SDI Corporation and Subsidiaries

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

REPRESENTATION LETTER

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of SDI Corporation as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements." In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, SDI Corporation and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Very truly yours,

SDI Corporation

By

Chen Jau Shyong
Chairman

March 9, 2021

國富浩華聯合會計師事務所
Crowe (TW) CPAs
403554 台中市西區台灣大道二段285號15樓
15F., No.285, Sec.2, Taiwan Blvd., West Dist.,
Taichung City 403554,Taiwan
Tel +886 4 36005588
Fax +886 4 36005577
www.crowe.tw

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
SDI Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of SDI Corporation and subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 (FSC) of the Republic of China (ROC).

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.

Key audit matters for the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are started as follows：

1. Valuation of Inventory Impairment

Description

As of December 31, 2020, inventory accounted for 27% of the Group's total assets. The value of inventory is affected by the volatility of market demand and ever-changing technology, which could make inventory sluggish and obsolete and impair the value of inventory. The allocation of inventory cost elements and estimations of the net realizable value of inventory are subject to management's subjective judgment. Consequently, the valuation of inventories has been identified as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our main audit procedures include testing of details, verifying the cost of raw materials, labor and manufacturing costs of inventory and comparing the most recent selling prices to the carrying amounts to ensure that the inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value; obtaining and validating the Group's details of declines in the inventory valuation and inventory aging report and analyzing the changes in inventory aging; assessing the reasonableness of policies relating to the provision of allowance for inventory valuation losses; obtaining data on the quantities of inventory recorded at the end of the year and the data of annual inventory physical count to verify the existence and completeness of the inventory; inspecting the condition of the inventory to assess the appropriateness of the loss allowance for recognized inventory obsolete and spoiled through observing the year-end inventory counts.

2. Revenue Recognition

Description

Revenue is used by investors and the Group's management as a key indicator for evaluating the Group's financial or operational performance. As the Group sells its goods to Taiwan, Mainland China, Malaysia, United States and other areas, overseas warehouses are set up in response to the needs of certain international customers. The Group recognizes revenue per the various sales terms in each individual contract with customers. Accordingly, significant judgement is required in determining the timing of control of a good transfers to the customer. Therefore, revenue recognition has been identified as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our main audit procedures include assessing the appropriateness of accounting policies for revenue recognition, testing the effectiveness of the internal controls relevant to revenue recognition, including sampling and testing the validity of sales revenue; evaluating whether any irregularity exists in the transactions with the top ten sales customers and analyzing the reasonableness of the turnover days of accounts receivable; selecting sample transactions after a few days or before the inventory cutoff date and examining the related documents to ensure that revenue is recognized in the appropriate period, and reviewing if there were significant sales return in the subsequent period.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of SDI Corporation 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 IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and SIC endorsed and issued into effect by 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 its operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance including members of the Audit Committee are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of 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 audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yang, Chen Yu and Lin, Ming Shou.

Crowe TW CPAs

CROWE (TW) CPAs
Taichung, Taiwan (Republic of China)

March 9, 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.

SDI Corporation and Subsidiaries

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

		December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
ASSETS	NOTES	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 764,179	7	$ 871,509	8
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	57,302	1	62,947	1
Notes receivable, net	6(3)	146,242	1	108,113	1
Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	1,757,587	17	1,581,447	15
Accounts receivable, net - related parties	7	23,461	-	15,077	-
Other receivables	7	14,117	-	13,779	-
Inventories, net	5、6(5)	2,804,041	27	2,603,477	25
Prepayments	6(6)	92,955	1	71,255	1
Other financial assets - current	6(7)、7	45,249	-	20,493	-
Other current assets		616	-	1,943	-
Total current assets		5,705,749	54	5,350,040	51
NONCURRENT ASSETS					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - noncurrent	6(8)	16,898	-	17,218	-
Property, plant and equipment	5、6(9)	4,416,029	42	4,566,765	44
Right-of-use assets	6(10)	226,979	2	223,701	2
Intangible assets	5、6(11)	53,494	1	60,131	1
Deferred income tax assets	5、6(30)	114,660	1	143,854	2
Other noncurrent assets	6(12)	41,909	-	34,861	-
Total noncurrent assets		4,869,969	46	5,046,530	49
TOTAL		$ 10,575,718	100	$ 10,396,570	100

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Short-term loans	6(13)	$ 788,562	7	$ 772,231	7
Short-term notes and bills payable	6(14)	9,985	-	9,998	-
Contract liabilities - current	6(25)	78,902	1	70,600	1
Notes payable	6(15)	105,124	1	44,509	-
Accounts payable		830,196	8	554,347	5
Accounts payable - related parties	7	-	-	1,513	-
Other payables	6(16)	508,824	5	501,788	5
Other payables - related parties	7	440	-	813	-
Current income tax liabilities	6(30)	76,429	1	35,634	1
Lease liabilities - current	6(10)	10,214	-	5,802	1
Long term liabilities - current portion	6(17)	145,920	1	132,465	1
Other current liabilities		12,802	-	13,224	-
Total current liabilities		2,567,398	24	2,142,924	21
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES					
Long term loans	6(17)	1,424,558	14	1,717,975	17
Deferred income tax liabilities	5、6(30)	299,423	3	289,993	3
Lease liabilities - noncurrent	6(10)	98,046	1	92,720	1
Net defined benefit liability	6(19)	137,552	1	148,350	1
Other noncurrent liabilities		37,387	-	32,942	-
Total noncurrent liabilities		1,996,966	19	2,281,980	22
Total liabilities		4,564,364	43	4,424,904	43
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT					
Common stocks	6(20)	1,821,403	17	1,821,403	17
Capital surplus	6(21)	485,403	5	485,257	4
Retained earnings	6(22)				
Legal capital reserve		865,445	8	815,192	8
Special capital reserve		155,570	1	101,183	1
Unappropriated earnings		2,486,607	24	2,573,748	25
Others	6(23)	(134,642)	(1)	(155,570)	(1)
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent		5,679,786	54	5,641,213	54
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	6(24)	331,568	3	330,453	3
Total equity		6,011,354	57	5,971,666	57
TOTAL		$ 10,575,718	100	$ 10,396,570	100

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

SDI Corporation and Subsidiaries

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

		2020		2019	
	NOTES	Amount	%	Amount	%
NET REVENUE	6(25)、7	$ 8,450,611	100	$ 8,839,367	100
COST OF REVENUE	5、6(26)、7	(7,118,232)	(84)	(7,304,437)	(83)
GROSS PROFIT		1,332,379	16	1,534,930	17
OPERATING EXPENSES	6(26)、7				
Marketing		(273,859)	(3)	(266,228)	(3)
General and administrative		(256,243)	(3)	(284,030)	(3)
Research and development		(207,140)	(3)	(226,684)	(2)
Expected credit (loss) gain	6(4)	6,450	-	(6,904)	-
Total operating expenses		(730,792)	(9)	(783,846)	(8)
OPERATING INCOME		601,587	7	751,084	9
NONOPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES					
Interest income	6(27)	1,439	-	4,055	-
Other income	6(28)	33,664	1	23,976	-
Other gains and losses, net	6(29)	(64,784)	(1)	(26,278)	-
Finance costs		(57,333)	(1)	(58,239)	(1)
Total nonoperating income and expenses		(87,014)	(1)	(56,486)	(1)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		514,573	6	694,598	8
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	5, 6(30)	(113,192)	(1)	(144,133)	(2)
NET INCOME		401,381	5	550,465	6
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss：					
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	6(31)	(4,506)	-	13,618	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(31)	(320)	-	882	-
Income tax benefit (expenses) related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently	6(30)	971	-	(2,798)	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss：					
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	6(31)	26,472	-	(68,992)	(1)
Income tax benefit (expenses) related to items that may be reclassified subsequently	6(30)	(5,294)	-	13,798	-
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax		17,323	-	(43,492)	(1)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		$ 418,704	5	$ 506,973	5
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO：					
Shareholders of the parent		$ 349,147	4	$ 491,566	5
Non-controlling interests		52,234	1	58,899	1
		$ 401,381	5	$ 550,465	6
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME：					
Shareholders of the parent		$ 366,279	4	$ 448,144	5
Non-controlling interests		52,425	1	58,829	-
		$ 418,704	5	$ 506,973	5
EARNINGS PER SHARE (IN DOLLARS)	6(32)				
Basic earnings per share		$ 1.92		$ 2.70	
Diluted earnings per share		$ 1.92		$ 2.70	

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

SDI Corporation and Subsidiaries

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

	Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent										
	Capital Stocks		Retained Earnings			Others					
	Common Stocks	Capital Surplus	Legal Capital Reserve	Special Capital Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Unrealized Gain (loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity	Total Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2019	$ 1,821,403	$ 485,155	$ 732,304	$ 84,954	$ 2,680,327	$ (113,793)	$ 12,610	$ (101,183)	$ 5,702,960	321,035	6,023,995
Appropriations of prior year's earnings											
Special capital reserve	-	-	-	16,229	(16,229)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal capital reserve	-	-	82,888	-	(82,888)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends to shareholders - NT$2.8 per share	-	-	-	-	(509,993)	-	-	-	(509,993)	-	(509,993)
Donation from shareholders	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	102
Decrease in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(49,411)	(49,411)
Net income in 2019	-	-	-	-	491,566	-	-	-	491,566	58,899	550,465
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2019	-	-	-	-	10,965	(55,194)	807	(54,387)	(43,422)	(70)	(43,492)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2019	1,821,403	485,257	815,192	101,183	2,573,748	(168,987)	13,417	(155,570)	5,641,213	330,453	5,971,666
Appropriations of prior year's earnings											
Special capital reserve	-	-	-	54,387	(54,387)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal capital reserve	-	-	50,253	-	(50,253)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends to shareholders - NT$1.8 per share	-	-	-	-	(327,852)	-	-	-	(327,852)	-	(327,852)
Donation from shareholders	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	-	146
Decrease in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(51,310)	(51,310)
Net income in 2020	-	-	-	-	349,147	-	-	-	349,147	52,234	401,381
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2020	-	-	-	-	(3,796)	21,178	(250)	20,928	17,132	191	17,323
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2020	$ 1,821,403	$ 485,403	$ 865,445	$ 155,570	$ 2,486,607	$ (147,809)	$ 13,167	$ (134,642)	$ 5,679,786	$ 331,568	$ 6,011,354

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

SDI Corporation and Subsidiaries

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

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	$ 514,573	$ 694,598
Depreciation	675,333	716,287
Amortization	20,561	15,820
Expected credit loss (or reversal)	(6,450)	6,904
Loss (gain) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(458)	(509)
Interest expense	57,333	58,239
Interest income	(1,439)	(4,055)
Dividend income	(475)	(1,693)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(8,586)	(4,494)
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) on non-financial assets	(4,000)	5,725
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, mandatorily measured at fair value	6,103	(60,013)
Notes receivable	(36,111)	25,392
Accounts receivable	(170,673)	438,461
Inventories	(188,882)	241,177
Prepayments	(23,148)	9,657
Other financial assets	1,023	3,164
Other current assets	(38)	2,160
Contract liabilities	8,277	20,170
Notes payable	59,417	(41,236)
Accounts payable	272,299	(625,831)
Other payables	(1,483)	(113,176)
Other current liabilities	(1,342)	(5,065)
Net defined benefit liability	(14,794)	(8,276)
Other operating liabilities	1,857	(7,230)
Cash provided from operations	1,158,897	1,366,176
Interest received	1,451	4,286
Dividends received	475	1,693
Interest paid	(56,048)	(58,018)
Income taxes paid	(37,806)	(286,344)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,066,969	1,027,793
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(489,263)	(576,022)
Proceeds from disposal of Property, plant and equipment	30,360	7,803
Refundable deposits paid	(978)	(1,500)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(27,535)	(10,828)
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	-	(51,773)
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets	(24,258)	43,267
Net cash used in investing activities	(511,674)	(589,053)

(Continued)

SDI Corporation and Subsidiaries

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

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in short-term loans	$ 4,269	$ (58,620)
Increase in short-term notes and bills payable	-	10,000
Proceeds from long-term loans	437,050	777,831
Repayment of long-term loans	(710,000)	(720,000)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(9,012)	(10,378)
Increase (decrease) in other noncurrent liabilities	(3,725)	1,293
Cash dividends paid	(327,852)	(509,993)
Increase (decrease) in non-controlling interests	(51,310)	(49,411)
Net cash used in financing activities	(660,580)	(559,278)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(2,045)	(3,627)
NET INCRAESE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(107,330)	(124,165)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	871,509	995,674
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	$ 764,179	$ 871,509

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

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

SDI Corporation (the" Company") was incorporated on October 17, 1967. The Company manufactures mainly in stationery related products before the Company repetitively expanded to produce and manufacture lead frames and molds.
Since April 25, 1996, the Company's stocks have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange ("TWSE"). The main operating activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") are as well as aforementioned (refer to note 4.3 B for further information).

