVTOCI)	930	224,786	0.85	224,786
	Preference Shares						
	AltruBio Inc. (Note 3)	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (FVTOCI)	5,305	43,607	1.64	43,607

Note 1: The fair value of investments in unlisted shares was determined using the income approach.

Note 2: The fair value of investments in shares listed on the emerging stock market was determined using their average closing prices on December 31, 2020.

Note 3: In June 2020, the company changed its name from AbGenonics Holding Inc. to AltruBio Inc.

TABLE 2

YC INOX CO., LTD AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED OR DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NT$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Counterparty	Relationship	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal				Ending Balance	
					Number of Shares (Note)	Amount	Number of Shares (Note)	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Carrying Amount	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Number of Shares (Note)	Amount
The Company	YC INOX TR Company	Investment accounted for using the equity method	YC INOX TR Company	Subsidiary	172	$ 940,983	188	$ 726,146	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	360	$ 1,667,129

Note: YC INOX TR Company has a par value of 1,000 Liras per share.

TABLE 3

YC INOX CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company (Note)	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Ending Balance			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)
				December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Number of Shares	%	Carrying Amount		
The Company	Chi Mao Company	Xizhou Township, Changhua County, Taiwan	Investment	$ 100,120	$ 100,120	10,000,000	100	$ 255,824	$ 10,850	$ 10,850
	YC INOX TR Company	Turkey	Manufacturing and distribution of stainless steel tubes/pipes and sheets/coils	1,667,129	940,983	360	100	1,430,801	42,102	42,102

Note: Eliminated.

TABLE 4

YC INOX CO., LTD

INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
DECEMBER 31, 2020

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares Held	Percentage of Ownership
Tai Chyang Investment Co. Ltd.	59,909,508	13.70%
Shun Chyang Investment Co. Ltd.	26,817,298	6.13%

Note: The information of major shareholders presented in this table is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation based on the number of ordinary shares and preferred shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration (including treasury shares) by the Group as of the last business day for the current quarter. The share capital in the consolidated financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued without physical registration because of different preparation basis.