2. THE AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 9, 2021.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

3.1 The adoption of the amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC):

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

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 3 "Definition of a Business"	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 "Definition of Material"	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IAS 9 , IAS 39 and IAS 7 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform"	January 1, 2020
Amendment to IFRS 16 "Covid-19-related rent concessions"	June 1, 2020 (Note)

Note : Earlier application from January 1, 2020 is allowed by the FSC.

Based on the Group's assessment, except for the following, the initial application of the amendments to the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have significant effect on the Group's accounting policies.

(1) Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 "Definition of Material"

These amendments clarify that Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity. The Group applies these amendments starting from January 1, 2020, utilizing the concept of "that could reasonably be expected to influence the primary users" as materiality consideration, adjusting the disclosures of the consolidated financial statements, and removing immaterial information that may obscure material information.

(2) Amendment to IFRS 16 "Covid-19-related rent concessions"

The Group elected to early apply the practical expedient provided in these amendments on January 1, 2020 to account for the rent concessions directly related to Covid-19. Please refer to Note 4 for relevant accounting policies. As the rent concessions started from 2020, there was no effect on the opening balance of retained earnings at January 1, 2020.

Prior to applying these amendments, the Group shall first assess whether the rent concessions would result in a lease modification and then apply the appropriate accounting treatments for lease modifications.

3.2 Effect of new issuances and amendments to IFRSs endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Group:

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

New IFRSs	**Effective Date Announced by IASB**
Amendments to IFRS 4 "Extension of Temporary exemption from IFRS 9"	June 25, 2020, the issuance date
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform—Phase 2"	January 1, 2021 (Note)

Note : The Group shall apply the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021.

Based on the Group's assessment, the application of the New IFRSs above will not have a significant impact on the Group's financial position and financial performance.

3.3 The IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by FSC:

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

New IFRSs	**Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)**
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of	To be determined by

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Assets between An Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”	IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IRFS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use”	January 1, 2022 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”	January 1, 2022 (Note 3)
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”	January 1, 2022 (Note 4)
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	January 1, 2022 (Note 5)
Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosures of Accounting Policies”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”	January 1, 2023

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

Note 2 : The Group shall apply those amendments retrospectively, but only to items of 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 the beginning of the earliest period presented, January 1, 2021, in the financial statements in which the Group first applies the amendments.

Note 3 : The Group shall apply these amendments to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on January 1, 2022.

Note 4 : These amendments apply to business combinations whose acquisition date occur during the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 5 : The amendments to IFRS 9 apply to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged during the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IAS 41 apply to fair value measurement on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IFRS 1 apply to the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

(1) Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”

These amendments clarify that, when determining whether a liability is current or noncurrent, the Group shall assess if it has a right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. If the Group has such a right at the end of the reporting period, the liability is classified as noncurrent no matter whether the Group anticipates to exercise that right or not.

The right to defer settlement exists at the end of the reporting period only if the Group complies with specified conditions at the end of the reporting period. The Group must comply with the conditions at the end of the reporting period even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date. For the purpose of classifying a liability as current or noncurrent, settlement refers to a transfer of cash, other economic resources, or the

Group's own equity instruments to the counterparty that results in the extinguishment of the liability. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the transfer of the Group's own equity instruments do not affect its classification as current or non-current if, applying IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation, the Group classifies the option as an equity instrument, recognizing it separately from the liability as an equity component of a compound financial instrument.

(2) Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use"

These amendments set out that proceeds from selling items produced while bringing an item of property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management shall not be recognized as a deduction of the asset. Instead, the proceeds and the costs of those items, measured in accordance with IAS 2, shall be recognized in profit or loss in accordance with applicable IFRS Standards.

The Group shall apply these amendments retrospectively, but only to items of 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 the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the Group first applies the amendments. The cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments shall be recognize as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented with comparative information restated.

(3) Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts ─ Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"

The amendments set out that, when determining whether a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises (a) the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract—for example, direct labor and materials; and (b) an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts—for example, an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling that contract among others. The Group will recognize the cumulative effects of initially applying these amendments to the opening balance of retained earnings at the date of initial application.

(4) Amendments to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"

The amendments update a reference to the Framework in IFRS 3 and require the acquirer shall apply IFRIC 21 for a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date.

(5) Annual Improvement to IFRS Standards 2018-2020

The annual improvements amend several Standards. Among which, the amendment to IFRS 9 clarifies that, in determining whether an exchange or modification of the terms of a financial liability is substantially different from the original one, only fees paid or received between the Group (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the Group or the lender on the other's behalf, shall be included in the '10 per cent' test of discounting present value of the cash flows under the new terms.

(6) Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosures of Accounting Policies"

These amendments improve the disclosures of accounting policies to provide primary users of financial statements with more useful information.

(7) Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"

These Amendments define accounting estimates as monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty and provide further explanations and examples to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.

As of the date the accompanying consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, the Group is still evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance as a result of the initial adoption of the aforementioned standards or interpretations. The related impact will be disclosed when the Group completes the evaluation.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following significant accounting policies are used in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

4.1 Statement of Compliance

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

4.2 Basis of Preparation

A. Except for the following significant items, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis:

(a) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (including derivative financial instruments).

(b) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(c) Defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRSs endorsed by the FSC requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

4.3 Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:

(a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.

(b) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group

(c) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

(d) Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

(e) When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the Group remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings as appropriate, on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Group loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Percentage of Ownership 2020. 12. 31	Percentage of Ownership 2019. 12. 31
The Company	SHUEN DER (B.V.I.) (B.V.I.) CO.	Investing activities	100%	100%

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Percentage of Ownership 2020. 12. 31	Percentage of Ownership 2019. 12. 31
SHUEN DER (B. V. I.)	(SHUEN DER(B.V.I.)) SDI China (SDI(JIANGSU))	Office supplies (Blades, stationery, etc.) and manufacturing and processing of electronic components	100%	100%
The Company	CHAO SHIN METAL INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION (Chao Shin Metal)	Smelting and Rolling of metal strips	84. 62%	84. 62%
The Company	TEC BRITE TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD. (TEC Brite Technology)	Manufacturing of electronic components and international trade	54. 98%	54. 98%

The subsidiaries consolidated in the consolidated financial statements of 2020 and 2019 were audited by the Company’s independent auditors.

C. Subsidiaries excluded from the consolidated financial statements: None.

D. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group

Name of subsidiary	Percentage of Ownership of Non-controlling Interest December 31, 2020	Percentage of Ownership of Non-controlling Interest December 31, 2019
TEC Brite Technology	45. 02%	45. 02%

Please refer to Table 6 for information of principal place of business and registered countries of TEC Brite Technology.

Name of subsidiary	Profit or Loss Distribute to Non-controlling Interest 2020	Profit or Loss Distribute to Non-controlling Interest 2019
TEC Brite Technology	$ 50,075	$ 54,639
Others	2,159	4,260
Total	$ 52,234	$ 58,899

Name of subsidiary	Non-controlling Interest December 31, 2020	Non-controlling Interest December 31, 2019
TEC Brite Technology	$ 288,554	$ 286,810

Name of subsidiary	Profit or Loss Distribute to Non-controlling Interest 2020	2019
Others	$ 43,014	$ 43,643
Total	$ 331,568	$ 330,453

The summary financial information (including the intra-company transactions) of subsidiaries are as follows：

Balance sheets

	TEC Brite Technology December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current assets	$ 555,295	$ 572,703
Non-current assets	343,946	343,630
Current liabilities	(126,263)	(130,317)
Non-current liabilities	(129,376)	(146,280)
Equity	$ 643,602	$ 639,736
Equity attributable to :		
Shareholder of the parent	$ 353,852	$ 351,727
Non-controlling Interests of TEC Brite Technology	289,750	288,009
Total	$ 643,602	$ 639,736

Statements of comprehensive incomes

	TEC Brite Technology 2020	2019
Revenue	$ 732,880	$ 720,241
Net profit for the period	111,229	119,548
Other comprehensive income	637	(293)
Total comprehensive income for the period	$ 111,866	$ 119,255

	2020	2019
Net profit attributable to :		
Shareholder of the parent	$ 61,154	$ 65,727
Non-controlling Interests of TEC Brite Technology	50,075	53,821
Total	$ 111,229	$ 119,548

	TEC Brite Technology	
	2020	2019
Total comprehensive income attributable to :		
Shareholder of the parent	$ 61,504	$ 65,566
Non-controlling interests of TEC Brite Technology	50,362	53,689
Total	$ 111,866	$ 119,255
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		
TEC Brite Technology	$ (48,619)	$ (44,567)

Statements of cash flows

	TEC Brite Technology	
	2020	2019
Net cash generated from operating activities	$ 129,587	$ 149,578
Net cash used in investing activities	(56,324)	(9,775)
Net cash used in financing activities	(123,828)	(114,577)
Net increase(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(50,565)	25,226
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	195,144	169,918
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	$ 144,579	$ 195,144

4.4 Foreign Currencies

A. Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the functional currency of each entity. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Group's functional currency.

B. In preparing the financial statements of each individual consolidated entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (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 on that date. Such exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise. Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising in the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the year except for exchange differences arising in 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 difference are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and are not retranslated.

C. When preparing the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into NT$ using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

4.5 Classification of Current and Noncurrent Assets and Liabilities

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets:

(a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

(c) Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the end of reporting period.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to pay off liabilities more than twelve months after the end of reporting period.

The Group classifies all assets that do not meet the above criteria as non-current.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities:

(a) Liabilities that are expected to be paid off within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

(c) Liabilities that are to be paid off within twelve months from the end of reporting period, even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue; and

(d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the end of 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.

The Group classifies all liabilities that do not meet the above conditions as non-current.

4.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value (including the original maturity of the time deposits within three months).

4.7 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities shall be recognized when the Group becomes a party of the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair values. 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) 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 fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

A. Financial assets

(a) Measurement categories

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost and investment in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, any dividends or interest earned recognized as other income or interest income, respectively, and gains or losses arising from remeasurement recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 12.

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 are measured at amortized cost, which equals to gross carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, except for:

(i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset; and

(ii) Financial asset that has subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

iii. Investment in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election to designate equity investments 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.

Equity investments 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 equity instruments at FVTOCI 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

i. The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables), investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI, and contract assets.

ii. The Group recognizes loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (i.e. ECLs) for accounts receivable and contract assets. For all other financial instruments, the Group recognizes lifetime ECLs for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk of the 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 ECL.

iii. Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represents 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 represents 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.

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

(c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

i. The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expired.

ii. The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset which have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

iii. The Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; however, it has not retained control of the financial asset.

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

B. Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

C. Financial liabilities

(a) Subsequent measurement

Except for the following situations, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method:

i. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial liabilities held for trading or financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term. Derivatives are also categorized as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are financial guarantee contracts or designated and effective hedging derivatives. Financial liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.

(i) They are hybrid (combined) contracts; or

(ii) They eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases; or

(iii) They are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

ii. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value. Related transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. These financial liabilities are subsequently remeasured at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss.

iii. For a financial liability designated as at FVTPL, the amount of changes in fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in other comprehensive income and will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. The remaining amount of changes in the fair value of that liability is presented in profit or loss. If this accounting treatment related to credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch, all changes in the fair value of the liability are presented in profit or loss.

(b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when, and only when, it is extinguished—ie when the obligation is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

4.8 Inventories

Inventories include raw materials, work in progress and finished goods. Inventories are recognized at cost. Inventories are recorded at standard cost ordinarily and stated at the lower of cost or net realizable at the end of each reporting period. Any differences at the end of the reporting period are allocated to cost of sales and ending inventory in proportion. If the actual level of production is lower than normal capacity, unamortized-fixed overhead is recognized as cost of sales. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realizable value, except for the same category homogeneous inventories. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses. Loss for market price decline is stated at cost of goods sold.

4.9 Property, Plant and Equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalized.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of asset or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. The residual values of assets, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the residual values of assets and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the future economic benefits of assets embodied in the assets which have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	8~50 years
Machinery	2~25 years
Molds	2~10 years
Other equipment	3~18 years

D. An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

4.10 Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Group evaluates a contract to determine whether it is or contains a lease component. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, a lessee shall allocate the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

A.The Group as lessee

Except for payments for low-value asset leases and short-term leases which are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis, the Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of the lease.

<u>Right-of-use assets</u>

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost. The cost of right-of-use assets comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets. Subsequent measurement is calculated as cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities.

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. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying assets to the Group by the end of the lease terms or if the cost of right-of-use assets reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use assets from the commencement dates to the end of the useful lives of the underlying assets.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed lease payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees, and the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties received for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease, less any lease incentives. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group shall use 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. If there is a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset, amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Group shall remeasure the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the leas for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease. The lessee shall recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease and making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset for all other lease modifications. Lease liabilities are presented as a separate line item in the consolidated balance sheets.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

4.11 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over the following estimated lives: trademarks and patents - the patent term or the contract term; computer software 2 to 5 years. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at each financial year-end, with the effect of any changes in estimates being accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of intangible assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of intangible assets is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

4.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of reporting period the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of a fair value of asset less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist, the impairment loss is reversed to the extent of the loss previously recognized in profit or loss.

4.13 Employee Benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Group in current period or prior period. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit net obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate used is determined by using the market yields (at the end of the reporting period) on government bonds denominated in the currency in which the benefits are to be paid. The currency and term of the government bonds are consistent with the currency and estimated term of the obligation.

ii. Remeasurement arising on defined benefit plans is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

iii. Past service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

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

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognized as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. However, if the accrued amount for employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are different from the actual distributed amount as resolved by board of directors meeting subsequently, the differences should be recognized based on the accounting for changes in estimates.

D. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Group's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Group recognizes expense when it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or it recognizes related restructuring costs, whichever is earlier. Benefits that are expected to be due more than 12 months after balance sheet date shall be discounted to their present value.

4.14 Capital Stock and Treasury Stock

A. Capital stock

Common stock is classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or share options are recorded as a deduction in equity.

B. Treasury Stock

The Group's repurchased stocks are recognized as treasury stock (a contra-equity account) based on their repurchase price (including all directly accountable costs). Gains on disposal of treasury stock should be recognized under "capital reserve - treasury stock transactions"; losses on disposal of treasury stock should be offset against existing capital reserves arising from similar types of treasury stock. If there is insufficient capital reserve to offset the losses, then such losses should be accounted for under retained earnings. The carrying amount of treasury stock should be calculated using the weighted-average method for the purpose of repurchased stock.

Upon retirement, treasury shares are derecognized against the capital surplus - premium on stocks and capital stock proportionately according to the ratio of shares retired. The carrying value of treasury shares in excess of the sum of the par value and premium on stocks is first offset against capital surplus from the same class of treasury share transactions, and the remainder, if any, is then debited to retained earnings. The sum of the par value and premium on treasury shares in excess of the carrying value is credited to capital surplus from the same class of treasury share transactions.

4.15 Income Tax

A. The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or items recognized directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.
B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the financial reporting period in the countries where the Company operate and generate taxable income. The management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. According to Income Tax Act of ROC, an additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
C. Deferred income tax is recognized, using the balance sheet method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting or taxable profit nor loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the financial reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized, or the deferred tax liability is settled.
D. Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent, unused tax losses and unused tax credits that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period, unrecognized and recognized deferred tax assets are reassessed.
E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.16 Revenue Recognition

The Group recognizes revenue based on the principle of revenue from customer contracts by applying the following steps:

(a) Identify the contract with the customer;

(b) Identify the performance obligations in the contract;

(c) Determine the transaction price;

(d) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts; and

(e) Recognize revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The contract where the period between the transfer of goods or services to the customer and the payment by the customer is within one year and the major financial component of the contract shall not be adjusted for the transaction price.

A. Revenue from sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from sales of lead frame, stationery and others. Revenue is recognized when control of the products has transferred because it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and over the price to sell the goods, has primary responsibility for sales to future customers, and bears the risks of obsolescence. Accounts receivable are recognized concurrently. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

The Group does not recognize sales revenue on materials delivered to processing subcontractors due to the delivery does not transfer control of materials.

B. Revenue from rendering of services

Revenue from services is recognized when services are provided by reference to the stage of completion of the services provided.

4.17 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of those assets until substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

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.

Except for those qualifying capitalization, all other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in profit or loss as incurred.

4.18 Government Grants

Government grants are recognized at fair value when the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them and will receive the grants. Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognizes expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION AND

UNCERTAINTY

The Group has considered the economic implications of COVID-19 on critical accounting estimates as well as related assumptions and will continue evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance as a result of the pandemic. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The preparation of these Group's consolidated financial statements in applying the Group's accounting policies and making critical assumptions and estimates are consisted of the following:

5.1 Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

A. Business model assessment of financial assets

The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Group applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the measurement of assets performing, the risks affected by the performance and the regulations for related manager's remuneration. The Group monitors the fair value through profit or loss financial assets that are derecognized prior to their maturity to assess whether the purpose of derecognition is consistent with the business model's. If there has been a change in the business model, the Group shall postpone the adjustment of the reclassifications of financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9.

B. Lease terms

In determining a lease term, the Group considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise or not to exercise an option, including any expected changes in facts and circumstances from the commencement date until the exercise date of the option. Main factors considered include contractual terms and conditions for the optional periods, significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the contract term, the importance of the underlying asset to the lessee's operations, etc. The lease term is reassessed if a significant change in circumstances that are within the control of the Group occurs.

5.2 Critical accounting estimation and assumption

A. Estimated impairment of financial assets

The provision for impairment of accounts receivable and debt investments is based on assumptions on risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group makes these assumptions and selects inputs for the impairment calculation, based on the Group's historical experience and existing market conditions, as well as forward looking information. Where the actual future cash inflows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

B. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

In the course of impairment assessments, the Group determines, based on how assets are utilized and relevant industrial characteristics, the useful lives of assets and the future cash flows of a specific group of the assets. Changes in economic circumstances or the Group's strategy might result in material impairment of assets in the future.

C. Realizability of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deferred tax assets can be utilized. The Group's management assesses the realizability of deferred tax assets by making critical accounting judgements and significant estimates of expected future revenue growth rate and gross profit rate, the tax exemption period, available tax credits, and tax planning, etc. Any changes in the global economic environment, the industry trends and relevant laws and regulations could result in significant adjustments to the deferred tax assets.

D. Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the Group uses judgements and actuarial assumptions to determine the net realizable value of inventory at the end of each reporting period. The Group estimates the net realizable value of inventory for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of reporting period, and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is mainly based on the demand for the products within a specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

E. Calculation of accrued pension obligations

When calculating the present value of defined pension obligations, the Group uses judgements and actuarial assumptions to determine related estimates, including discount rates and future salary increase rate at the end of reporting period. Any changes in these assumptions may have a significantly impact on the carrying amount of defined pension obligation.

F. The lessee's incremental borrowing rate

In determining a lessee's incremental borrowing rate used in discounting lease payments, a risk-free rate for the same currency and relevant duration is selected as a reference rate, and the lessee's credit spread adjustments and lease specific adjustments (such as asset type, guarantees, etc.) are also taken into account.

6. CONTENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

6.1 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 958	$ 1,173

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Checking accounts and demand deposits	$ 763,221	$ 868,336
Cash equivalents		
Time deposits (original maturities within three months)	–	2,000
Total	$ 764,179	$ 871,509

(1) Time deposits with original maturities over three months was classified as other current financial assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(2) The cash and cash equivalents of the Group are not pledged to others.

(3) Please refer to Note 12 for related credit risk management and assessment.

6.2 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Mandatorily measured at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Funds	$ 57,302	$ 62,947
Total	$ 57,302	$ 62,947

(1) The Group recognized net profit or loss of FVTPL for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are ($2,639) thousand and $509 thousand.

(2) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss of the Group are not pledged to others.

6.3 NOTES RECEIVABLE

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Amortized at cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 146,342	$ 108,213
Less: Loss allowance	(100)	(100)
Notes receivable, net	$ 146,242	$ 108,113

(1) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019 the banker's acceptance bill of the Group was $122,214 thousand and $83,629 thousand, respectively. Short-term bank loans with

bankers' acceptance bill as collaterals and pledges for writing bankers' acceptance bill as payments, please refer to Note 8.

(2) Please refer to Note 6.4 for information on loss allowance for notes receivable.

6.4 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Amortized at cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 1,771,701	$ 1,603,560
Less: Loss allowance	(14,114)	(22,113)
Accounts receivable, net	$ 1,757,587	$ 1,581,447

(1) The average credit period of sales of goods ranges from 30 to 150 days, which is determined by reference to the credit granting policy based on the counterparties' industrial characteristics, operation scales and profitability.

(2) The Group applies the simplified approach to providing expected credit losses prescribed under IFRS 9, which permits the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. The expected credit losses are estimated using an allowance matrix with reference to past default experiences of the debtor, an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate. The allowance matrix of different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance is based on the number of past due days. All amounts due from specific customers which have impaired have been recognized impairment loss in full amounts and have been accounted in uncollectible accounts (overdue receivables) under non-current assets.

(3) The following table detailed the loss allowance of notes and accounts receivable (include overdue receivables) based on the Group's provision matrix (include related parties).

December 31, 2020

Aging terms	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance (lifetime ECLs)	Amortized cost
Neither past due nor impaired	$ 1,863,311	$ (6,521)	$ 1,856,790
Past due but not impaired			
Past due within 30 days	46,847	(2,256)	44,591
Past due 31-90 days	26,238	(2,851)	23,387
Past due 91-180 days	3,518	(996)	2,522

December 31, 2020

Aging terms	Gross carrying amount		Loss allowance (lifetime ECLs)		Amortized cost	
Past due 181-365 days	$	278	$	(278)	$	–
Past due over 365 days		9,484		(9,484)		–
Total	$	1,949,676	$	(22,386)	$	1,927,290

December 31, 2019

Aging terms	Gross carrying amount		Loss allowance (lifetime ECLs)		Amortized cost	
Neither past due nor impaired	$	1,612,515	$	(5,355)	$	1,607,160
Past due but not impaired						
Past due within 30 days		66,158		(2,799)		63,359
Past due within 30 days		35,567		(5,219)		30,348
Past due 31-90 days		6,363		(2,593)		3,770
Past due 91-180 days		1,517		(1,517)		–
Past due 181-365 days		12,866		(12,866)		–
Total	$	1,734,986	$	(30,349)	$	1,704,637

(4) the loss allowances of notes receivable and accounts receivable, including those from related parties and overdue receivables, were as follows:

Items	Years Ended December 31			
	2020		2019	
Balance, January 1	$	30,349	$	24,015
Add: Provision for (Reversal of) impairment		(6,450)		6,904
Less: Amounts written off		(1,616)		–
Effect of exchange rate changes		103		(570)
Balance, December 31	$	22,386	$	30,349

(5) The Group has not held any collateral or other credit enhancement for accounts receivable as stated above.

(6) Please refer to Note 12 for information on the Group's management and measurement policies of credit risk.

6.5 INVENTORIES AND COST OF SALES

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Raw materials	$ 977,419	$ 849,191
Work-in-process	918,704	996,345
Finished goods	777,533	678,196
Goods	42,205	31,370
Inventory in transit	88,180	48,375
Total	$ 2,804,041	$ 2,603,477

(1) The cost of inventories recognized as expenses for the period：

Items	2020	2019
Loss on decline (gain on reversal) in market value of inventories	$ (5,520)	$ (4,806)
Unallocated fixed FOH	10,169	10,226
Loss on inventory given up	69,939	79,166
Total	$ 74,588	$ 84,586

(2) The inventories are not pledged by the Group.

6.6 PREPAYMENTS

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Prepaid expenses	$ 28,432	$ 31,272
Prepayment for purchases	32,814	13,863
Input tax	10,280	7,369
Overpaid VAT	9,712	6,434
Others	11,717	12,317
Total	$ 92,955	$ 71,255

6.7 OTHER FINANCAIL ASSETS-CURRENT

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Pledged time deposits	$ 20,917	$ 10,338
Restricted deposits	24,332	10,155
Total	$ 45,249	$ 20,493

(1) Please refer to Note 8 for information on the amounts of pledged and restricted bank deposits.

6.8 FINANCAIL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME -NON-CURRENT

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Equity instrument		
Unlisted stock	$ 2,203	$ 2,203
Valuation Adjustments	14,695	15,015
Total	$ 16,898	$ 17,218

(1) The Group invests in unlisted stocks for medium and long-term strategic purposes and seeks a profit from long-term investments. Management of the Company decided to account the aforementioned investments in FVTOCI, due to recognizing short term gain or loss with FVTPL would against the medium and long-term investment strategies.
(2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income of the Group are not pledged to others.

6.9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Land	$ 254,419	$ 254,419
Buildings	2,355,346	2,338,428
Machinery	5,923,393	5,947,531
Molds	1,964,851	1,847,451
Other equipment	1,268,010	1,216,019
Equipment to be inspected and construction in progress	544,387	411,547
Total cost	12,310,406	12,015,395
Less: Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(7,894,377)	(7,448,630)
Total	$ 4,416,029	$ 4,566,765

	Land	Buildings	Machinery	Molds	Other equipment	Equipment to be inspected and construction in progress	Total
Cost							
Balance, January 1, 2020	$ 254,419	$ 2,338,428	$ 5,947,531	$ 1,847,451	$ 1,216,019	$ 411,547	$ 12,015,395
Additions	–	9,789	26,881	2,765	18,169	445,421	503,025
Disposals	–	(7,181)	(183,099)	(51,388)	(20,744)	–	(262,412)
Reclassification	–	922	108,655	154,310	50,139	(314,026)	–
Effect of exchange rate difference	–	13,388	23,425	11,713	4,427	1,445	54,398
Balance, December 31, 2020	$ 254,419	$ 2,355,346	$ 5,923,393	$ 1,964,851	$ 1,268,010	$ 544,387	$ 12,310,406
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance, January 1, 2020	$ –	$ (859,443)	$ (4,285,117)	$ (1,480,403)	$ (823,667)	$ –	$ (7,448,630)
Depreciation expense	–	(71,230)	(308,610)	(194,558)	(84,350)	–	(658,748)
Disposals	–	7,181	161,763	51,120	20,574	–	240,638
Reversal of impairment	–	–	4,000	–	–	–	4,000
Effect of exchange rate difference	–	(4,167)	(15,891)	(8,407)	(3,172)	–	(31,637)
Balance, December 31, 2020	$ –	$ (927,659)	$ (4,443,855)	$ (1,632,248)	$ (890,615)	$ –	$ (7,894,377)
Cost							
Balance, January 1, 2019	$ 254,419	$ 2,240,093	$ 5,777,434	$ 1,786,905	$ 1,129,467	$ 608,785	$ 11,797,103
Additions	–	56,617	59,878	3,628	38,381	420,990	579,494
Disposals	–	(471)	(77,990)	(111,942)	(15,703)	–	(206,106)
Reclassification	–	77,827	251,280	198,628	75,758	(616,172)	(12,679)
Effect of exchange rate difference	–	(35,638)	(63,071)	(29,768)	(11,884)	(2,056)	(142,417)
Balance, December 31, 2019	$ 254,419	$ 2,338,428	$ 5,947,531	$ 1,847,451	$ 1,216,019	$ 411,547	$ 12,015,395
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance, January 1, 2019	$ –	$ (803,026)	$ (4,043,831)	$ (1,421,114)	$ (766,372)	$ –	$ (7,034,343)
Depreciation expense	–	(66,920)	(360,372)	(193,285)	(81,149)	–	(701,726)
Disposals	–	471	74,752	111,942	15,632	–	202,797
Reclassification	–	–	11,996	664	19	–	12,679
Impairment loss	–	–	(5,725)	–	–	–	(5,725)
Effect of exchange rate difference	–	10,032	38,063	21,390	8,203	–	77,688
Balance, December 31, 2019	$ –	$ (859,443)	$ (4,285,117)	$ (1,480,403)	$ (823,667)	$ –	$ (7,448,630)

(1) Please refer to Note 6.29 for information on the Group's capitalized interest.

(2) The property, plants, and equipment of the Group are not pledged to others.

6.10 LEASE ARRANGEMENT

(1) Right-of-use assets

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Land	$ 92,822	$ 86,223
Land use right	77,836	76,636
Buildings	81,279	75,283
Total cost	251,937	238,142
Less: Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(24,958)	(14,441)
Total	$ 226,979	$ 223,701

	Land	Use right of land	Buildings	Total
Cost				
Balance, January 1, 2020	$ 86,223	$ 76,636	$ 75,283	$ 238,142
Additions	10,174	–	8,566	18,740
Disposals	(3,575)	–	(2,581)	(6,156)
Effect of exchange rate difference	–	1,200	11	1,211
Balance, December 31, 2020	$ 92,822	$ 77,836	$ 81,279	$ 251,937
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
Balance, January 1, 2020	$ (7,975)	$ (2,526)	$ (3,940)	$ (14,441)
Depreciation expense	(7,940)	(2,517)	(6,128)	(16,585)
Disposals	3,575	–	2,581	6,156
Effect of exchange rate difference	–	(88)	–	(88)
Balance, December 31, 2020	$ (12,340)	$ (5,131)	$ (7,487)	$ (24,958)

	Land	Use right of land	Buildings	Total
Cost				
Balance, January 1, 2019	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 16	86,223	79,807	23,529	189,559
Additions	–	–	51,773	51,773
Effect of exchange rate difference	–	(3,171)	(19)	(3,190)
Balance, December 31, 2019	$ 86,223	$ 76,636	$ 75,283	$ 238,142
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
Balance, January 1, 2019	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –

	Land	Use right of land	Buildings	Total
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 16	$ －	$ －	$ －	$ －
Depreciation expense	(7,975)	(2,635)	(3,952)	(14,562)
Effect of exchange rate difference	－	109	12	121
Balance, December 31, 2019	$ (7,975)	$ (2,526)	$ (3,940)	$ (14,441)

(2) Lease liabilities

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current	$ 10,214	$ 5,802
Non-current	$ 98,046	$ 92,720

Range of discounts rate for lease liabilities is as follow：

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Land	1. 20%	1. 20%
Buildings	1. 20%~4. 13%	1. 20%~4. 26%

Please refer to Note 12 for information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities.

(3) Material lease-in activities and terms

A. Land and Buildings

The Group leases land and plants with lease terms between 2015 and 2037, and paid $4,123 thousand for guarantee deposit for the lease. The Group and the lessor agreed that a plant may be built on the leased land by the Group. However, title deed of the plant should be registered by the lessor. The Group has the right to use the plant within the lease terms. The construction of the plant was completed in the third quarter of 2019.

B. Use right of land

SDI (JIANGSU) acquired land use rights at Jiangsu, mainland China which would be matured in November, 2047, November, 2067 and November, 2051, respectively, within granted useful terms in 50 years、70 years and 34 years, respectively.

During the terms of the land use right, SDI (JIANGSU) has the right to use, to receive the benefit from, to transfer the title of the land use right and to lease the land use right, and should undertake taxes and duties for using the land. The land use right was used to build plants, office buildings and employee dormitories.

(4) Other lease information

Items	2020	2019
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 3,775	$ 3,823
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 12,787	$ 14,201

The Group elected to apply the recognition exemption for short-term leases and low-value asset leases and, thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

6.11 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Patent	$ 62,226	$ 69,193
Trademarks	2,674	2,501
Computer software	40,119	40,873
Total	105,019	112,567
Less: Accumulated amortization	(51,525)	(52,436)
Intangible assets, net	$ 53,494	$ 60,131

Items	2020			
	Patent	Trademarks	Computer software	Total
Cost				
Balance, January 1, 2020	$ 69,193	$ 2,501	$ 40,873	$ 112,567
Additions	3,843	318	7,783	11,944
Disposals	(10,810)	(145)	(10,578)	(21,533)
Reclassified	–	–	1,940	1,940
Effect of exchange rate difference	–	–	101	101
Balance, December 31, 2020	$ 62,226	$ 2,674	$ 40,119	$ 105,019
Accumulated amortization				
Balance, January 1, 2020	$ (25,045)	$ (1,518)	$ (25,873)	$ (52,436)
Amortization expense	(10,159)	(327)	(10,075)	(20,561)

Items	2020			
	Patent	Trademarks	Computer software	Total
Disposals	$ 10,810	$ 145	$ 10,578	$ 21,533
Effect of exchange rate difference	–	–	(61)	(61)
Balance, December 31, 2020	$ (24,394)	$ (1,700)	$ (25,431)	$ (51,525)

Items	2019			
	Patent	Trademarks	Computer software	Total
Cost				
Balance, January 1, 2019	$ 64,291	$ 2,436	$ 45,970	$ 112,697
Additions	5,956	99	4,773	10,828
Disposals	(1,054)	(34)	(9,662)	(10,750)
Effect of exchange rate difference	–	–	(208)	(208)
Balance, December 31, 2019	$ 69,193	$ 2,501	$ 40,873	$ 112,567
Accumulated amortization				
Balance, January 1, 2019	$ (21,403)	$ (1,259)	$ (25,604)	$ (48,266)
Amortization expense	(4,696)	(293)	(10,096)	(15,085)
Disposals	1,054	34	9,662	10,750
Effect of exchange rate difference	–	–	165	165
Balance, December 31, 2019	$ (25,045)	$ (1,518)	$ (25,873)	$ (52,436)

The intangible assets of the Group are not pledged to others.

6.12 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Prepayments for equipment	$ 13,210	$ 22,246
Refundable deposits	13,056	12,053
Overdue receivables	8,172	8,136
Less: loss allowance	(8,172)	(8,136)
Prepayments for software	15,591	–

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Others	$ 52	$ 562
Total	$ 41,909	$ 34,861

Please refer to Note 8 for information on the refundable deposits that were pledged to others.

6.13 SHORT-TERM LOANS

The nature of loans	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Secured loans	$ 9,690	$ 4,656
Unsecured loans	778,872	767,575
Total	$ 788,562	$ 772,231
Interest rate range	1. 80%~4. 84%	1. 20%~4. 35%

Please refer to Note 8 for the information of pledging the banker's acceptance bill received from China counterparties for secured loans.

6.14 SHORT-TERM NOTES AND BILLS PAYABLES

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
China Bills Finance Corporation	$ 10,000	$ 10,000
Less: Unamortized discounts	(15)	(2)
Total	$ 9,985	$ 9,998
Interest rate range	1. 06%	1. 16%

6.15 NOTES PAYABLE

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Notes payable-operating activities	$ 105,124	$ 44,036
Notes payable-non-operating activities	-	473
Total	$ 105,124	$ 44,509

6.16 OTHER PAYABLES

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Salaries and bonuses payable	$ 236,818	$ 246,006
Payable for supplies expense	47,786	35,199
Payable for equipment and construction	43,958	38,759
Payable for repairs and maintenance	24,136	28,912
Payable for utilities expense	24,026	21,761
Payable for insurance	16,592	16,205
Compensation payable of employees, directors and supervisors	11,766	16,825
Others	103,742	98,121
Total	$ 508,824	$ 501,788

6.17 LONG-TERM LOANS AND ITS CURRENT PORTION

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Unsecured loans	$ 1,577,608	$ 1,850,440
Less: Current portion	(145,920)	(132,465)
Discount of government grants (Note 6.18)	(7,130)	-
Total	$ 1,424,558	$ 1,717,975
Interest rate range	0.45%~5.15%	0.70%~5.20%
Year to maturity	2021 to 2027	2020 to 2026

(1) The loans from Bank of Taiwan, Mega Bank, E.SUN Bank, Chang Hwa Bank and The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank are repaid in installments, the rest of the loans will be repaid in full on the maturity date.

(2) Under the Group's loan agreement with certain banks in the fourth quarter of 2020, the Group should meet several financial ratios and criteria. The Group had no violation of the aforementioned financial ratio regulations as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

6.18 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

(1) The Company has obtained a $795,000 thousand preferential interest rate loan from a government under the "Action Plan Welcoming Overseas Taiwanese Businesses to Return to Invest in Taiwan" for capital expenditure and operating turnover. The difference between transaction price and fair value is regarded as the government grants. As of December 31, 2020, the fair value of loan is estimated to be $787,870

thousand. The difference $7,130 between transaction price and fair value is recognized as deferred income (under other non-current liabilities). The deferred revenue is recognized as other income during the loan period. The Company has recognized $1,190 thousand in other income, $5,066 thousand in interest expense for the loan, and paid $3,876 thousand interests to the bank.

(2) The National Development Fund would cease providing the Company related interest subsidies if the Company violated requirements of the project loan due to not be able to build plants and relevant facilities, purchase equipment or use as mid-term working capital.

6.19 RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

(1) Defined contribution plans

A. The plan under Labor Pension Act (the "Act") of the R.O.C. is deemed a defined contribution plan. Pursuant to the Act, the Company, Chao Shin Metal Industrial Corporation and TEC Brite Technology CO., LTD. have made monthly contributions equal to 6% of each employee's monthly salary to employees' pension accounts.

B. The foreign subsidiaries also make contribution in accordance with the rate specified in the plans in the local regulations, which is a defined contribution plan.

C. The Group's recognized expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income were 40,192 thousand and $61,742 thousand under the contributions rates specified in the plans for years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(2) Defined benefit plans

A. The Company, Chao Shin Metal Industrial Corporation and TEC Brite Technology CO., LTD. have defined benefit plans in accordance with Labor Standards Law of the R.O.C. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months

prior to retirement. The Company and Chao Shin Metal Industrial Corporation contribute monthly an amount equal to 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited in Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of each year. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is not enough to pay the pension to the labors expected to be qualified for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contribution for the deficit by next March. The Fund is managed by the Government's designated authorities and the Company have no right to influence their investment strategies.

B. Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheet are as follows:

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$ 297,766	$ 293,144
Fair value of plan assets	(160,266)	(145,356)
Net defined benefit liability	$ 137,500	$ 147,788
Net defined benefit liability	$ 137,552	$ 148,350
Other financial assets non current (Note)	$ 52	$ 562

Note: Net defined benefit asset of the subsidiary Chao Shin Metal was $52 thousands and $562 thousands for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and recognized in other non-current assets.

C. Movements in net defined benefit liability are as follows:

	2020		
Items	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Balance at January 1	$ 293,144	$ (145,356)	$ 147,788
Service costs			
Current service cost	1,881	-	1,881
Interest expense(revenue)	2,330	(1,198)	1,132
Amounts recognized in profit and loss	4,211	(1,198)	3,013
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (Amounts included in interest income or expense are excluded)	-	(4,880)	(4,880)
Actuarial (gains) losses -			
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	1,271	-	1,271
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	6,359	-	6,359
Experience adjustments	1,756	-	1,756
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income (losses)	9,386	(4,880)	4,506
Pension fund contributions	-	(17,807)	(17,807)
Paid pension	(8,975)	8,975	-
Balance at December 31	$ 297,766	$ (160,266)	$ 137,500

Items	2019 Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Balance at January 1	$ 327,887	$ (158,184)	$ 169,703
Service costs			
Current service cost	2,421	-	2,421
Interest expense(revenue)	3,623	(1,788)	1,835
Amounts recognized in profit and loss	6,044	(1,788)	4,256
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (Amounts included in interest income or expense are excluded)	-	(5,333)	(5,333)
Actuarial (gains) losses -			
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	1,828	-	1,828
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	9,139	-	9,139
Experience adjustments	(19,251)	-	(19,251)
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income (losses)	(8,284)	(5,333)	(13,617)
Pension fund contributions	-	(12,554)	(12,554)
Paid pension	(32,503)	32,503	-
Balance at December 31	$ 293,144	$ (145,356)	$ 147,788

The pension costs of the aforementioned defined benefit plans were recognized in profit or loss by the following categories:

Items	2020	2019
Cost of revenue	$ 2,002	$ 2,825
Marketing expenses	153	218
General and administrative expenses	555	805
Research and development expenses	303	408
Total	$ 3,013	$ 4,256

D. Information about Fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 160,266	$ 145,356

E. Because of the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Group is exposed to the following risks:

(a) Investment risk

The pension funds are invested in equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. at the discretion of the Bureau of Labor Funds of Ministry of Labor, or under the mandated management. However, under the Labor Standards Law, the rate of return on plan assets shall not be less than the average interest rate on a two-year time deposit published by the local banks.

(b) Interest 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 debt investments of the plan assets.

(c) Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

F. The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions on measurement date were as follows:

	Measurement date	
Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Discount rate	0. 350%	0. 800%
Expected salary increase rate	1. 875%~2. 125%	2. 125%~2. 250%

Reasonably possible changes at December 31, 2020 and 2019 to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	$ (6,929)	$ (7,130)
0.25% decrease	7,184	7,400

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Expected salary increase rate		
0.25% increase	$ 6,874	$ 7,097
0.25% decrease	(6,666)	(6,876)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

G. The contribution that the Group expects to make to its defined benefit pension plans in next year is $17,808 thousand. The weighted average maturity period of the defined benefit obligation are 9~12 years.

6.20 COMMON STOCKS

(1) Movements in the number of the Group's common shares outstanding were as follows:

	2020		2019	
Items	Shares	Capital	Shares	Capital
Balance, January 1	182,140	$ 1,821,403	182,140	$ 1,821,403
Balance, December 31	182,140	$ 1,821,403	182,140	$ 1,821,403

The par value of common stock is $10 per share, and every share has one voting right and the right to gain dividends.

(2) The Company's authorized capital was $2,700,000 thousand, consisting of 270,000 thousand shares as of December 31, 2020.

6.21 CAPITAL SURPLUS

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Additional paid-in capital	$ 451,220	$ 451,220
Long-term investments at equity	3,546	3,546
Treasury stock transactions	30,359	30,359
Others	278	132
Total	$ 485,403	$ 485,257

(1) Under the Company Act, the capital surplus generated from the excess of the issuance price over the par value of capital stock and from donations can be used to offset deficit or may be distributed as stock dividends or cash dividends. Under the regulations of the Security Exchange Law, the maximum amount transferred from the foregoing capital surplus to the Company's capital per year shall not be over 10% of the Company's capital surplus. Capital surplus can't be used to offset deficit unless legal reserve is insufficient.

(2) The capital surplus from long-term investments and stock warrants may not be used for any purpose.

6.22 RETAINED EARNINGS

(1) According to the Company’s Article of Incorporation, the current year’s earnings, if any, shall first pay taxes, offset its losses, set aside a legal capital reserve at 10% of the remaining earnings until the accumulated legal capital reserve equals the Company’s paid-in capital then reversal or set aside a special capital reserve in accordance with relevant laws. Any balance left over shall be allocated with unappropriated earnings submitted by the Board of Directors to be approved at a shareholders’ meeting according to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation 32 para 1 ad finem.

The Company’s dividend policy was established by the Board of Directors according to operating plans, investment plans, capital budgets, internal and external changes. Due to the Company’s steady growth, distribution of earnings will first consider to be allocated by cash dividend before stock dividend. Stock dividends distributed shall not be higher than 50% of the gross amount of total dividends.

(2) Legal reserve may be used to offset a deficit or to distribute as dividend in cash or in stock for the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

(3) Special reserve

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Special reserve	$ 155,570	$ 101,183

A. In accordance with the regulation, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity item at the end of the year before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

B. On initial application of IFRSs, the unrealized revaluation increments and cumulative translation adjustment should be reclassified into retained earnings, and was set aside as special reserve $53,205 in accordance with rule No.1010012865 issue by the FSC. When the relevant assets are used, disposal of or reclassified subsequently, the special reserve set aside previously shall be reversed to distributable earnings proportionately.

(4) The appropriations of 2019 and 2018 earnings have been approved by shareholders' meetings held on June 23, 2020 and June 21, 2019, respectively. The appropriations of earnings and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings		Dividends Per Share (NT$)	
Items	For Year 2019	For Year 2018	For Year 2019	For Year 2018
Legal reserve	$ 50,253	$ 82,888		
Special reserve	54,387	16,229		
Cash dividends	327,852	509,993	$ 1. 80	$ 2. 80

(5) The Company's appropriation of earnings for 2020 had been approved in the meeting of the Board of Directors held on March 9, 2021. The appropriations of earnings were as follows:

Items	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividends Per Share (NT$)
Legal reserve	$ 34,535	
Cash dividends	327,852	$ 1. 80

The appropriations of earnings for 2020 are to be presented for approval in the shareholders' meeting to be held on June, 2021.

(6) Information on the resolution of the Board of Directors' and shareholders' meetings regarding the appropriation of earnings is available from the Market Observation Post System on the website of the TWSE.

6.23 OTHER EQUITY

Items	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized valuation gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance, January 1, 2020	$ (168,987)	$ 13,417	$ (155,570)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	21,178	-	21,178

Items	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized valuation gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Unrealized valuation gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ -	$ (250)	$ (250)
Balance, December 31, 2020	$ (147,809)	$ 13,167	$ (134,642)

Items	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized valuation gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance, January 1, 2019	$ (113,793)	$ 12,610	$ (101,183)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(55,194)	-	(55,194)
Unrealized valuation gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	807	807
Balance, December 31, 2019	$ (168,987)	$ 13,417	$ (155,570)

6.24 NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

Items	2020	2019
Balance, January 1	$ 330,453	$ 321,035
Share attributable to non-controlling interests:		
Net income	52,234	58,899
Other comprehensive income	191	(70)
Decrease in non-controlling interests	(51,310)	(49,411)
Balance, December 31	$ 331,568	$ 330,453

6.25 OPERATING REVENUE

Items	2020	2019
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of goods	$ 8,411,124	$ 8,796,165
Service revenue	17,975	20,516
Subtotal	8,429,099	8,816,681
Other operating revenues	21,512	22,686
Total	$ 8,450,611	$ 8,839,367

(1) Description of customer contract

The Group is mainly engaged in the sale of lead frames and stationery. The main target customers of the Company are downstream vendors and agents, etc., and the Company sells at price stipulated in contract. The consideration is classified as short-term receivables, and is therefore measured at invoice price.

(2) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

	2020					
Major products /Service line	China	Taiwan	Japan	Malaysia	Others	Total
Electronic	$ 3,718,749	$ 471,516	$ 825,632	$ 661,466	$ 1,280,280	$ 6,957,643
Stationery	175,009	377,600	172,309	2,206	679,821	1,406,945
Others	5,567	58,885	–	59	–	64,511
Total	$ 3,899,325	$ 908,001	$ 997,941	$ 663,731	$ 1,960,101	$ 8,429,099
Timing of revenue recognition						
Performance obligation satisfied at a point in time	$ 3,899,325	$ 908,001	$ 997,941	$ 663,731	$ 1,960,101	$ 8,429,099

	2019					
Major products /Service line	China	Taiwan	Japan	Malaysia	Others	Total
Electronic	$ 3,332,603	$ 472,280	$ 967,043	$ 846,286	$ 1,582,391	$ 7,200,603
Stationery	194,686	301,452	219,594	5,254	831,823	1,552,809

Major products /Service line	2019					
	China	Taiwan	Japan	Malaysia	Others	Total
Others	$ –	$ 62,974	$ –	$ 295	$ –	$ 63,269
Total	$ 3,527,289	$ 836,706	$ 1,186,637	$ 851,835	$ 2,414,214	$ 8,816,681
Timing of revenue recognition						
Performance obligation satisfied at a point in time	$ 3,527,289	$ 836,706	$ 1,186,637	$ 851,835	$ 2,414,214	$ 8,816,681

(3) The recognized contract liabilities arising from contracts with customers are as follows:

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Contract liabilities -current	$ 78,902	$ 70,600

6.26 PERSONNEL, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

By nature	2020			2019		
	Cost of sales	Operating expense (include not operating)	Total	Cost of sales	Operating expense (include not operating)	Total
Personnel						
Salary	$ 949,176	$ 295,559	$ 1,244,735	$ 925,470	$ 324,697	$ 1,250,167
Labor insurance	77,360	25,542	102,902	86,546	26,585	113,131
Pension	31,356	11,849	43,205	52,572	13,426	65,998
Other	90,257	32,235	122,492	88,928	26,826	115,754
Depreciation	626,051	49,282	675,333	665,629	50,658	716,287
Amortization	2,245	18,316	20,561	1,691	14,129	15,820
Total	$ 1,776,445	$ 432,783	$ 2,209,228	$ 1,820,836	$ 456,321	$ 2,277,157

(1) In accordance with the Company's Article of incorporation, the Company is stipulated to distribute compensation of employees at the rate of 1.5% of profit before tax, and directors' and supervisors' remuneration at the rate not higher than 1.5% of profit before tax. If there is a change in the proposed amount after the annual financial

statement are authorized for issue, the difference is recorded as a change in accounting estimate and adjusted in the next fiscal year.

(2) The appropriations of employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration for 2020 and 2019 have been approved by the board of directors held on March 9, 2021, and March 6, 2020, respectively. The amount of approved and recognized in financial statement is shown as follows:

	For Year 2020		For Year 2019	
	Employees' compensation	Directors' and supervisors' remuneration	Employees' compensation	Directors' and supervisors' remuneration
Amounts approved in meeting	$ 6,537	$ 5,229	$ 9,347	$ 7,478
Amounts recognized in respective financial statement	6,537	5,229	9,347	7,478
Difference	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

The employee compensation of 2020 and 2019 are paid in cash.

(3) Information regarding employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration is available from the Market Observation Post System at the website of the TWSE.

6.27 OTHER INCOME

Items	2020	2019
Rental income	$ 478	$ 346
Dividend income	475	1,693
Government subsidies	18,648	-
Others	14,063	21,937
Total	$ 33,664	$ 23,976

The subsidies are mainly related to Covid-19 approved by the government to reduce operational difficulties of Group.

6.28 OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

Items	2020	2019
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ 8,586	$ 4,494
Foreign exchange gain (losses), net	(74,354)	(23,317)
Net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL	(2,639)	509
Gain on reversal of impairment loss / impairment loss of property, plant and equipment	4,000	(5,725)
Others	(377)	(2,239)
Total	$ (64,784)	$ (26,278)

6.29 FINANCIAL COSTS

Items	2020	2019
Interest expense		
Bank loans	$ 58,327	$ 60,619
Interest on lease liabilities	1,280	1,252
Less: capitalized amount for qualified assets	(2,274)	(3,632)
Financial costs	$ 57,333	$ 58,239
Interest capitalization rates	1. 44%~4. 32%	1. 44%~4. 32%

6.30 INCOME TAX

A. Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

(1) Components of income tax expense:

Items	2020	2019
Current income tax expense		
Current tax expense (benefit)recognized in the current year	$ 77,678	$ 136,762
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	3,502	11,180
Adjustments on prior years	(2,579)	(1,832)
Current tax	78,601	146,110
Deferred income tax expense		
The origination and reversal of temporary differences	34,591	(1,977)
Deferred tax	34,591	(1,977)

Items	2020	2019
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 113,192	$ 144,133

(2) Income tax benefits (expenses) recognized in other comprehensive income were as follows:

Items	2020	2019
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	$ 5,294	$ (13,798)
Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(70)	75
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(901)	2,723
Total	$ 4,323	$ (11,000)

B. Reconciliation of income between accounting profit and income tax expense recognized in profit or lose：

Items	2020	2019
Income before tax	$ 514,573	$ 694,598
Income tax expense at the statutory rate	$ 116,255	$ 157,088
Tax effect of adjusting items:		
Deductible items in determining taxable income	(38,577)	(20,326)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	3,502	11,180
Income tax adjustments on prior years	(2,579)	(1,832)
Net changes on deferred income tax	34,591	(1,977)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 113,192	$ 144,133

The Group used each subsidiary as filed subjects for income tax. Income tax rate of the Company, Chao Shin Metal and TEC Brite Technology are 20%, and the tax rate for retained earnings is 5%. SHUEN DER(B.V.I) was established at tax-free region. According to the local law, all income of offshore companies is exempted. SDI(JIAN GSU) was established at China, which is required to apply 25% of business income tax rate.

C. Income tax liabilities

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Income tax liabilities	$ 76,429	$ 35,634

D. Deferred tax assets or liabilities arising from temporary differences, operating loss carryforward, and investment tax credit：

	2020				
Items	January 1	Recognized in (losses) gains	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Effect of exchange rate difference	December 31
Deferred income tax assets					
Temporary differences					
Unrealized loss on inventories	$ 29,911	$ (1,605)	$ –	$ 35	$ 28,341
Net defined benefit liability	28,934	(2,755)	285	–	26,464
Accrued year-end bonus	22,377	(22,377)	–	–	–
Cutoff	14,385	9,269	–	–	23,654
Depreciation expense	8,542	354	–	141	9,037
Others	39,705	(12,655)	–	114	27,164
Subtotal	143,854	(29,769)	285	290	114,660
Deferred tax liabilities					
Temporary differences					
Gain on foreign investments accounted for using the equity method	(179,856)	(4,545)	–	–	(184,401)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(3,184)	–	(5,294)	–	(8,478)
Reserve for land revaluation increment tax	(103,673)	–	–	–	(103,673)
Others	(3,280)	(277)	686	–	(2,871)
Subtotal	(289,993)	(4,822)	(4,608)	–	(299,423)
Total	$ (146,139)	$ (34,591)	$ (4,323)	$ 290	$ (184,763)

Items	2019 January 1	Recognized in (losses) gains	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Effect of exchange rate difference	December 31
Deferred income tax assets					
Temporary differences					
Unrealized loss on inventories	$ 31,331	$ (1,201)	$ –	$ (219)	$ 29,911
Net defined benefit liability	32,701	(1,660)	(2,107)	–	28,934
Accrued year-end bonus	38,660	(16,283)	–	–	22,377
Cutoff	20,385	(6,000)	–	–	14,385
Depreciation expense	9,930	(1,037)	–	(351)	8,542
Others	24,881	15,301	–	(477)	39,705
Subtotal	157,888	(10,880)	(2,107)	(1,047)	143,854
Deferred tax liabilities					
Temporary differences					
Gain on foreign investments accounted for using the equity method	(191,523)	11,667	–	–	(179,856)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(16,982)	–	13,798	–	(3,184)
Reserve for land revaluation increment tax	(103,673)	–	–	–	(103,673)
Others	(3,779)	1,190	(691)	–	(3,280)
Subtotal	(315,957)	12,857	13,107	–	(289,993)
Total	$ (158,069)	$ 1,977	$ 11,000	$ (1,047)	$ (146,139)

6.31 OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Items	2020 Before tax	Income tax (expense) benefit	After tax
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	$ (4,506)	$ 901	$ (3,605)
Unrealized gains (losses) on valuation of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(320)	70	(250)
Subtotal	(4,826)	971	(3,855)

Items	2020 Before tax	2020 Income tax (expense) benefit	2020 After tax
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	$ 26,472	$ (5,294)	$ 21,178
Subtotal	26,472	(5,294)	21,178
Total	$ 21,646	$ (4,323)	$ 17,323

Items	2019 Before tax	2019 Income tax (expense) benefit	2019 After tax
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	$ 13,618	$ (2,723)	$ 10,895
Unrealized gains (losses) on valuation of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	882	(75)	807
Subtotal	14,500	(2,798)	11,702
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(68,992)	13,798	(55,194)
Subtotal	(68,992)	13,798	(55,194)
Total	$ (54,492)	$ 11,000	$ (43,492)

6.32 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The earnings for earnings per share calculated and weighted average number of ordinary shares are as follows：

Items	2020	2019
Basic earnings per share		
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	$ 349,147	$ 491,566

Items	2020	2019
Net income for calculating basic earnings per share	$ 349,147	$ 491,566
Weighted average shares outstanding (thousand shares)	182,140	182,140
Basic earnings per share (after tax) (in dollars)	$ 1. 92	$ 2. 70
Diluted earnings per share		
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	$ 349,147	$ 491,566
Net income for calculating diluted earnings per share	$ 349,147	$ 491,566
Weighted average shares outstanding (thousand shares)	182,140	182,140
Effect of dilutive potential common shares		
Employees' compensation (thousand shares)	95	181
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share (thousand shares)	182,235	182,321
Diluted earnings per share (after tax) (in dollars)	$ 1. 92	$ 2. 70

If the Company is able to settle the employee compensation by cash or stocks, the employee compensation should be assumed to be settled in stocks and the resulting potential shares increased should be included in the weighted average shares outstanding in calculation of diluted earnings per share, if the shares have a dilutive effect. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares needs to be included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share until employee compensation is approved in the following year.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Intercompany balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated upon consolidation; therefore, those items are not disclosed in this note. The following is a summary of transactions between the Company and other related parties:

(1) Related party name and categories

Related Party	Related Party Categories
NIPPON FILCON CO.,LTD	Investors with significant influence over the Group
SJD Industries (M) Sdn. Bhd	Other related parties
SDI JAPAN CO.,LTD.	Other related parties

(2) Significant transactions between related parties

Significant transactions between the Group and other related parties of the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follow:

A. Revenue

Related Party	2020	2019
Investors with significant influence over the Group	$ 2,669	$ 2,895
Other related parties	37,407	45,988
Total	$ 40,076	$ 48,883

Selling prices between related parties were determined and negotiated referring to related market prices. Payment terms were ranging from T/T 60 to 240days.

B. Purchases

Related Party	2020	2019
Investors with significant influence over the Group	$ 3,730	$ 3,864
Other related parties	5,431	3,960
Total	$ 9,161	$ 7,824

Purchasing prices between related parties were determined and negotiated referring to related market prices. The payment terms were ranging from T/T 60 to 90 days.

C. Receivables due from related parties

Items	Related Party	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Accounts receivable	Investors with significant influence over the Group	$ 202	$ 403

Items	Related Party	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	Other related parties	$ 23,259	$ 14,674
	Total	$ 23,461	$ 15,077
Other receivables	Other related parties	$ –	$ 1,402

D. Payables due to related parties

Items	Related Party	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Accounts payable	Investors with significant influence over the Group	$ –	$ 209
	Other related parties	–	1,304
	Total	$ –	$ 1,513
Other payables	Other related parties	$ 440	$ 813

E. Property transaction

Related Party	2020	2019
Investors with significant influence over the Group	$ 32,683	$ –

F. Other transactions

Items	Related Party	2020	2019
Supplies expenses	Investors with significant influence over the Subsidiaries	$ 1,130	$ 1,460
Addition of expenses	Other related parties	$ 93	$ –
Deduction of expenses	Other related parties	$ 88	$ 24
Other income	Other related parties	$ 344	$ 1,200

(3) Compensation of key management personnel

Items	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	$ 33,499	$ 40,500
Post- employment benefits	319	386
Total	$ 33,818	$ 40,886

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Group's assets pledged as collateral are as follows：

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Pledge time deposits (recognized as other financial assets - current)	$ 20,917	$ 10,338
Restricted deposits (recognized as other financial assets - current)	24,332	10,155
Notes receivable (the banker's acceptance notes)	86,302	54,137
Refundable deposits (recognized as other non - current assets)	1,080	794
Total	$ 132,631	$ 75,424

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIY LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

(1) Significant commitments

A. The unused letters of credit for purchasing raw materials and equipment as of December 31, 2020 is $11,126 thousand.

B. Capital expenditures committed but not yet incurred are as follows：

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Property, plant, and equipment	$ 331,818	$ 332,290

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTERS: NONE.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS: NONE.

12. OTHERS:

12.1 Capital risk management

The Group requires an adequate capital structure to enable the expansion and enhancement of its plant and equipment. Therefore, the Group manages its capital in a manner to ensure that it has sufficient and necessary financial resources and operating plan to fund its working capital needs, capital asset purchases, development expenditure, debt service requirements and other business requirements associated with its existing operations over the next 12 months.

12.2 Financial instruments

(1) Financial risks on financial instruments

Financial risk management policies

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. These financial risks included market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group’s overall risk management strategy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Group’s material financial activities are approved by the Board of Directors (and Audit Committee) in accordance with relevant requirements and internal control mechanism, which requires the Group to comply with its financial operating policies and procedures that provide guiding principles for the overall financial risk management and accountability and separation of duties.

Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

A. Market risk

(a) Foreign exchange risk

i. The Group’s sales purchase and borrowing activities denominated in foreign currencies are exposed to foreign currency risk. The Group’s functional currency is New Taiwan dollars and RMB. The main foreign currencies of those thousand transactions are US dollars and JPY, etc. To protect against reductions in value and the volatility of future cash flows results from changes in foreign exchange rates, the Group might hedges its foreign exchange risk exposure by using foreign currency loans and derivatives, such as forward exchange agreements. The usage of derivative financial instruments can assist the Group to reduce but not completely eliminate the influence of changes in foreign exchange rates.

ii. Sensitivity analysis of foreign currency risk

Items	December 31, 2020		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
Financial Assets			
Monetary Items			
USD	$ 57,224	28. 48	$ 1,629,746
JPY	169,021	0. 28	46,759
Financial Liabilities			
Monetary Items			
USD	27,074	28. 48	771,063
JPY	129,306	0. 28	35,772

Items	December 31, 2019		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
Financial Assets			
Monetary Items			
USD	$ 55,224	29. 98	$ 1,655,616
JPY	288,982	0. 28	79,759
Financial Liabilities			
Monetary Items			
USD	22,392	29. 98	671,324
JPY	46,771	0. 28	12,909

The Group is mainly exposed to US dollar and JPY. The sensitivity analysis rate for the Group is 1% increase and decrease in NTD against the relevant foreign currencies 1% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 1 % change in foreign currency rates. An increase/ decrease in profit before tax would be resulted where the NTD strengthens/ weakens 1% against the relevant currency with all other variables held constant in the amounts of $8,697 thousand and $10,511 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(b) Price risk

The Group is exposed to the price risk of funds and unlisted equity securities because these equity investments held by the Group are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit, loss or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Group mainly invests in funds and equity instrument of unlisted stocks. The prices of funds and equity instrument of unlisted stocks would change due to the uncertainty of the future value.

If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1%, the profit before tax and other comprehensive income before tax would have increased/decreased by $573 thousand, $169 thousand, $629 thousand and $172 thousand, respectively, due from increase/decrease in fair value.

(c) Interest rate risk

The carrying amounts of interest – bearing financial instruments held by the Group as of the reporting date are as follows:

Items	Carrying Amounts December 31, 2020	Carrying Amounts December 31, 2019
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 1,880	$ 1,294
Financial liabilities	(9,985)	(9,998)
Net	$ (8,105)	$ (8,704)
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 802,088	$ 885,716
Financial liabilities	(2,359,040)	(2,618,015)
Net	$ (1,556,952)	$ (1,732,299)

i. Sensitivity analysis for instruments with fair value interest rate risk

The Group does not classify any fixed-rate instruments as financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss. In addition, the Group does not designate derivatives as hedge instruments under the fair value hedge accounting model. Therefore, the change in interest rate on the reporting date has no effect on profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

ii. Sensitivity analysis for instruments with cash flow interest rate risk

The effective interest rates for the Group's floating interest rate financial instruments are susceptible to the market interest rate. If the market interest rate increases/decreases 1%, the profit before tax will increase/decrease $15,570 thousand and $17,323 thousand for the nine months ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

B. 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. The Group is exposed to credit risk from operation activities, primarily trade receivable, and from investing activities, primarily bank deposits and other financial instruments. Credit risk is managed separately for business related and financial related exposures

(a) Business - related credit risk

In order to maintain the credit quality of the trade receivables, the Group has established procedures to monitor and limit exposure to credit risk on trade receivables. Credit evaluation is performed taking into account relevant factors that may affects a customer's paying ability, such as the customer's financial condition and historical transaction records, internal and external credit rating and economic conditions.

The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancement to hedge against the credit risk of financial assets.

(b) Financial credit risk

The Group's exposure to financial credit risk pertaining to bank deposits and other financial instruments was evaluated and monitored by the Group's treasury function. The Group only transacts with creditworthy counterparties and banks; therefore, no significant financial credit risk was identified.

i. Credit concentration risk

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the proportion of the accounts receivable exceeds 10% of the total accounts receivable, representing 12% and 14%, respectively. The credit concentration risk associated with other accounts receivable is relatively insignificant

ii. Measurement of expected credit losses

(i) Accounts receivable: The Group applies simplified approach to accounts receivable. Please refer to Note 6.4 for more information.

(ii) The criteria used to determine whether credit risk has increased significantly: The Group considered credit factors and reviewed relevant information associated with debtors to assess whether credit risks on financial instruments have increased significantly since initial recognition.

iii. Holding collateral and other credit enhancement to hedge against credit risk of financial assets: None.

iv. Credit risk of financial assets measured at amortized cost

Please refer to Note 6.4 for information on the Group's credit exposures associated with accounts receivable. Other financial instruments amortized at cost, such as cash and cash equivalents and other receivables, have low credit losses; therefore, the loss allowance for those instruments is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. After assessment, the Group determined that no material impairment occurred.

C. Liquidity risk

(a) Liquidity risk management

The objective of the Group's management of liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid securities, and banking facilities to ensure that the Group has sufficient financial flexibility for its operations.

(b) Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities:

	December 31, 2020				
Non-derivative Financial Liabilities	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Contract cash flows	Carrying amounts
Short-term loans	$ 799,360	$ –	$ –	$ 799,360	$ 788,562
Short-term notes and bills payable	10,000	–	–	10,000	9,985
Notes payable	105,124	–	–	105,124	105,124
Accounts payable	830,196	–	–	830,196	830,196
Other payables	479,805	–	–	479,805	479,805
Lease liabilities	11,455	35,295	71,258	118,008	108,260
Long-term loan (include current portion)	164,741	1,368,342	85,545	1,618,628	1,570,478
Guarantee deposits	–	–	5,430	5,430	5,430
Total	$ 2,400,681	$ 1,403,637	$ 162,233	$ 3,966,551	$ 3,897,840

Further information on maturity analysis for lease liabilities

	December 31, 2020					
	Within 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	Total undiscounted lease payments
Lease liabilities	$ 11,455	$ 35,295	$ 30,247	$ 31,712	$ 9,299	$ 118,008

	December 31, 2019				
Non-derivative Financial Liabilities	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Contract cash flows	Carrying amounts
Short-term loans	$ 782,362	$ –	$ –	$ 782,362	$ 772,231
Short-term notes and bills payable	10,000	–	–	10,000	9,998
Notes payable	44,509	–	–	44,509	44,509

Non-derivative Financial Liabilities	December 31, 2019 Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Contract cash flows	Carrying amounts
Accounts payable	$ 555,860	$ –	$ –	$ 555,860	$ 555,860
Other payables	471,382	–	–	471,382	471,382
Lease liabilities	6,939	24,989	77,088	109,016	98,522
Long-term loan (include current portion)	153,062	1,286,888	471,055	1,911,005	1,850,440
Guarantee deposits	–	–	9,092	9,092	9,092
Total	$ 2,024,114	$ 1,311,877	$ 557,235	$ 3,893,226	$ 3,812,034

Further information on maturity analysis for lease liabilities

	December 31, 2019 Within 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	Total undiscounted lease payments
Lease liabilities	$ 6,939	$ 24,989	$ 29,892	$ 31,413	$ 15,783	$ 109,016

The Group does not expect the timing of occurrence of the cash flows estimated through the maturity date analysis will be significantly earlier, nor expect the actual cash flow amount will be significantly different.

12.3 Capital risk management

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss- current	$ 57,302	$ 62,947
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note 1)	2,751,756	2,611,701
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income- noncurrent	16,898	17,218
Financial liability		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (Note 2)	3,789,580	3,713,512

Note 1: The balances included financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivable and refundable deposits.

Note 2: The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term loan, short-term notes and bills payable, accounts payable, other payables, long-term loan (include current portion) and guarantee deposits received.

12.4 Fair value information of financial instruments

(1) Definition of fair value measurements are grouped into Level 1 to 3 as follows:

Level 1: Relevant inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access on the measurement date

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

Level 3:Inputs are unobservable inputs that used to measure fair value to the extent when relevant observable inputs are not available.

(2) Financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

The fair value of the Group's financial instruments not measured at fair value including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other financial assets, refundable deposits, short-term loan, accounts payables, long-term loan (including current portion) and other financial liabilities approximate their fair value.

(3) Financial instruments that are measured at fair value:

The financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, the information of fair value is as follow:

	December 31			
Items	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Funds	$ 57,302	$ -	$ -	$ 57,302
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Equity instruments				
Unlisted stocks	-	-	16,898	16,898
Total	$ 57,302	$ -	$ 16,898	$ 74,200

Items	December 31, 2019 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Funds	$ 62,947	$ -	$ -	$ 62,947
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Equity instruments				
Unlisted stocks	-	-	17,218	17,218
Total	$ 62,947	$ -	$ 17,218	$ 80,165

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

A. The Group measures the fair values of its financial instruments with an active market using their quoted prices in the active market.

B. Fair value of equity investment of unlisted stocks without active market was estimated through the market approach that is mainly referenced to the same type of companies' evaluation, quotes from third parties, net assets and state of operation. The significant and unobservable input parameter for assessing the unlisted stocks mainly relates to liquidly discount rate. Since the possible changes of liquidity discount rate may not cause significant influence on financial standing, the quantitative information will not be disclosed.

C. Fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities (except for aforementioned) are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing model based on the discounted cash flow analysis.

(5) Transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy: none.

(6) Changes in level 3 instruments:

Items	2020	2019
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Beginning Balance	$ 17,218	$ 16,336
Unrealized valuation gains or losses on equity investments at FVTOCI	(320)	882
Effect of exchange rate difference	-	-
Ending Balance	$ 16,898	$ 17,218

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

13.1 Significant transactions information (before inter-company eliminations):

(1) Financings provided to others: None;

(2) Endorsement and guarantee provided to others: Please see Table 1 attached;

(3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures at the end of the period): Please see Table 2 attached;

(4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;

(5) Acquisition of individual real estate properties at costs of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please see Table 3 attached;

(6) Disposal of individual real estate properties 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 of at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please see Table 4 attached;

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

(9) Information on the derivative instrument transactions: None;

(10) The business relationship between the parent and the subsidiaries and significant transaction between then: Please see Table 5 attached;

13.2 Information on investees (before inter-company eliminations): Please see Table 6 attached;

13.3 Information on investment in Mainland China (before inter-company eliminations):

(1) The name of the investee in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, its issued capital, method of investment, information on inflow or outflow of capital, percentage of ownership, income (losses) of the investee, ending balance, amount received as dividends from the investee, and the limitation on investee: Please see Table 7 attached;

(2) Significant direct or indirect transactions with the investee, its prices and terms of payment, unrealized gain or loss, and other related information which is helpful to understand the impact of investment in Mainland China on financial reports: Please see Table 5 attached.

13.4 Information of major shareholder (Names, number of shares and ownership of shareholders whose equity interest is greater than 5%): Please see Table 8 attached.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

14.1 General information

For the purpose of management, the chief operating decision maker of the Group separates its operations based on different products and have two reportable segments: Stationary segment and electronic segment.

14.2 Measurement basis

Management monitors the operation results of its segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss before tax and is measured consistently with profit or loss before tax in the consolidated financial statements. Furthermore, the information of assets and liabilities do not report to chief operating decision maker for operation decision making, segment assets and liabilities are not disclosed. The accounting policies for reportable segments are the same as Group's accounting policies described in Note 4.

14.3 Segment information

The segment information provided to the chief operating decision-maker:

Items	2020 Electronic	2020 Stationery	2020 Others	2020 Eliminations	2020 Total
Revenue					
Revenue from external customers	$ 6,957,643	$ 1,406,945	$ 86,023	$ –	$ 8,450,611
Revenue from intersegments	592,865	476,259	25,056	(1,094,180)	–
Total	$ 7,550,508	$ 1,883,204	$ 111,079	$ (1,094,180)	$ 8,450,611
Interest expenses	$ 43,399	$ 13,934	$ –	$ –	$ 57,333
Depreciation and amortization	$ 580,033	$ 96,184	$ 19,677	$ –	$ 695,894
Segment income (loss)	$ 355,372	$ 155,905	$ 3,296	$ –	$ 514,573
Income (loss) before tax					$ 514,573
Total assets					$ 10,575,718

Items	2019 Electronic	2019 Stationery	2019 Others	2019 Eliminations	2019 Total
Revenue					
Revenue from external customers	$ 7,200,603	$ 1,552,809	$ 85,955	$ –	$ 8,839,367
Revenue from intersegments	559,188	531,124	30,596	(1,120,908)	–
Total	$ 7,759,791	$ 2,083,933	$ 116,551	$ (1,120,908)	$ 8,839,367
Interest expenses	$ 45,016	$ 13,223	$ –	$ –	$ 58,239
Depreciation and amortization	$ 621,827	$ 90,034	$ 20,246	$ –	$ 732,107
Segment income (loss)	$ 476,271	$ 205,828	$ 12,499	$ –	$ 694,598
Income (loss) before tax					$ 694,598
Total assets					$ 10,396,570

14.4 Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

The segment revenue and segment income (loss) reported to the chief operating decision maker is measured in a manner consistent with that in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

14.5 Information on geographic area

(1) Sales from external customers

Areas	2020	2019
China	$ 3,900,258	$ 3,528,846
Japan	997,941	1,186,637
Taiwan	928,580	857,835
Malaysia	663,731	851,835
Others	1,960,101	2,414,214
Total	$ 8,450,611	$ 8,839,367

(2) Non-current assets

Areas	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Taiwan	$ 3,149,333	$ 3,216,919
China	1,575,970	1,655,924
Total	$ 4,725,303	$ 4,872,843

14.6 Major customer information

Major customers representing at least 10% of net revenue:

	2020		2019	
Client name	Amount	%	Amount	%
Customer A	$ 1,101,755	13%	$ 1,443,716	16%
Customer B	722,199	9%	979,531	11%
Total	$ 1,823,954	22%	$ 2,423,247	27%

Note：The trading amounts shall be demonstrated in one single customer, if the customers were controlled by the same entity of group.

SDI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

ENDORSEMENTS / GUARANTEES PROVIDED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

TABLE 1

Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

NO.	Endorsement/ Guarantee Provider	Guaranteed Party		Limits on Endorsement/Guarantee Amount Provided to Each Guaranteed Party	Maximum Balance for the Period		Ending Balance		Amount Actually Drawn	Amount of Endorsement/ Guarantee Collateralized by Properties	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity per Latest Financial Statements	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Allowable	Guarantee Provided by Parent Company	Guarantee Provided by A Subsidiary	Guarantee Provided to Subsidiaries in Mainland China	Remark
		Name	Nature of Relationship													
0	SDI	SDI (JIANGSU)	(3)	NTD 2,555,904	NTD	1,286,705	NTD	1,172,785	NTD 872,361	NTD –	20. 65%	NTD 2,839,893	Y	N	Y	
					USD	36,750	USD	32,750								
					RMB	55,000	RMB	55,000								

Note 1：The numbers filled in for the financing company represent the following：

(1) The Company is '0'.

Note 2：Relationships between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed：

(1) Trading parties.

(2) The Company direct and indirect owns over 50% ownership of subsidiaries.

(3) The Company and its subsidiaries own over 50% ownership of the investee company.

Note 3：The total amount of the guarantee provided by SDI to any individual entity shall not exceed forty-five percent (45%) of Company's net worth.

Note 4：The total amount of guarantee shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of Company's net worth.

Note 5："Y" represents the endorsement and guarantee provide by listed parent company to subsidiaries, subsidiaries to listed parent company, or take place in Mainland China.

SDI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

DECEMBER 31, 2020

TABLE 2

Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise

Held Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with the Company	Financial Statement Account	DECEMBER 31, 2020				Remarks
				Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership	Fair Value	
TEC Brite Technology	Jih Sun Money Market Fund	—	Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss—Current	2,587	$ 38,671	-%	$ 38,671	
	Capital Money Market Fund	—	Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss—Current	1,145	18,631	-%	18,631	
SDI	Chang Hwa Golf Club	—	Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income—Noncurrent	90	7,626	0.24%	7,626	
	SDI ELECTRONICS JAPAN CO., LTD	—	Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income—Noncurrent	30	6,058	15.00%	6,058	
	SDI JAPAN CO., LTD	—	Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income—Noncurrent	200	3,214	19.61%	3,214	

SDI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

ACQUISITION OF INDIVIDUL REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES AT COSTS OF AT LEAST NT$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

TABLE 3

Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Company Name	Types of Property	Date of Occurrence (Note 1)	Transaction Amount	Payment Term	Counter-party	Nature of Relationships	Prior Transaction of Related Counter-party				Price Reference	Purpose of Acquisition	Remarks
							Owner	Relationships	Transfer Date	Amount			
SDI	Building H construction (Nantou)	November 8, 2019	$ 314,500	$ 62,900	HSING YA CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	—	—	—	—	$ -	Price comparison and price negotiation	Plant Expansion	—

Note 1： Date of occurrence: Refers to the date of contract signing, date of payment, date of consignment trade, date of transfer, dates of boards of directors resolutions, or other date that can confirm the counterpart and monetary amount of the transaction, whichever date is earlier.

SDI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES OF AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

TABLE 4

Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationships	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Payable or Receivable		Remarks
			Purchases/ Sales	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% to Total	
SDI	SDI Jiangsu	Subsidiary	Sales	$ 137,255	2. 20%	As prescribed by the agreement	—	—	$ 31,993	2. 63%	
SDI Jiangsu	SDI	The ultimate parent of the Company	Sales	643,572	27. 68%	As prescribed by the agreement	—	—	58,919	9. 25%	
TEC BRITE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD	SDI	The ultimate parent of the Company	Sales	173,724	23. 70%	As prescribed by the agreement	—	—	53,633	37. 10%	
CHAO SHIN METAL INDUSTRIAL CORP.	SDI Jiangsu	Associate	Sales	101,914	40. 89%	As prescribed by the agreement	—	—	31,762	46. 78%	

NOTE：All the transactions had been eliminated when preparing consolidated financial statements.

SDI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

SUBSIDIARIESINTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

TABLE 5

Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

No.	Company Name	Counter Party	Nature of Relationship (Note 1)	Intercompany Transactions			
				Financial Statements Item	Amount	Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Net Revenue or Total Assets
0	SDI	SDI (JIANGSU)	1	Sales revenue	$ 137,255	Note 3	1. 62%
		SDI (JIANGSU)	1	Accounts receivable	31,993	Note 3	0. 30%
		SDI (JIANGSU)	1	Other receivables	3,581	—	0. 03%
		Chao Shin Metal	1	Sales revenue	16,053	Note 3	0. 19%
		Chao Shin Metal	1	Accounts receivable	3,329	Note 3	0. 03%
		Chao Shin Metal	1	Other receivables	1,262	—	0. 01%
		TEC Brite Technology	1	Sales revenue	153	Note 3	-%
		TEC Brite Technology	1	Other receivables	8,079	—	0. 08%
1	SDI (JIANGSU)	SDI	2	Sales revenue	643,572	Note 3	7. 62%
		SDI	2	Accounts receivable	58,919	Note 3	0. 56%
		SDI	2	Other receivables	10,879	—	0. 10%
2	Chao Shin Metal	SDI	2	Sales revenue	17,516	Note 3	0. 21%
		SDI	2	Processing revenue	3,993	Note 3	0. 05%
		SDI	2	Accounts receivable	2,362	Note 3	0. 02%
		SDI (JIANGSU)	3	Sales revenue	101,914	Note 3	1. 21%
		SDI (JIANGSU)	3	Accounts receivable	31,762	Note 3	0. 30%

(Continued)

SDI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

SUBSIDIARIESINTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

TABLE 5 Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

No.	Company Name	Counter Party	Nature of Relationship (Note 1)	Intercompany Transactions			
				Financial Statements Item	Amount	Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Net Revenue or Total Assets
3	TEC Brite Technology	SDI	2	Sales revenue	173,724	Note 3	2.06%
		SDI	2	Accounts receivable	53,633	Note 3	0.51%

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company represent the follows:

(1) Parent company is ‘0’.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.

Note 2: Relationships between transaction companies and counterparties are classified into the following three categories as listed below：

‘1’represents parent company to subsidiary.

‘2’ represents subsidiary to parent company.

‘3’ represents subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Sale price with related parties were determined and negotiated referring to related market price.

Note 4: All the transactions had been eliminated when preparing consolidated financial report.

(Concluded)

SDI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND RELATED INFORMATION OF INVESTEES OVER WHICH THE COMPANY EXERCISES SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE

DECEMBER 31, 2020

TABLE 6

Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2019			Net Income(Losses) of the Investee	Share of Profits/Losses of Investee	Remarks
				December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value			
SDI	CHAO SHIN METAL INDUSTRIAL CORP.	Taiwan	Smelting and rolling of metal strips	$ 106,953	$ 106,953	14,810	84. 62%	$ 237,029	$ 14,036	$ 12,094	Note 1
	TEC BRITE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD	Taiwan	Manufacturing of electronic components and international trade	98,969	98,969	9,897	54. 98%	354,428	111,229	62,082	Note 1
	SHUEN DER (B. V. I.)	BVI	Holding Company	655,040	669,415	8,920	100. 00%	1,688,558	23,777	22,610	Note 1、2、3

Note 1：All the transactions had been eliminated when preparing consolidated financial statements.

Note 2：The difference of the shares of profits/losses of investee is recognized as unrealized gross profit.

Note 3：Please refer to Table 7 for information of investees of China Mainland.

SDI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

TABLE 7

Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1,2020	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31,2020	Net Income (Losses) of the Investee Company	Percentage of Ownership	Shares of Profits/ Losses	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2020	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31,2020	Note
					Outflow	Inflow							
SDI Jiangsu	Manufacture, process and sales of integrated circuit frame, blades, stationary, etc.	NTD 996,800	Note 1	NTD 655,040	NTD –	NTD –	NTD 655,040	NTD 23,870	100. 00%	NTD 23,870	NTD 1,718,542	NTD –	
		USD 35,000		USD 23,000			USD 23,000	USD 808					

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
NTD 655,040	NTD 996,800	NTD 3,606,812
USD 23,000	USD 35,000	

Note 1：Reinvesting in the Mainland China through third-region companies.

Note 2：Amounts is recognized based on the audited financial statements.

Note 3：Foreign currencies aforementioned are translated into NTD using the exchange rate at the reporting date or average exchange rate for the year ended.

Note 4：All the transactions had been eliminated when preparing consolidated financial report.

SDI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

TABLE 8

Shareholders (Note 1)	Shares	
	Total Shares Owned	Ownership Percentage
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	11,496,000	6.27%
Chen, Wei Te	10,327,690	5.67%

Note 1: The information of major shareholders is 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 (included treasury shares) by the Company as of December 31, 2020. The share capital in consolidated financial report may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued without physical registration because of different preparation basis.